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

Walnut Plank Wanted.

I will give a liberal price for well seasoned *Walnut Plank* of a good quality.
ANDREW WOODS.
Charles-Town, Feb. 10.

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
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February 10.

EDUCATION.

MR. PEERCE 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.
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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.
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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.

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.

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 cellar underone 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.

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.

SULPHUR SPRINGS
FOR RENT.

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

N. B. I will sell the House and ten acres of Land should any person be disposed to purchase in preference to renting. H. S. G. T.
Winchester, Jan'y 20, 1814 [6w.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Chancery District Court holden at Winchester, in the case of Alexander White, Robert White, jun. and others, plaintiffs, and Rebecca Swayne, widow and relict of Joshua Swayne, deceased, Samuel Swayne, Joshua Swayne, Noah Swayne, John Swayne, and Thomas Swayne, children and heirs of the said Joshua Swayne, dec'd, the subscribers, named as commissioners in said decree, will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, on the 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

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 County.
JAMES S. LANE.
Shepherd's-Town, Dec. 9, 1813.

BLANK BONDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

☞ 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.

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.

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

Patience Shirley and Mary Shirley, infants under the age of twenty one years, by John Shirley their father and next friend, Plffs.
vs.
Walter Shirley, Robert Shirley, John Shirley, jr. Cyrus Hibbin and Elizabeth his wife, and Patience Shirley, widow of Robert Shirley, deceased, Dfts.
IN CHANCERY.

This day came the plaintiffs by their counsel, and the defendant Robert Shirley not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that the said Robert Shirley is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their Counsel, it is ordered that the said Robert Shirley do appear here on the fourth Monday in February next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the FARMER'S REPOSITORY for two months successively and posted at the door of the Court House of the said County.
A Copy—Teste,
GEORGE HITE, C. J. C.
January 6.

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

John 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

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.

Blank Attachments
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Lands, &c. for Sale.

PURSUANT to the last will of Isaac Strider, senior, will be sold on the 23d inst. at the late dwelling of Christian Strider, dec'd, several adjoining tracts of land containing about six hundred acres, some negroes, horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, one new strong road waggon, plough, 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, *Admr. de bonis non.*
February 3. [3 w.

NEW FANCY STORE.

THE undersigned fall upon this expedient to inform the public that they have now opened, and ready for sale, at their Store, (corner to the Globe Tavern) in Shepherd's-Town,
A large and elegant Assortment of
MERCHANDISE,
CONSISTING IN PART OF

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

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

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.

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.

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.

To Millers & Millwrights.

The subscriber has just received a complete assortment of
BOLTING CLOTHS,
warranted first quality, at his store by the Market House, in Shepherd'stown.
JAMES S. LANE.

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

ASHES WANTED.

A liberal price will be given for a quantity of good clean ashes, by the printer of the Farmer's Repository.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VI.] THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1814. [No. 309.

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.

DANCING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Charles-town and its vicinity, that his Dancing School will commence on Friday the 18th inst. at Fulton's Hotel in Charles-town. His subscription is already half filled up—Eight subscribers more will complete his number of scholars. Independent of the present mode of dancing, he will introduce a new style, by which pupils may display with ease and elegance the accomplishment of dancing. Particular attention will be paid to the deportment of his pupils.
JAMES ROBARDETT.
February 17 3 w.

Look out to March Court!

YOU who are in "*arrears*" and have though proper not to comply with my late "just and reasonable request," may expect to be visited by the public officers.—Produce at the fair market price will be received in payment—After this let no person be heard to complain that they were not called on to pay before being sued.
JAMES S. LANE.
Shepherd's-Town, February 17.

☞ Cash given for *Hides* and *Skins*, *Clover* and Flax Seed.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Wager, Esq. dec'd, are earnestly requested to discharge what they severally owe in a short time. And all persons having claims against said estate, due either by bonds, notes, or open accounts, are requested to exhibit them to the subscriber, to enable him to ascertain the nature and extent of the debts, that arrangements may accordingly be made for their discharge, in the manner the law requires—It being the wish of the subscriber to settle up the estate as soon as possible.
JOHN BAKER, *Adm'or.*
Shepherdstown, February 17

A valuable black Woman
FOR SALE.

Any person wishing to purchase a likely black woman, about 20 years of age, that can cook, wash, spin, sew, and do every kind of house work, may be suited by applying to the subscriber, in Shepherdstown.
JOHN KEARSLEY.

☞ All persons who made purchases at the subscriber's vendue last year, will please take notice that their notes became due on the 10th day of this month, and that the money is now wanted
JOHN KEARSLEY.
February 17.

10 *Dollars Reward.*

DESERTED on the night of the 6th inst from the rendezvous of Lieut. John Stitcher, 38th Infantry, in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, a private in the 38th regt U. States Infantry, named William Davis, born in or near Waynesburgh, Penn. 19 years of age, 5 feet 7½ inches high, fair complexion, light eyes, dark hair, and by profession a labourer, enlisted on the 27th of December 1813. Whoever takes up a deserter and delivers him to any officer of the U. States service will receive the above reward, with all reasonable charges.
FRED W. HOFFMAN,
Lieut 38th Infantry.

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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 his 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.
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January 6

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.

☞ 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.

ASHES WANTED.

A liberal price will be given for a quantity of good clean ashes, by the printer of the Farmer's Repository.

Blank Attachments
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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.

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.

To Millers & Millwrights.

The subscriber has just received a complete assortment of
BOLTING CLOTHS,
warranted first quality, at his store by the Market House, in Shepherd'stown.
JAMES S. LANE.

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

NEW FANCY STORE.

THE undersigned fall upon this expedient to inform the public that they have now opened, and ready for sale, at their Store, (corner to the Globe Tavern) in Shepherd's-Town,
A large and elegant Assortment of
MERCHANDISE,
CONSISTING IN PART OF

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

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

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.

Hides & Skins wanted.

The highest price in cash will be given for hides and skins, delivered at my shop, opposite Mrs. Ann Frame's Store, in Charlestown.
HENRY ISLER.
February 17.

BLANK BONDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Continuation of Foreign News.

STATE PAPER.

DECLARATION OF THE ALLIED POWERS.

The French government has ordered a new levy of 300 000 conscripts. The motives of the Senatus Consultum to that effect contain an appeal to the Allied Powers. They therefore, find themselves called upon to promulgate anew, in the face of the world, the views which guide them in the present war; the principles which form the basis of their conduct, their wishes and their determinations.

The Allied Powers do not make war upon France, but against the preponderance, haughtily announced—against that preponderance which, to the misfortune of Europe and of France, the Emperor Napoleon has too long exercised beyond the limits of the Empire.

Victory has conducted the allied Armies to the banks of the Rhine. The first use which their Imperial and Royal Majesties have made of victory, has been to offer peace to his Majesty the Emperor of the French. An attitude, strenthened by the accessions of the Sovereigns and Princes of Germany has had no influence on the conditions of that peace. These conditions are founded on the independence of the French Empire, as well as on the independence of the other states of Europe. The views of the Powers are just in their object, generous and liberal in their application, giving security to all, honorable to each.

The Allied Sovereigns desire that France may be great, powerful & happy; because the French power, in a state of greatness and strength, is one of the foundations of the social edifice of Europe. They wish that France may be happy, that her commerce may revive; that the arts, those blessings of peace, may again flourish; because a great people can only be tranquil as it is happy. The powers confirm to the French Empire an extent of territory which France under her kings never knew: because a valiant nation does not fall from its rank, by having in its turn experienced reverses in an obstinate and sanguinary contest, in which it has fought with its accustomed bravery.

But the Allied Powers wish to be free, tranquil and happy themselves.—They desire a state of peace which, by a wise partition of strength, by a just equilibrium, may hence forward preserve their people from numberless calamities which have overwhelmed Europe for the last 20 years.

The Allied Powers will not lay down their arms until they have attained this great and beneficial result, this noble object of their efforts. They will not lay down their arms until the political state of Europe be re-established anew—until immoveable principles have resumed their rights over vain pretentions—until the sanctity of treaties shall have at last secured a real peace to Europe.

Frankfort, Dec. 1, 1813.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

PARIS, Dec. 19.

To-day, Sunday, Dec. 19, his Majesty the Emperor and King set off at one o'clock, from the palace of the Thuilleries, to repair in state to the Legislative Body, where, having been received with the usual ceremonies, his Majesty, after taking his seat, made the following speech:—

"Senators, Counsellors of State, Deputies from the Departments to the Legislative Body: Splendid victories have raised the glory of the French arms during this campaign: defections without parallel have rendered those victories useless—all has turned against us. France itself would be in danger, but for the union and energy of the French.

"In these weighty circumstances, it was my first thought to call you around me. My heart has need of the presence and of the affection of my subjects.

"I have never been seduced by prosperity. Adversity will always find me superior to its attacks.

"I have several times given peace to nations when they had lost every thing. From a part of my conquests I have raised thrones for kings who have forsaken me. I had conceived and executed great designs for the prosperity and the happiness of the world. A monarch and a father, I feel that peace adds to the security of thrones, and to that of families. Negociations have been entered into with the Allied Powers.

"*I have accepted the Preliminary Conditions of the Allies for the sake of the Families of the French Nation.*

"I had then the hope, that before the opening of this session, the congress of Manheim would be assembled; but new delays, which are not to be ascribed to France, have deferred this moment, which the wishes of the world eagerly call for.

"I have ordered to be laid before you all the original documents which are in my portfeuille of my department of foreign affairs. You will make yourselves acquainted with them by means of a committee. The Speakers of my Council will acquaint you with my will on this subject.

"On my side, there is no obstacle to there establishment of peace. I know & partake all the sentiments of the French—I say of the French, because there is not one of them who would desire peace at the price of honour.

"It is with regret that I ask of this generous people new sacrifices; but they are commanded by its noblest and dearest interests. It was necessary to recruit my armies by numerous levies; nations cannot treat with security except by displaying their whole strength. An increase of taxes becomes indispensable. What my Minister of the Finance will propose to you is comformable to the system of finance which I have established. We shall meet every demand without a loan, which consumes the future, and without paper money, which is the greatest enemy of social order.

"I am satisfied with the sentiments which my people of Italy have testified towards me on this occasion.

"Denmark and Naples alone have remained faithful to their alliance with me.

"THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA CONTINUES WITH SUCCESS ITS WAR WITH ENGLAND.

"I have recognized the neutrality of the nineteen Swiss Cantons.

"Senators, Counsellors of State, Deputies from the Departments to the Legislative Body—you are the natural organs of this throne: it is for you to give an example of energy, which may recommend our generation to the generations to come. *Let them not say of us, "they have sacrificed the best interests of their country! They have acknowledged the laws which England has in vain sought during four centuries to impose on France!"*

"My people cannot fear that the policy of their emperor will ever betray the national glory. On my side, I feel the confidence, *that the French will be constantly worthy of themselves and of me!"*

After the Speech of his Majesty, the sitting being terminated, his Majesty retired in the midst of acclamations.

From the Morning Chronicle, Dec. 21.

The admirable Declaration of the Allied Powers, which we inserted on Saturday, was alluded to yesterday in both Houses of Parliament, by Lord Holland and Mr. Horner, with the view of ascertaining from Ministers whether they were parties to the publication of that document, if authentic, and more particularly whether an overture of peace had been made to the French government (as asserted in the Declaration) and rejected, or whether an overture had been made that was likely to lead to negociation.

The replies from the Earl of Liverpool and Lord Castlereagh established the authenticity of the Declaration and stated generally the perfect concert between this government and the allies. Ld. Liverpool, however stated that the declaration was published at Frankfort without a previous concert with the British government as to its publication, but that the allies were in full possession of the sentiments of this cabinet. On the subject of any overture of peace, they declined giving any answer, on the ground that their public duty did not permit it.

It is of course to be inferred that the Declaration of the Allied Powers contains also the opinions of the British government upon the great and momentous subject to which it refers, and ministers undoubtedly deserve credit for that moderation of view which so admirably characterises the document alluded to, and which is so eminently calculated to take from Bonaparte every available pretence with the French people for continuing the war.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

American Affairs.—Our readers will recollect what we said a few days ago on the subject of the much to be regretted war with America; and the apparent difficulty of happily terminating it, as the seeds of it are deep in the ground; and of the jealousy of the British Cabinet, in letting any other power have a share in the arrangement. It was natural for the Americans to wish to engage the Court of St. Petersburgh as a mediator. They might say of it, 'it was once one of us,' for it was the chief of the armed neutrality of the North. It now appears, that Lord Walpole had not arrived at St. Petersburg three days before he intimated to the Russian Ministry, that as his Britannic Majesty's government had already distinctly and explicitly refused to admit of the mediation or interference of any other power in our quarrel with America; and as the stay in Russia of the Republican Commissioners, after that determination was known, would only tend to mislead the world; he was instructed to signify that the dismission of the said Commissioners would be particularly pleasing to the British government. It may, therefore, be said, that if we are not *fairly*, we are *fully* in for a contest, which it will require the wisdom and coolness of a Grotius and a Puffendorf united to put the wished-for termination to.

[*Statesman.*

DUTCH AFFAIRS.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF DEC. 14.

War Department, Downing street, Dec. 14, 1813.

A letter of which the following is an extract, has this day been received by the earl Bathurst, from major general Taylor, dated at the Hague, December 11, 1813.

"It is with the greatest satisfaction that I have the honor to acquaint your lordship that the allies are in possession of the important fortresses of Breda and Williamstadt, which have been abandoned by the enemy.

"From a person who has seen gen. Benkendorff this morning, I understand that upon the approach of 300 Cossacks who had spread the report that they were the advance guard of 10.000 Russians, the garrison of Breda, consisting of 1800 men, had marched out, but the Cossacks having penetrated into the town before the evacuation was completed, 600 of the garrison had fallen into their hands.

"Gen. Benkendorff proposed going to Breda himself to-morrow, and will probably carry with him a great proportion of the remainder of his corps. I have not learnt in what direction the garrison retired."

Rotterdam, Dec. 7.

The prince of Orange arrived on Wednesday last, with a few marines. His entry into the Hague was a triumph, and nothing could exceed the delight of its population. The British ambassador, with a few officers, followed.

Detachments of Russian and Prussian light troops have been pushed towards Antwerp, which is now the grand object. Its capture may be difficult, the works, always strong, have been lately strengthened: and the consequence annexed to the name of the grand depot of the north sea fleet, will make its defence a matter of peculiar interest. The force of this fleet appears to have been exaggerated in England. It is said to consist of only twelve sail of the line afloat, and six, with six frigates, on the stocks. The ships are now removed within the docks, which are capable of containing a navy, and are completely under the guns of the fortress. The Texel fleet will probably fall more readily. Verheuil, the admiral, retired from on board, and shut himself up with the principal French, in fort La Salle.—The place is strong, and will probably be defended to the last.

The united Netherlands may be now considered free.

The crown prince has marched back on his own steps.

Official accounts had been received that at the Adriatic the Austrian flag was flying in Signi, Porto Re and Fiume. In Istria and Croatia the people were driving out the French in all directions. The Austrians have made a great number of prisoners. The British have a fleet in the Adriatic, co operating against the French. Almost the whole of the islands from Lissi, upwards, are clear of the French.

Bonaparte has laid an additional tax on doors, windows, and on persons and personal property. On the two latter the taxes are doubled.

It is said the Russian general Tolstoi has been disgraced, for suffering his division to be surprized in October near Dresden, by St. Cyr, and defeated.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

On Monday a Court-martial was held on board the Gladiator at Portsmouth, to try James Warburton, alias James Parker, formerly of H. M. ship Ædus, for having, with five others risen against Mr. Anthony Reed, when on board an American prize brig, giving her up to the American master, and assisting to navigate her into Salem. He was afterwards recognized among the wounded of the American frigate Chesapeake. The Court were of opinion that the charges were proved, and adjudged him to suffer death.

A Vienna paper contains an official article declaring the dissolution of the Rhenish Confederation.

Up to the last dates Austria was recruiting for her armies, and marching forward reinforcements from the interior.

Prince Swartzenburg is Generalissimo of the allied armies.

The Generalissimo has not shewn by his recent decisions any extreme anxiety to conciliate Bonaparte. He refused to ratify the capitulation of Dantzic and Dresden, because the terms were too favourable to the besieged.

The body of Poniatowski, a distinguished general in the French service, drowned at the battle of Leipzic, has been found and buried with military honors.

Among the deserters from the French are all the Polish troops, that have been so long held by deceitful promises in France was just on the point of receiving the independence of their country; when favorable opportunities for this purpose have always been neglected.

The Austrians have taken possession of Trieste, their old port on the Adriatic.

The Hereditary prince of Orange has been raised to the rank of major general in the British service.

We have no account yet of the surrender of the fleet at the Texel.

On the 28th of Nov. 22 000 men, under Massena, were marching to Genoa.

At a review at the Thuilleries, Paris, in December, the young king of Rome was exhibited in regimentals.

Louis Bonaparte, who has been a resident in Switzerland lately set of from the country to visit Paris; but when he had arrived near the city, he suddenly received orders which obliged him to retrace his steps.

Bonaparte by a decree dated Nov. 21, has prohibited the payment of the interest of the French debt, the pensions &c. to the inhabitants of Illyria, Holland and the Hanseatic towns. It has been since said he has confiscated what was due to the Dutch. How easily could the British retaliate.

All the British vessels of war in the ports of the channel, at the last date, had been ordered off Bordeaux to intercept any vessels which may attempt to escape from that place, on the expected approach of Lord Wellington.

It is said the British propose to lay up 20 or 30 ships of the line, as unnecessary in the present relative maritime strength of the world, and to equip with their crews a greater number of frigates.

Previous to Lord Wellington's passing the Nive, the Paris papers stated that 10 000 men had been employed on the fortifications on the banks of that river; that one hundred and sixty pieces of cannon were mounted, and that the places were rendered impregnable. It is said Soult sent the old men, women and children from Bayonne; and that upwards of 1000 wandered to the British camp, to assist in consuming the provisions considered by us to be scarce there, and so difficult to be procured since our war.

By the last intelligence from Monte Viedo, its surrender to the revolutionists was expected, unless succor speedily arrived from Spain. A great number of inhabitants had perished for want.

Admiral Cockburn has been promoted from Rear Admiral of the Red to Rear Admiral of the White.

The British frigate Dædalus, of 36 guns, capt. Maxwell, was lost off Ceylon, India, July 20. Crew saved.

The latest advices in England from the Governor of Canada, were to October 20, and detailed the affair with General Hampton, at Chateaugua. He acknowledges 5 killed, 16 wounded, and 4 missing—among the wounded, capts. Daly and Breyers

Accounts from Gibraltar are to Nov. 12. The fever had ceased in the town; but still prevailed in the garrison. It was however considered as gradually decreasing there. At Cadiz while it prevailed several members of the Cortes died.

The river Verbudda in India, has overflowed its banks, and destroyed 42 villages and many thousands of inhabitants.

A caravan, with 2000 travellers, going from Mecca to Aleppo, has been overwhelmed in the Arabian desert and all but 20 perished.

Zerah Colburn, the American arithmetical prodigy has been exhibited in England, Ireland and Scotland. He was at Edinburgh the beginning of December.

Louis XVIII was the last person of whom the Prince of Orange took leave previous to his departure for Holland.—At parting, his serene highness expressed a hope that the White Cockade would be mounted in France as suddenly and successfully as the Orange in his country. The Royal exile pressed the Prince's hand and dropt a tear.

A Russian Gen. landed at Scheveling on the 16th inst.—he was said to have brought the cross of St. Andrew from the Russian Emperor to the Prince of Orange.

The Cossack lies down along side of his horse, and never thinks of refreshment for himself until he has relieved the wants of his dumb companion. The animal becomes so habituated to his master that he runs to him when he hears his whistle. The following occurrence concerning them is told at the Hague. A Cossack intercepted a French officer, stripped him of his coat, and, in trying how it would fit, found some difficulty in getting it either off or on; the *Parlez vous*, took advantage of his perplexity, leapt on his horse, and bid him *bon jour*. The Cossack only smiled at this, had recourse to his whistle, and had the Monsieur back in a twinkling, when, in addition to bidding him good day, he gave him rather an unwelcome salute with his lance.

Copenhagen, Dec. 9.—It is generally believed, and the idea gives great satisfaction, that affairs are in a fair train for being adjusted between the Allied courts and our government. Count Bombelle, who arrived here a few days ago, has frequent conferences with the minister of foreign affairs; and it is supposed will throw off the French yoke, and join the common cause of all Europe. It is understood that one of the conditions is, that Denmark shall furnish 30,000 men to serve against France.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

"Mr. Dallas, Secretary to the Legation of Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard, to the Court of Russia, is arrived. It is supposed that the object of his mission is to obtain from this Government a distinct exposition of the terms on which the Court of London will accede to a peace with the U. States."

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 19.

Her Majesty the Empress, on Sunday last, granted audience of Messrs. Adams, Gallatin and Bayard, in the quality of Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiaries from the United States of America. This mission extraordinary has caused universal satisfaction here. It is wished, that it be completely successful, and that the re-establishment of Peace between his Britannic Majesty and the Republic of the United States may free the navigation and commerce of our Empire, from the only restraint which it can experience since the renewal of the strictest friendship with England. This striking proof of friendship and confidence, which the republic of the U. States has given to the Emperor, and the distinguished choice which it has made of its Plenipotentiaries, are much applauded."

BOSTON, Feb. 12.

It has been the opinion among the mercantile part of our citizens, that the ship Ann Alexander (arrived below this port on Sunday evening last from Liverpool) brought something of importance not yet disclosed to the public, which opinion has been prevalent ever since her arrival.

The owner of that ship has arrived in town. He states, that Mr. Adams wrote to Mr. B. G. Beasley, U. S. agent for prisoners of war at London; and to Samuel Williams, Esq. that peace would speedily take place between this country and G. Britain, as the negociations were in train; that Messrs. Beasley and Williams, on the receipt of this information, dispatched a messenger express to Liverpool with the same, and directed the ship Ann-Alexander to proceed to the U. S. forthwith.

From the foregoing it is pretty evident something of a favorable nature had transpired previous to the sailing of the Ann-Alexander. Such seems now to be the general opinion here, and that it is suppressed from the public for speculative purposes.

It is pretty well ascertained that an express was sent to the southward on Sunday night last, before it was generally known that a ship had arrived below; in fact it was not generally known till 9 o'clock on Monday morning.

Dispatches for government per the Ann-Alexander went on in the mail of Wednesday morning last; they may give us the information, now a secret to the public.

New-Bedford, Feb 8.

VICTORY AT BAYONNE.

Last evening arrived here the Portuguese schooner Viagenta, in 46 days from Lisbon. Captain Terry of Fairhaven, a passenger in the Viagenta, informs that a few hours previous to sailing an express arrived at Lisbon from Lord Wellington, announcing a complete victory over the French army under Marshal Soult. It appears that Lord Wellington had been induced to order the Spanish part of his army to return to the Pyrenees in consequence of the cruelties exercised by them on the country people in France; that being thus reduced, Soult attacked him on the 11th December and turned his left wing; but was repulsed after a very sanguinary conflict, that on the 12th, 13th and 14th the fighting continued with increased fury, and finally ended in the total overthrow of the French. Captain Terry says the express reported that the allied cavalry charged the French artillery when in full fire, and carried them: and the infantry on both sides maintained a contest with the bayonet, man to man, for several hours.—The number lost we did not learn, but the express stated that the slaughter was very great on both sides. Lord Wellington left a force to blockade Bayonne, and was advanced from that place, 30 miles towards Bordeaux.—The action took place in the open country.

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, FEBRUARY 24.

DIED on Thursday last, in the 64th year of her age, Mrs. MARY DAVIS, wife of the late Mr. LEONARD DAVIS of this county.

On Friday evening last, Mr. JOHN HESS, mill-wright, of this county.

We have in to-day's paper presented our readers with the excellent speech of Mr. Holmes in the Senate of Massachusetts. We hope they will give it an attentive perusal, and keep it as a testimony against the advocates of British impressment and perpetual allegiance.

Another victory has been gained over the Creek Indians; a detailed account of which will be given in our next.

The Legislature of Virginia adjourned on the 16th instant.

Congress have been almost exclusively engaged for the last 8 or 10 days in the discussion of the bill authorising a loan for the year 1814. On Saturday the question was taken on filling the blank with 25 millions, and carried.

THE FEDERALISTS REBUKED BY THE RUSSIAN CONSUL.

On receiving the late news of negotiation between the continental allies and Bonaparte, the Boston factionists denounced Russia and Austria in bitter terms for their supposed independence of England. True to their British trusts, and zealous in their British vocation, they did not wait to ascertain to a certainty whether Russia had acted without the dictation of the fast anchored isle; but on the mere supposition that they had, those base and vicious tools of the enemy began to revile those whose magnanimity and heroism they had but just been celebrating by public festivals. This shews beyond the possibility of doubt, that the northern opposition, and some of those to the south too, are in the heart and soul *British*. They care not a straw for Russia, America or any other power, save England; she is their idol; and we sincerely wish they would leave this country, and take up their abode under the British government. They are worse than a pestilence to the country. They are unprincipled and unfaithful citizens, and worthless men. The Russian consul, piqued at the conduct of the British partizans in Boston, immediately wrote a communication for the Gazette of that place, reproving them in sharp terms. He also took occasion to rebuke the Federal Republican and the other British papers for having censured Mr. Daschkoff on the subject of the Russian mediation. On this point he says:—"The Editor of the Federal Republican chooses to denounce Mr. Daschkoff for having made a supposed unauthorized offer of mediation; *and yet we see he has been deceived, though he has had the wrong sort of pride not to confess his error.*" We can assure Mr. Eustaphieve, that his mistaken if he supposes the anglo-Federalists have any regard for Russia, except when they think Russia condescends to be the humble tool of England. The celebration of Russian victories was only a disguise to cover their joy at the triumphs of Great Britain. *Whig.*

STAMPS.—Some people suppose that *all* Notes of Hand, &c. must be written on stamped paper. This is an error. *None* are required to be stamped, but *such as are discounted at Banks*. All others may be written on common paper, and are not subject to duty. Under the *Federal* Stamp-act, *all* Notes, &c. were required to be on stamped paper.

From the Albany Argus of the 8th inst.

The trial of Gen. Hull progresses with all the dispatch which its importance and the remote residence of many of the principal witnesses will admit. Mr. Van Beuren is special judge advocate and Mr. Parker assistant—Messrs. Colden and Tillotson counsel for the accused.

So far as the trial has progressed, we have not heard a suggestion of any improper partiality on the part of the members or officers of the court: Indeed, the proceedings have been marked with such dignity and impartiality, as to excite universal approbation. The witnesses who have been examined are Gens. Cass and M'Arthur, Col. Van Horn, Major Snelling and Captain M'Cormick. The distinct, circumstantial and luminous testimony of General Cass excited in the audience an exalted opinion of his intelligence, candor and military capacity. It is expected the evidence on the part of the government will close in about three weeks.

THE SUPREME COURT.

On Saturday, Mr. PINKNEY took leave of the court in his capacity of Attorney General of the U. States and introduced Mr. RUSH as his successor. On this occasion, both gentlemen delivered pertinent addresses to the Court; which though we were not fortunate enough to hear them, are represented as having produced an impressive effect.—[*Nat. Intel.*

NEWS FROM COM. RODGERS.

Boston, Feb. 12.

On Tuesday evening passed this harbor for Bristol the Swedish brig Pelee, 19 days from St. Barts. Capt. Rathbone, of this town, who came passenger in the Pelee, informs us, that he saw a Barbadoes' paper, which stated that com. Rodgers had captured (60 miles to the windward of that island) TEN SAIL of the London fleet, all of which he burnt except one, which he gave up to the prisoners, after taking out the most valuable parts of their cargoes.

The Barbadoes' paper contained the names of the vessels captured—and further states, that previous to Com. Rodgers' capturing those vessels, he fell in with a ship which had been captured, with a number of others, by a French frigate. Com. Rodgers threatened to send them to the U. States to retaliate for the conduct of the British government relative to the cartel which he sent into England on his former cruize; they were however permitted to proceed.

Only about eighty sail out of nearly two hundred, which had sailed under convoy from London, had arrived at Bardadoes; and it was apprehended 50 or 60 had been captured or lost in the gale which dispersed the fleet. It was conjectured at Barbadoes, that Com. Rodgers had gone in pursuit of the Cork fleet of 60 sail, under convoy of two sloops of war; accordingly, *three* frigates had been despatched in pursuit of him.

LATEST FROM THE ESSEX.

The London Morning Chronicle of Dec. 24, says, "By letters from St. Helena of the 15th Oct. accounts are received that the Georgiana and Atlantic, which had been captured by the Essex American frigate, were fitted out as cruizers, and sent to the Gallipagos in search of the Charlton and New Zealand whalers, which it was feared they would capture. They were then to go to New Holland in search of more South sea men. The Indispensable was at Tombay."

Plattsburgh, February 6.

Yesterday, several loads of cannon and cannon ball arrived here from French Mills, and to-day a great many more are expected here. It is generally understood, that part of the army at French Mills, is going to Sackett's Harbor, and the other part coming here. This appears to me to be right; it proves to me, that the Secretary of War is quick at an expedient under a change of circumstances. I foretel you, it will require all the address of the British to defend the Canadas next campaign. Matters are now getting in a proper train. It will not be proper for me to inform you, *ex ante facto*; but I will as soon as possible *expost facto*, of what I think is about to be done here and about Ontario. Something rather important I think is about to take place.

From the Plattsburg Republican of Feb. 5.

Seventy six persons, who were taken prisoners at Buffalo and its vicinity, arrived at this place on Thursday last, having left Montreal on Tuesday. We understand they were exchanged for the militia taken by Col. Clark, at Missisque, last fall—They state that the enemy have two vessels building at Kingston, which are planked up, one of them rated a 44 gun frigate. Between Kingston and Montreal they met immense quantities of ordnance, ammunition and military stores of every description, going up. Colonel Chapin arrived in Montreal some days before our informants, and was sent immediately to Quebec.

Major Millard, aid to Gen. Hopkins, and 8 militia officers, remained in Montreal paroled to the limits of the city.

Captain Leonard, it is stated, runs at large in the city, and has sent for his family. It is worthy of remark, that this same Captain Leonard, in times of yore, was under the immediate command of John Henry, when that traitor held a captain's commission in the armies of the United States—Leonard being then a Lieutenant.

Norfolk, Feb. 12.

The United States' Frigate Constellation, Captain Gordon, went down on Thursday last to Hampton Roads, with an intention to proceed to sea, but the wind falling very light, she returned on yesterday to Craney-Island, where she is now anchored.

NEW YORK, *Feb. 17.*

It was reported in this city, yesterday, that our commissioners had agreed on the outlines of a treaty with Lord Walpole, wherein it is stipulated," that seven years be allowed to settle the question of impressment and citizenship.

On the authority of a gentleman passenger in the stage who left Boston on Sunday evening, we state, that it was rumored and believed there that an armistice had actually been agreed upon between G. Britain and the U. States.—E. Post.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 11.

By the arrival of a gentleman a few days since from Detroit, which place he left the 23d ult. we are informed, that the troops are restored to health, and are fully prepared to repel any attack the enemy can possibly make this winter.

The day before he left Detroit, a party of ten Frenchmen had returned from lake Michigan, to which place they had been sent by Gen. Cass to reconnoitre the situation and ascertain the disposition of the Indians in that quarter, who all appeared to be very friendly to the United States, and as an evidence of which, they suffered the party to bring off six British traders from the principal Pottawatamie village on the river St. Joseph's, which empties into lake Michigan. These traders inform that the British have not evacuated Michilimackinac, but that they are very scarce of provisions, having been compelled to kill their horses to subsist on. They also inform, that Dickson proceeded from Michilimackinac to the Mississippi with five barges loaded with presents to the Indians in that quarter, and his intention was to collect all that species of force he could to go on with him for the defence of Montreal.

The news received by way of Erie, of the enemy building vessels of war on lake Huron, is contradicted by this gentleman; no such information having been received at Detroit.

Boston, Feb. 12.

BRITISH PRISONERS.

On Thursday morning last, an examination was held at the old court house in this place, before the hon. JONES DAVIS, Judge of the U. S. district court of Massachusetts district, on the information and complaint of G. Blake, Esq. the district attorney, against sundry persons inhabitants of the town of Barre, for the alledged offence of having aided and assisted in the late escape of certain British officers from the county goal in Worcester. The complaint having been read, and the grounds of the accusation very fully stated by the district attorney, a number of witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecutor, and several others on the part of the respondents; after which an elaborate discussion of the evidence ensued and continued through the day, in which the arguments were conducted by Messrs. Prescott and F. Blake, for the defendants, and concluded by G. Blake, for the U. States. It was decided by the Judge, that the evidence adduced, as against one of the respondents, Mr Jacob Bigelow sufficient on this preliminary inquiry to support the accusation, and he was accordingly holden by recognizance to take his trial at the next circuit court in May.

Mr. Patrick, in his chart of ten numerals in 200 languages, adds the following observations:—"Melancholy is the fact, that if the population of christian Europe be 180,000,000; that of christian America be 20; that of Christian Africa 3; & of Christian Asia and Tartary, 10; the total is merely 213:—while Pagan China, Japan, Cochin-China, and Chinese Tartary, boast of 400,000,000 of souls; India of 100,000,000 heathens; and Siam, Ava, Aracan, Assam, and Nepaul, of an additional 50 000 000."

TO BE RENTED

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

THAT well known and long established Tavern stand, in Charles-Town, Jefferson County, belonging to the representatives of Thomas Flagg, deceased, and which has been for several years past in the occupancy of Mr. Robert Fulton—possession may be had on the first day of April next. For particulars apply to the subscriber living in Martinsburgh, Berkeley County, or to M Ranson, Esq. of Charles-Town.

JOSEPH HUNTER.

February 24.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell at Public Vendue, on the 12th day of March next, at his present place of residence, near Charles-Town all his stock, consisting of Horses, Cows and Hogs—Also farming Utensils, and one Plantation Waggon. A credit of six months will be given, on the purchasers giving bond with approved security. The Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Due attendance will be given by the Subscriber

THOMAS GOUKRELL.

February 24.

Negro Man for Sale.

WILL be sold on the first day of March Court before the door of R. Fulton's Hotel, a likely Negro man who is a good Farmer. A credit of sixty days will be given to the purchaser by giving a note negotiable at the Bank, in Winchester, with a good endorser.

February 20, 1814.

Masons Wanted.

TEN or FIFTEEN journeymen Stone masons are wanted immediately, to whom good wages will be given for the season. Apply to the subscriber in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va.

JOHN WILKINS.

Feb. 4.

TO BE SOLD, FOR CASH,

NEGRO CHARLES,

formerly the property of William Gibbs, dec'd, on Monday the 28th inst. before the court house door of Jefferson county, being the first day of the court.

S. SLAUGHTER.

Feb. 17.

REPUBLICAN ELOQUENCE.

SPEECH OF THE HON. MR. HOLMES,

IN THE SENATE OF MASSACHUSETTS,

During the Debate on the reported Answer to the Governor's Speech.

MR. PRESIDENT—When, after eight days deep cogitation of the committee, an answer is produced, which, I apprehend, will remain a standing monument of the degradation of this once respectable State, the gentlemen of the majority must not deem it unreasonable, if I occupy some time in discussing its merits.—But in this I confess I despair of making any impression on the majority of this board.——After having, during the war of eighteen months, taken their ground against their country and in favor of its enemy; after having condemned their own government, & justified the aggressions and atrocities of the enemy, in every particular, without a solitary exception, an attempt to dissuade them from this course, must in this case be desperate. I might as well attempt to convert an Atheist by Scripture; I might as well go into the churchyard, rebuke the tombs, & expostulate with the sleeping ashes of the dead. No, sir, it is not them, whom I expect to convince or edify: it is an apprehension, that silence may be deemed an acquiescence in these inflammatory proceedings; it is for the sake of my political friends, that I stand forth the advocate of my injured country.

I agree with his Excellency, that the liberty of speech is important to free people, and he who would restrain it, is a foe to republican freedom. It is a privilege which I highly prize, and which I shall take advantage of in this debate. True, it may be abused: In bad times, bad men will endeavor to excite discontent. In the commencement of a war, slander and abuse are wonderfully successful. There was danger for a while, that the outrages of party might drive the administration from office, or compell them to make an ignominious peace.—But truth prevailed. Notwithstanding every attempt to throw a stumbling block in the way of the administration in the days of difficulty and distress, their popularity has increased, and the people are more united than at the commencement of the war. Where speak of the growing discontents of the people? Where is your evidence? In the elections? In what elections? In New York, the most commercial state in the Union? In New Jersy, where every branch has been regenerated in a year? In Maryland, where you but just smuggled in your Governor? In Vermont, to be sure you have a minority Governor for one year; and I trust, for one year only. But in the city of *New York*, at a late election, the American cause prevailed by a change that was truly astonishing. And all this in time of war, against the incessant clamors and slanders of party, without any sedition act, or other act to screen the administration.

His Excellency informs us, that he has received fifteen hundred stands of arms from the Secretary at War; and you, in the answer, attribute this event to the efficacy of your famous resolve of June last. To suppose that that antediluvian, that complete specimen in the art of sinking, could produce any other effect in the mind of the Secretary of War, than ridicule, is to be absolutely incredible. It began with a preamble full of invectives, with "*Whereas*," followed by a string of accusations against the whole course of the measures of the administration, and concluded with a "*Therefore, Resolved*, that the Adjutant General be requested to write to Gen. Armstrong for the arms, &c." It was indeed a production which promised much, and performed nothing. and I will add, effected nothing. It is probable that General Armstrong, agreeably to his promise, sent you the arms as soon as they were ready; but none the sooner for your pitiful resolve.

But this war is unjust. Must we travel over this ground again? This charge has been refuted more than a thousand times. But that makes no difference; they can renew it; tho' vanquished, they can argue still. The right of Blockade. Orders in Council, and impressment are brought up, and all just fired with greater obstinacy than in the British Parliament.

I have said, and I repeat it, that the priority of the French Decrees could be no excuse for these orders, if such had been the fact. What, sir; retaliate upon an innocent neutral the aggressions which your enemy has committed upon that neutral. The priority of aggression makes no difference: Each nation must account with us for the injury it has done us: I have wondered the government of the United States have ever condescended to discuss the question of the priority of these edicts; thought it beyond question, that the Blockade of the 6th of May, 1806 was far more injurious to American commerce, than the Berlin Decree of the 21st November following. This extraordinary Blockade, obstructed the commerce of nearly one thousand miles of sea coast, including many important commercial cities, and the mouths of several large and navigable rivers. But the advocates of Britain say she had a right to do all this. She had force enough to invest this whole extent, therefore it was legally blockaded, whether the force was applied or not. So I suppose, gentlemen would contend that some other coast, equally extensive, was actually blockaded, because it might be; and in this way, Britain might blockade every port in the world at the same time. But the strongest advocates for retaliation, have not pretended that it could be justified until after notice of the first aggression, and neglect or refusal to repeal it. Upon what principle, then, was the Order of council of 8th January 1807, imposed?—This was but forty-seven days after the Berlin Decree, and before we could have had any notice of it; and yet Great Britain had a right, say they, to retaliate on us for an act which we could not prevent, and of which we did not know! It is vain to pretend, that this Order was not a retaliation of the Berlin Decree, because less rigorous in terms. It was contrary to the known law of nations, and Britain had the power to enforce it; but France had no power to enforce her decree, and it could be considered but an empty threat.

But it is suggested, that this war is for the protection of British seamen. This charge is without any foundation. We are contending for the protection of our own seamen on board of our own ships. The law of nations admits not the subjects of one nation to enter on board the ships of another, and take such as *they* shall judge their own. The case is simple, and capable of demonstration. The ocean is the common highway of nations. On it, each has a concurrent, but neither an exclusive jurisdiction. If, in time, one nation has a right to take such as she shall judge her own subjects, in this common jurisdiction, the other may retake the same subject, if she judges him to be her own. If this nation has a right to re capture, she has, *ex vi*, a right to resist the first taking—so that pursuing your principle, one nation claiming a citizen in a jurisdiction common to both, has a right to take him from another, while this other if she claims him, has a right to resist. But, though the jurisdiction is concurrent on the ocean, it is not so on board ships. Here the jurisdiction is exclusive. The municipal law prevails here. VATTEL says, that a person born on shipboard, is considered as the natural born subject of the nation to which the ship belonged, because within the exclusive jurisdiction of that nation. It is true that there are cases, in which a belligerent may enter on board for certain purposes, for instance, to search for contraband goods, and prevent a violation of his blockade. But these are exceptions, and go to prove the rule. It is manifest that these exceptions, especially that relative to contraband goods, are the effect of compact. They are part of the conventional law of nations. The natural law never defined what articles were contraband. These exceptions, so strictly defined, and carefully guarded, prove, incontestably, the general rule, that each nation has an exclusive jurisdiction on board its ships on the ocean. But to prevent that because there is one exception, there is therefore another; that because the officers of one nation, have a right to enter on board the ships of another, in search of contraband goods, and if they find any tha are suspicious, they have a right to carry in the ship for trial, that *therefore* such officers have a right to enter on board and take such men as they shall judge their own, *without trial*, is, I confess, a course of reasoning which I do not fully understand. If this right exists, why do not gentlemen give us the proof of it? They are wise and learned in the law of nations; where is the writer on national law, who has undertaken to establish the right of a nation to enter on board the ships of another, and to take such as she may deem her own, without submitting the question to an international tribunal?

But gentlemen insinuate, that British subjects, whom we have naturalized, are the subjects of contention; and they insist on the doctrine of perpetual allegiance; or at least, that a naturalized citizen has but a *local* protection.

Inasmuch as allegiance and protection are reciprocal, and this protection does not extend beyond the territory or exclusive jurisdiction of the nation, so the allegiance is subject to the same limitation. As a consequence of this doctrine a British subject, naturalized here, is obliged to fight against his native country until he gets thro' leaguing from the shore, and the moment he crosses this imaginary line, he is absolved from his allegiance, and obliged to fight for his native country against his adopted country. This consequence alone, is sufficient to make the proposition ridiculous. But the law has removed every doubt on this subject. Naturalization is defined the giving a foreigner the rights of a citizen; or converting a foreigner into a citizen. The word itself carries with it its own definition. Our own law has determined its effect. It was decided in New York, that it operates *retroactively*, and places the man in the same situation if he had always been a citizen. The principal is the same in England. Coke and Blackstone tell us, that if a man be made a denizen, the children born after he was denizated shall inherit, but not those which were born before. But it is not so in the case of naturalization; because naturalization has a retrospective energy. But the British statute which provides for the naturalization of such foreign seamen as shall have served two years on board their ships, puts this question beyond doubt—The act makes them as natural born subjects or native within the kingdom.

But the answer to his Excellency's Speech has brought up the question of *retaliation*; and a wonderful degree of sympathy is excited for his Majesty's subjects. *Newark* is artfully selected, probably is the first aggression. I suppose the burning the defenceless villages on the shores of the Chesapeake are instances of British mercy. The exciting the Indians to indiscriminate massacre, was British mercy. The brutalities of that Vandal, Cockburn, are instances of his mercy! The cold-blooded murders of that Goth, Proctor, are further instances of it!—Who were the aggressors in this business of retaliation?—The advocates of perpetual allegiance will say America! With them, a man is fixed to the spot where he drew his first breath. If an American, on a visit to England, happens to have a son born there, though the parent should immediately return with him to America, this child owes an allegiance which he can never shake off; and if some thirty years afterwards, in defending his soil from British pollution, his house from conflagration, or his wife or children from rape, he happen to be made prisoner, he is condemned as a vile traitor to his Majesty, is sentenced to be hanged by the neck until he is almost dead, to be cut down, his bowels torn out by violence and thrown into his face, his head cut off, his body dissected in quarters, and the quarters to be at his Majesty's disposal—This is a necessary consequence of perpetual allegiance, and a faint picture of British humanity.

But we are charged with driving the aborigines from their inheritances. It is but a short time since Mr. Jefferson was an object of ridicule, for his regard for the Indians and his disposition to civilize them. Now, that they are the allies of his Majesty, all hostility against them is evidence of a disposition to exterminate them—Never was a charge more unfounded, cruel, or pernicious. We have used them as children. They had no ground of complaint against us; and what good motive could have induced his Excellency to infuse into the minds of the people and these Indians, that the United States are determined to drive them off?—The effect is beyond a doubt. It will awake them to vengeance, and the innocent blood which may flow in consequence, may one day be required of us, who disseminate charges so groundless and injurious.

But it is said that this is a war against N. England. Here is the attempt again to excite local jealousies. New England has interests peculiar to herself; she must be seperate. The hon. Chairman, probably, looks forward to the period, when we can speak of the kingdom of New England; and possibly anticipates that JOSIAH THE FIRST may be its future sovereign. And, sir, though I utterly abhor a monarchy, if we must have a king, I should be as willing that gentleman should wield the sceptre as any other—I should prefer him to George the Third; for I do not think him quite so crazy. I should prefer him to the Prince Regent, for he possesses the charities of domestic life, which his Royal Highness does not appear to be overburdened with. I should prefer him to Bonaparte, because, though he is a military man, I do not believe, he is capable of doing half so much mischief. Having said this to pacify the hon. member on his favorite subject, I shall now proceed to examine that part of the answer which relates to the Embargo. Gentlemen have a wonderful faculty of denouncing laws as unconstitutional. It was to be expected that those gentlemen who regard their reputation as correct lawyers, would have deliberated before they decided. At least it was hoped, that, inasmuch as we have a tribunal competent to decide this question, and that very speedily, gentlemen instead of threatening to legislate against the legislation of Congress, would have taken the means to have a decision in the courts of the U. S. Are they afraid to trust the Federal Judiciary? Are these gentlemen lack wisdom and integrity? Or is it this wisdom and integrity which they are afraid of? The other Embargo was deemed by some unconstitutional, because it was unlimited; but it was decided otherwise in this state; and if I mistake not, the honorable member from Worcester argued in favor of its constitutionality.—The objection to the embargo is, that it restricts the coasting trade, and gentlemen seem to insist, that the right to regulate commerce *among* the several states, means *between* state and state. I will read you the opinion of General Washington on this subject.—[Here Mr. H. read a communication of President Washington to the Senate, 28th March, 1794, and insisted that it was in point.]—But that clause in the Constitution which authorises Congress to provide for the common defence and general welfare, is amply sufficient. Who can doubt of the importance of this measure to the common defence? We are starving ourselves to feed our enemies. They suffer exceedingly; and perhaps this is cause of more than half the clamor. Gentlemen feel compassionate towards the District of Maine. The people, to be sure, suffer privations, and they are willing to endure them; but they are not starving, nor severely distressed; and very few of them would thank us for our condolence. The Embargo was a measure called for by both parties; and the people had rather bear it, bad as it is, than that their enemy should be fed. But gentlemen threaten Legislative interference: are they prepared for this? They mean surely, not a state law, to repeal the embargo, and enforce the repeal against the officers of the general government. This is coming out. If they are in earnest I like this. You have talked long enough. We begin to doubt your nerve. Your friends have probably made up their minds, as well as those of desperate fortunes. They probably understand the meaning of the word revolution. They have probably thought where they shall be when the wheel stops. But gentlemen magnify the ill success and disgrace of this war. This was expected. It seems to be the subject of exultation. I too, regret, as much as any one, the disasters of our arms. But it was not entirely unexpected. We had been thirty years at peace: the part of war was of course neglected: our revolutionary heroes have, one after another, passed off the stage of action. In a free country you must begin hostilities without preparation; if you prepare, the people will know for what; and if so, you tell your enemy, and his preparation will be correspondent. Also, you may as well be at war at once. We had to encounter the prejudices of a people inured to peace; and to resist a desperate faction who were advocating the cause and hoisting every obstacle in the way of the government. We had to raise troops and obtain money. These obstacles are overcome. And have we met with nothing but disgrace and defeat? Were the defeats at Fort Meigs, Fort Stevenson, Sackett's Harbor and Craney Island, disgraceful? Are our unparalleled triumphs on the ocean, disgraceful? Was the success on Lake Ontario, and the complete and signal victory on Erie, when, with an inferior force we captured in fair battle a whole fleet, disgraceful? Give me such disgraces as these, and you are welcome, to all the laurels which thicken round the brow of the mighty Cockburn!

The speech and reported answer speak of debts and taxes. We were once told that a national debt was a national blessing. I never believed it. In war we must have debt and taxes. We must pay them—taxes sufficient to pay the interest, and the people at war ought to endure; and this is all we shall be obliged to endure. But his excellency intimates, that the debt will continue as long as the union of the states. Was this intended as a hint to the people, that to avoid the debt, they must divide the states? I don't apprehend that the people of this Commonwealth are yet ready to pay their debts this way.

Our government, it is said, discover no disposition to peace, and that they have been no measures to put an end to the war. These are groundless assertions. We offered to remove the former Embargo, as to England, if she would remove her edicts. We accepted of Erskine's propositions. We declared War on account of Impressment and the Orders in Council. The orders were suspended, and we immediately proposed a cessation of hostilities, on the single condition of suspending the practice of impressment during the armistice; and offered the exclusion of British seamen from our employ, if Britain would abandon impressment. A similar offer was made by Mr. Monroe to Admiral Warren. We passed a law excluding British seamen from our employ.—We adopted the proffered mediation of the Emperor of Russia, and sent ministers to Petersburg for the purpose of treating: and this, too, while Russia was a war with France, and fighting for England. In this situation, at a time when the efforts of France were most powerful, and it was expected that Austria would join her, Mr. Madison brought over the French office, a total of Bonaparte, agreed to submit the dispute to the investigation of *the city of England, and the powerful enemy of France*. And when Britain received this reasonable proposition, and proposed to treat separately, we agreed, and ministers have been appointed. But his excellency has discovered evidence of French influence, in the proposition of Bonaparte, that America should treat for a General Peace with the allies of France. Has his excellency forgotten when Czar Castlereagh claimed his party by the name of "*our friends in Congress?*" What can influence this government and people in favor of France? It is passion, prejudice or interest, that creates a partiality of one nation for another. We have no French language, laws, constitutions, manners, nor customs. We have no French merchants, agents or spies, among us. Can Governor Strong and his friends boast of minds as free from British attachments? Have they no prejudices, either civil or religious, that draw them towards the world's first hope? Sir, it is in vain to disguise it, the opposers of the government are under a very fatal British influence. I do not mean by this, that they are sold to Britain, or that they would dare openly to aid her—I mean to say, that they have attachments and partialities for Britain that are extremely dangerous to the liberties of their country. England is our mother country, the nation from whom we descended. The tombs of our ancestors are there. Every man has a strong attachment to the land where are deposited the ashes of his fathers. We speak the same language. It has been facetiously said by some one that it was the policy of France to make her language the court language of Europe, that she might the better maintain her influence at those courts.

What then must be the power of Britain over us, who not only gives a language to the court, but to the people? The advantage is infinite.—We are inundated with her books. Law, politics and divinity, are literally imported. The student of law reads English history, politics and law, eulogized by English writers, and leaves off admiring their constitution, and probably wishing that ours resembled them more. The divine reads English sermons, and some times preaches them, in which the writer takes care to insert the rights of Englishmen; and in this way, English land is believed not only the bulwark of liberty, but of our religion. This is not all; English merchants, agents, and perhaps spies, speaking the same language, can deal and negociate with wonderful facility.

And add to this, sir, the privilege granted by the treaty of 1794 to refugees, to return with the love of royalty and hatred of republicanism, and to recover and hold lands, in *Canada*, and we have some of the streams of British influence, streams which I apprehend are converging into a torrent, which may one day sweep away the liberties of our country. But why do I pursue this course to prove the existence of British influence, when there is a party in this county who go hand by step with the British Ministry, who justify every aggression and whose maxim is that John Bull can do no wrong! when our Governors and Legislatures are withholding their aid, discouraging the people, and throwing every obstacle in the way, both of prosecuting the war and obtaining an honorable peace? Look at all this, and you are not convinced of British influence, you would not be persuaded should one rise from the dead.

Suppose we were at war with France, and a party should justify every act of France, and condemn every act of your own government; would you not have reason to say, that party were under French influence? If in the progress of the war one of our naval heroes should capture and destroy a French ship of equal force, and we should spread a resolve on the journals of this Senate, that it was against our morals and religion to rejoice at the event or to thank the hero, would it be uncandid to say, that the hand of Napoleon is in this thing? If some reverend clergymen should pronounce the President as a Nero, exciting at the conflagration of Home, because he has recommended a resistance of French aggression, should we not have some reason to suspect the holy man was a little biassed in favor of France? I might proceed, but I sicken at the picture. Gather all the public acts of the Legislature of the Province, from the charter of William and Mary, down to the revolution, and I doubt whether you will find so much unequivocal, unalloyed loyalty to the British government as has been exhibited by the public documents of the Commonwealth since the war.

Well may you complain that the people are emigrating. It is not the sterility of the soil—it is this with industry, the handmaid of virtue, is comfortably productive: It is not the rigor of the climate—for this contributes to health, and health to happiness. It is the pestilential atmosphere of British influence from which they flee. You see on all sides a want of American feeling, and a total derelection of revolutionary principles.—Where are the monuments of your revolutionary glory? What have you done with that sanctuary where a WARREN, an ADAMS, and a HANCOCK taught the immortal principles of freedom? Has any one, I suppose, for purpose of vilifying the government, cutting down British and feasting her agents for insulting the sovereignty of the American people. Where is Bunker Hill? The monument is thrown down, the hill itself swept into the dock, and the tables of stone, on which were written the achievements of the revolution, are hidden behind the back seat of the Statehouse. Why do you hang by your walls the trophies of your victories? They serve but to rebuke us. They are monuments of *glory* that is departed. Like the memory of *joys* that are past, they serve but to pain the *soul*.

I apprehend that your liberty has arrived at a crisis, in which it is equally dangerous to advance or retreat. The Union, I believe, is in no danger from your intemperate proceedings. But they may prove fatal to yourselves. Man may be compared to a ship. Reason is the helm; passions are the sails; good and bad fortune an prosperous or adverse winds; and hope is the anchor. Thus man commences his voyage across the ocean of time. With his reason, his passions and his hopes, under proper regulations, he can stem the storms and tempests which beset his course, and will at last arrive at his haven in peace, in safety and in triumph. But his helm of reason lost, under the control of blindfold prejudice or passion, he is driven on rocks, shoals and quick sands, and meets with inevitable shipwreck. Take care that this *be not* the shipwreck of your party.

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 Leesburg, 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.

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.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VI.] THURSDAY, March 3, 1814. [No. 310.

ANOTHER VICTORY OVER THE CREEKS.

Copy of a letter from General Jackson, of the Tennessee Volunteers, to General Pinckney.

HEAD QUARTERS,
FORT STROTHER, JAN. 29, 1814.

Major-General Tho's Pinckney,

SIR, I had the honour of informing you in a letter of the 31st ult. forwarded by Mr. M'Candless [express,] of an excursion I contemplated making still further in the enemy's country, with the new raised volunteers from Tennessee. I had ordered those troops to form a junction with me on the 10th inst. but they did not arrive until the 14th. Their number, including officers, was about 900; and on the 15th I marched them across the river to graze their horses. On the next day I followed with the remainder of my force, consisting of the Artillery Company, with one 6 pounder, one Company of infantry of 48 men, two companies of spies, commanded by Captains Gordon and Russel, of about 30 men each, and a Company of Volunteer Officers, headed by Gen. Coffee, who had been abandoned by his men, and who still remained in the field awaiting the order of the government: making my force, exclusive of Indians, 930.

The motives which influenced me to penetrate still farther into the enemy's country, with this force, were many and urgent. The term of service of the new raised volunteers was short, and a considerable part of it was expired; they were expensive to the government, & were full of ardor to meet the enemy. The ill effects of keeping soldiers of this discription, long stationary and idle, I had been made to feel but too sensible already—other causes concurred to make such a movement not only justifiable but absolutely necessary. I had received a letter from Capt. M'Alpin of the 5th inst. who commanded at Fort Armstrong in the absence of Col. Snodgrass, informing me that 14 or 15 towns of the enemy, situated on the waters of the Tallapoosa, were about uniting their forces and attacking that place, which had been left in a very feeble state of defence. You had in your letter of the 24th ult. informed me that Gen. Floyd was about to make a movement to the Tallapoosa near its junction with the Coosee; and in the same letter had recommended temporary excursions against such of the enemy's towns or settlements as might be within striking distance, as well to prevent my men from becoming discontented as to harrass the enemy. Your ideas corresponded exactly with my own, and I was happy in the opportunity of keeping my men engaged, distressing the enemy, and at the same time making a diversion to facilitate the operations of Gen. Floyd.

Determined by these and other considerations, I took up the line of march on the 17th inst. and on the night of the 18th encamped at Talledega Fort, where I was joined by between 2 and 300 friendly Indians: 65 of which were Cherokees, the balance Creeks. Here I received your letter of the 9th inst. stating that Gen. Floyd was expected to make a movement from Cowetau the next day, and that in 10 days thereafter he would establish a firm position at Tuckabatchee; and also a letter from Col. Snodgrass, who had returned to Fort Armstrong, informing me that an attack was intended to be soon made on the Fort by 900 of the enemy.

If I could have hesitated before, I could now hesitate no longer. I resolved to lose no time in meeting this force, which was understood to have been collected from New Yorcau, Oakfuskee and Ufauley Towns, and were concentrated in a bend of the Tallapoosa, near the mouth of a creek called Emuckfau, and on an island below New Yorcau.

On the morning of the 20th your letter of the 10th inst. forwarded by M'Candless, reached me at the Hillabee Creek, and that night I encamped at Enotochapco, a small Hillabee village, about twelve miles from Emuckfau. Here I began to perceive very plainly how little knowledge my spies had of the country, of the situation of the enemy, or the distance I was from them. The insubordination of the new troops, and the want of skill in most of their officers, also became more and more apparent. But their ardor to meet the enemy was not diminished; and I had a sure reliance upon the Guards, and the company of old Volunteer offices, upon the Spies, in all about 125. My wishes and my duty remained united, and I was determined to effect, if possible, the objects for which the excursions had been principally undertaken.

On the morning of the 21st, I marched from Enotachapco, as direct as I could for the bend of the Tallapoosee and about 2 o'clock, P. M. my spies having discovered two of the enemy, endeavoured to overtake them, but failed. In the evening I fell in upon a large trail, which led to a new road, much beaten and lately travelled. Knowing that I must have arrived within the neighborhood of a strong force, and it being late in the day, I determined to encamp, and reconnoitre the country in the night. I chose the best scite the country would admit, encamped in a hollow square, sent out my spies and pickets, doubled my centinels & made neccessary arrangements before dark, for a night attack. About 10 o'clock at night one of the pickets fired at three of the enemy and killed one, but he was not found until the next day.—At 11 o'clock, the spies whom I had sent out returned with the information, that there was a large encampment of Indians at the distance of about three miles, why from their whooping and dancing seemed to be apprized of our approach. One of these spies, an Indian in whom I had great confidence, assured me that they were carrying off their women and children, and that the warriors would either make their escape or attack me before day. Being prepared at all points, nothing remained to be done but to await their approach, if they meditated an attack, or to be in readiness, if they did not pursue and attack them at day light. While we were in this state of readiness, the enemy about 6 o'clock in the morning commenced a vigorous attack on my left flank, which was vigorously met; the action continued to rage on my left flank, and on the left of my rear for about half an hour. The brave Gen. Coffee, with Colo. Sitler, the Adj. Gen. and Col. Carroll, (the Inspector Gen.) the moment the firing commenced mounted their horses and repairing to the line, encouraging and animating the men to the performance of their duty. So soon as it became light enough to pursue, the left wing having sustained the heat of the action & being somewhat weakened was reinforced by capt. Ferrill's company of infantry, & was ordered & led on to the charge by Gen. Coffee, who was well supported by Col. Higgins and the Inspector General, and by all the officers and privates who composed that line. The enemy was completely routed at every point, and the friendly Indians joining in the pursuit, they were chased about two miles with considerable slaughter.

The chase being over, I immediately detached Gen. Coffee with 400 men and all the Indian force to burn their encampment; but it was said by some to be fortified. I ordered him, in that event, not to attack it, until the artillery could be sent forward to reduce it. On viewing the encampment and its strength, the General thought it most prudent to return to my encampment and guard the artillery thither. The wisdom of this step was soon discovered—in half an hour after his return to camp, a considerable force of the enemy made its appearance on my right flank and commenced a brisk fire on a party of men who had been on picket guard the night before, and were then in search of the Indians they had fired upon, some of whom they believe had been killed. Gen. Coffee immediately requested me to let him take 200 men and turn their left flank, which I accordingly ordered; but, through some mistake, which I did not then observe, not more than fifty-four followed him among whom were the old volunteer officers. With these, however, he immediately commenced an attack on the flank of the enemy; at which time I ordered 200 of the friendly Indians to fall in upon the right flank of the enemy, and co-operate with the general. This order was promptly obeyed, and in the moment of its execution, what I expected was realized. The enemy had intended the attack on the right as feint, and, expecting to direct all my attention thither, meant to attack me again and with their main force on the left flank, which they had hoped to find weakened and in disorder—They were disappointed. I had ordered the left flank to remain firm to its place, and the moment the alarm gun was heard in that quarter, I repaired thither, and ordered capt. Ferrill, part of my reserve, to support it. The whole line met the approach of the enemy with astonishing intrepidity, and having given a few fires, they forthwith charged with great vigor—The effect was immediate and inevitable. The enemy fled with precipitation, and were pursued to a considerable distance, by the left flank and the friendly Indians, with a galling and destructive fire. Col. Carroll, who ordered the charge, led on the pursuit, and Col. Higgins and his regiment again distinguished themselves.

In the mean time general Coffee was contending with a superior force of the enemy. The Indians who I had ordered to his support, and who had set out for this purpose, hearing the firing on the left, had returned to that quarter, and when the enemy were routed there entered into the chase. That being now over, I forthwith ordered Jim Fife, who was one of the principal commanders of the friendly Creeks, with one hundred of his warriors, to execute my first order; so soon as he reached general Coffee, the charge was made and the enemy routed: they were pursued about three miles, and forty-five of them slain, who were found. General Coffee was wounded in the body, and his aid-de-camp, A. Donaldson, killed, together with three others. Having brought in and buried the dead, and dressed the wounded, I ordered my camp to be fortified, to be the better prepared to repel an attack which might be made in the night; determined to commence a return march to Fort Strother the following day. Many causes concurred to make such a measure necessary, as I had not set out prepared or with a view to make a permanent establishment. I considered it worse than useless to advance and destroy an empty encampment. I had, indeed, hoped to have met the enemy there, but having met and beaten them a little sooner, I did not think it necessary or prudent to proceed any further: not necessary, because I had accomplished all I could expect to effect by marching to their encampment, and because if it was proper to contend with and weaken their forces still farther, this object would be more certainly attained by commencing a return, which, having to them the appearance of a retreat, would inspirit them to pursue me. Not prudent, because of the number of my wounded; of the reinforcements from below, which the enemy might be expected to receive; of the starving condition of my horses, they having had neither corn nor cane for two days and nights; of the scarcity of supplies for my men, the Indians who joined me at Talledega having drawn none, and being wholly destitute; and because, if the enemy pursued me, as it was likely they would, the diversion in favor of general Floyd would be the more complete and effectual. Influenced by these considerations, I commenced my return march at half after ten on the 23d, and was fortunate enough to reach Enotachopco before night, having past without interruption a dangerous defile, occasioned by a hurricane. I again fortified my camp, and having another defile to pass in the morning, across a deep creek, and between two hills, which I had viewed with attention as I passed on, and where I expected I might be attacked, I determined to pass it at another point, and gave directions to my guide and fatigue men accordingly. My expectation of an attack in the morning was increased by the signs of the night, and with it my caution.—Before I moved the wounded from the interior of my camp, I had my front and rear guards formed, as well as my right and left columns, and moved off my centre in regular order, leading down a handsome ridge to Enotachopco creek, at a point where it was clear of reed, except immediately on its margin. I had previously issued a general order, pointing out the manner in which the men should be formed in the event of an attack on the front or rear, or on the flanks, and had particularly cautioned the officers to halt and form accordingly, the instant the word should be given.

The front guard had crossed with part of the flank columns, the wounded were over, and the artillery in the act of entering the creek, when an alarm gun was heard in the rear. I heard it without surprise, and even with pleasure; calculating with the utmost confidence on the firmness of my troops, from the manner in which I had seen them act on the 22d. I had placed Colonel Carrol at the head of the centre column of the rear guard; its right column was commanded by Col. Perkins, and its left by Colonel Stump. Having chosen the ground, I expected there to have entirely cut off the enemy by wheeling the right and left columns on their pivot, recrossing the creek above and below, and falling in upon their flanks and rear. But to my astonishment and mortification, when the word was given by Col. Carrol to halt and form, and a few guns had been fired, I beheld the right and left columns of the rear guard precipitately give way. This shameful retreat was disastrous in the extreme: it drew along with it the greater part of the centre column, leaving not more than 25 men, who being formed by Col. Carrol, maintained their ground as long as it was possible to maintain it, and it brought consternation and confusion into the centre of the army, a consternation which was not easily removed, and a confusion which could not soon be restored to order. There was then left to repulse the enemy, the few who remained of the rear guard, the artillery company and Captain Russell's company of spies.—They however realized and exceeded my highest expectations. Lt. Armstrong, who commanded the artillery company in the absence of Captain Deadrick, (confined by sickness) ordered them to form and advance to the top of the hill, whilst he and a few others dragged up the six pounder. Never was more bravery displayed than on this occasion. Amidst the most galling fire from the enemy, more than ten times their number, they ascended the hill and maintained their position until their piece was hauled up, when, having levelled it, they poured upon the enemy a fire of grape, reloaded and fired again, charged & repulsed them.

The most deliberate bravery was displayed by Constantine Perkins and Craven Jackson of the artillery, acting as gunners. In the hurry of the moment, in separating the gun from the limbers, the rammer and picker of the cannon was left tied to the limber: No sooner was this discovered, than Jackson, amidst the galling fire of the enemy, pulled out the ramrod of his musket & used it as a picker; primed with a cartridge and fired the cannon. Perkins having pulled of his bayonet, used his musket as a rammer, drove down the cartridge; and Jackson using his former plan, again discharged her. The brave Lieutenant Armstrong, just after the first fire of the cannon, with Capt. Hamilton, of E. Tennessee, Bradford and M'Gavock, all fell. the Lieutenant exclaiming as he lay '*my brave fellows, some of you may fall, but you must save the cannon.*' About this time, a number crossed the creek and entered into the chase. The brave Captain Gordon of the spies, who had rushed from the front, endeavored to turn the left flank of the enemy, in which he partially succeeded, and Col. Carroll, Col. Higgins, and Captains Elliot and Pipkins pursued the enemy for more than two miles, who fled in consternation, throwing away their packs and leaving 26 of their warriors dead on the field. This last defeat was decisive, and we were no more disturbed by their yells. I should do injustice to my feelings if I omitted to mention that the venerable Judge Coke, at the age of 65, entered into the engagement, continued the pursuit of the enemy with youthful ardor, and saved the life of a fellow soldier by killing his savage antagonist.

Our loss in this affair was——killed and wounded; among the former was the brave Capt. Hamilton from East Tennessee, who had with his aged father and two others of his company, after the period of his engagement had expired, volunteered his services for this excursion, and attached himself to the artillery company. No man ever fought more bravely or fell more gloriously; and by his side fell with equal bravery and glory, Bird Evans of the same company. Captain Quarles who commanded the centre column of the rear guard prefering death to the abandonment of his post, having taken a firm stand in which he was followed by 25 of his men, received a wound in his head of which he has since died.

In these several engagements our loss