FROM THE COLUMBIAN PATRIOT.

THE SAILOR'S DYING HOUR.

The Eagle graceful wav'd in air,
And shouts of vict'ry swell'd the gale,
While homeward bound, bright Glory's star,
The CONSTITUTION, spread her sail.

And now the ireful battle's din
Had ceased along the wave to roar,
And Pity, bending o'er the scene,
Did many a gallant youth deplore.

Pale on the deck, young William lay,
While, from his breast, the purple flood
In ebbing torrents flow'd away,
And mingled with his mess-mates' blood.

Beside him knelt a friend most true,
On whom reclin'd his dying head,
And the pure drops of friendship due,
Fast down his mournful visage sped.

"O, tell my MARY," cried the youth,
"Though fate's dark clouds around us lour,
Yet does her love, and holy truth,
Illume her sailor's dying hour.

And though the voyage of life is o'er,
And 'neath the wave I soon shall rest,
Remember, when her love's no more,
In victory's arms, he died most blest.

He said—and on the pensive crew
Then turn'd his dim and closing eye,
'Twas done! —the parting spirit flew,
While each, responsive, heav'd the sigh.

But He who rides upon the storm,
And in the whirlwind shews His power,
Though ocean hide the sailor's form,
Supports him in the dying hour.

FLORIAN.

Middlebury, Jan. 22, 1814.

A SONG.

NYMPHS I hate who, wan and pale,
Borrow art, if nature fail;
Brisk and blooming let her be,
She's the girl admir'd by me.

Sway'd by envy, sway'd by pride,
Which the gems of beauty hide,
Fair as *Venus* though she be,
She's not form'd the girl for me!

She whose voice and wit can dart
Transports thrilling through the heart,
Free from pride, from envy free,
She's the girl admir'd by me!

Nor practis'd smile, nor borrow'd grace,
Should lend a lustre to her face;
By nature let her painted be,
She's the girl admired by me!

If false, she ne'er shall break my rest,
I'll tear her from my wounded breast:
And another fair as she
Shall be found the girl for me!

PARALLEL OF THE SEXES.

There is an admirable partition of qualities between the sexes, which the great author of being has distributed to each, with a wisdom which calls for all our admiration.—Man is strong, woman is beautiful; man is daring and confident, woman is diffident and unassuming; man is great in action, woman in suffering; man shines abroad, woman at home; man talks to convince, woman to persuade and please; man has a rugged heart; woman a soft and tender one, man prevents misery, woman *ennui*; man has judgement, woman sensibility, man is a being of justice, woman of mercy.

LOVE.

Women often fancy themselves to be in love when they are not: the amusement of mind produced by gallantry, their natural passion for being beloved, and unwillingness to give denial: all three make them imagine they are in love, when, in fact they are only coquetting.

FOREST TREES.

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA CORRESPONDENT.

COMMUNICATION.

I have for many years thought it would be right to turn our attention in these parts, to raising forest trees, as well as in other old settled counties—and amongst others, had thought of raising the Locust tree from the seed—but understood there was a difficulty in getting them to grow—however, by the direction of a friend on the west side of the Susquehanna, I procured some seed, and putting them in a saucer, poured boiling water on them, and let it remain near two minutes, and then planted them in the garden, much like peas, about the same time taking care to keep the ground moist until they came up, which was about as long as it takes peas—they were planted too thick, notwithstanding which some of them grew six feet high the first summer—and have grown fast since, which is three summers, and now look very fine.

JOHN BROWN.

Falls township, Bucks county, Third Month 7th, 1814.

Election Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Election will be held at the Court House in Charles Town, on the fourth Monday in April next, for the purpose of electing two fit persons to represent the County of Jefferson, in the next general Assembly of Virginia.

A. DAVENPORT, *Sheriff.*

March 30.

ATTENTION!

THE company commanded by capt. Taws, is ordered to parade at Bond's Mill, on the second Saturday in April next, precisely at 11 o'clock, A. M.

March 31.

Public Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell at Public Sale, at his residence in Shepherd's-Town, on Monday 11th April, being Easter Monday, one excellent eight day Clock and case, an excellent riding Gig and Harness, two Stoves, Pots, Kettles, Tables, and perhaps Beds and Bedding, an excellent Cow that will calve in a few days, a stock of excellent seasoned Wheel stuff, with a great many articles too tedious to enumerate. At the same time and place will be offered the House and Lot on the main street of said Town in which the Subscriber now resides, and an out Lot, under a good fence. Six months credit will be given for all sums above three dollars, except the House and Lot.

WILLIAM KAIN.

March 30.

CANADA BLACK

WILL stand to cover mares this season at the Avon Mills, from the first of April until the first of July next, at the low rate of Four Dollars the season, Two Dollars, cash, the single leap, and Six Dollars for insuring a foal—The money for the season to be paid when the season expires, and for insurance when the mare is known to be in foal.

CANADA BLACK is rising five years old, full 16 hands high, has a star on his forehead, and is well calculated for the harness. He was got by the celebrated horse Canada Black, that stood in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and his dam was an Esopus mare. A further account of his pedigree is deemed unnecessary, as his appearance will recommend him to all impartial judges. Good attendance will be given but no responsibility for accidents.

JACOB MUSSELMAN.

Jefferson County, March 24.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber for the services of his stud horse Orion, are requested to pay their respective accounts to Mr. Henry Hains, in Charles-Town, by the 15th of April next, otherwise they will be put into the hands of an officer for collection without respect to persons.

SAMUEL FISHER.

March 24

Tailoring Business.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of Shepherd's-Town and its vicinity, that they have commenced the above business nearly opposite James S. Lane's store, where they intend carrying it on in all its varous branches.—Any person who may favor them with their custom, may depend on its being done in the best and most fashionable style.

CARR & HILL.

Shepherd's Town, March 24.

20 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS some villain or villians entered the subscribers nursery, near Charlestown, some time last week, and stole therefrom a number of valuable young fruit trees, and done considerable injury to the nursery, by knocking down the new grafts—I hereby offer a reward of twenty dollars to any person who will give me information so that the perpetrator or perpetrators may be brought to punishment. All persons are hereby cautioned against going through or entering the enclosure of the nursery above mentioned on any pretence whatever, as they may depend on being prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law. And I will also give a reward of five dollars to any person who will give me information of such trespasses having been committed.

WILLIAM BLACKBURN.

March 24.

Stray Mare.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, living in Smithfield, Jefferson County, Va. on the first inst. a Sorrel Mare, mixed with some white hairs, a star in her forehead, and white on the nose—no other mark perceivable—supposed to be 6 years old. Appraised to 20 dollars.

LUCAS S. GIBBS.

March 24

25 Cents Reward.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Shepherd's-Town, a bound boy, to the Weaving Business, named GEORGE ANKREM—he is about 5 feet 5 inches high, short curly hair, of a redish complexion, his clothing when he went away, was a green pair of pantaloons, mixed frock coat, fine hat, and fine shoes. The above reward will be paid to any one that takes up the said runaway, but no thanks or charges.

ARTHUR RUSSELL.

March 17.

FOR SALE,

Two likely negro women,

From 16 to 20 years of age, accustomed to house work—they are healthy and sound. For terms apply to the subscriber near the burnt Mill, Jefferson County.

JOHN PERRY.

March 24.

Rifle and Rock Powder, Wrought and Cut Nails,

For sale at the subscribers store in Charles-Town.

JOHN CARLISLE.

March 3.

FOR SALE,

A VERY VALUABLE FARM

In Jefferson County, Virginia, about three miles from Charlestown.

IT lies in that body of land known and commonly called the Rich Woods. This tract contains three hundred and twenty acres, and is inferior to none in the county as to fertility of soil; at least one third is in very valuable timber, the balance is cleared, and in good farming order, having at this time one hundred and twenty acres sown in clover. On the premises are a good barn thirty feet square, shedded all round, and a threshing floor thirty feet square, two excellent wells about thirty feet deep, and have never been known to fail, a good dwelling house, with stone chimney, and other convenient buildings—there is also a small apple and peach orchard. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber.

RICHARD BAYLOR.

March 10, 1814.

Walnut Plank Wanted.

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

ANDREW WOODS.

Charles-Town, Feb. 10.

124 Dollars Bounty!!

ALL Patriotic young men who wish to enter into the service of their insulted country, are hereby informed that the subscriber has just received orders to give a bounty of one hundred and twenty-four dollars, fifty dollars to be paid in hand, fifty when mustered, and twenty-four dollars when they receive an honorable discharge from the service, with the addition of one hundred and sixty acres of land. Young men! will not the liberal rewards of your country, the blood that was spilt by your sires to establish your freedom, that spilt by a savage and relentless enemy, the conflagrations of our villages on the frontiers, or the dreadful scences of Hampton, arouse your patriotism? Rouse young men, and join your brothers in arms, receive the honor of once more subduing that foe, who would with her accursed policy, make you slaves. I will attend the three first days in each week at my quarters in Charlestown; on Thursdays at Moudy's tavern, in Smithfield; and Fridays and Saturdays at Williamson's tavern, at Harper's Ferry, to receive all those young men who wish to join the service.

ANGUS M'DONALD,
Lt. 12th U. S. Infantry.

March 8, 1814.

☞ Any citizen who shall furnish and procure to be enlisted and be enlisted according to law, an able bodied man to serve for the term of five years or during the war, shall be paid the sum of eight dollars.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has lately purchased of Nathan Dillon, the lease of a Tan Yard (together with a large stock of Spanish soal leather,) the property of Meredith Darlington, four miles west of Winchester, on the road to Romney and Pughtown. In addition to his old stock of Spanish and Country Leather, he intends constantly keeping a good assortment of PRIME UPPER, SOAL LEATHER AND CALF SKINS which he will sell upon as good terms as can be had in the county. The highest price in Cash or Leather, will be given for HIDES and SKINS, delivered at the Tan-Yard. He returns his sincere thanks to his old customers and the public generally, and solicits a continuance of their favors.

HENRY ISLER, Jun'r.

Frederick County, March 3.

CLOVER SEED.

THE Subscriber has received a supply of the last crop of Red Clover Seed, *of the first quality*—with which he expects to be supplied during the season.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, March 3

PLASTER PARIS

In abundance has lately been discovered in this and in Berkeley County—Many are of opinion it will answer every purpose, by putting a large quantity on, than of the imported Plaster.

NOTICE.

ALL those who are indebted to the subscriber for carding and fulling, are requested to come forward and discharge their accounts by the first of April next. Those who fail to comply with this reasonable request, may expect to have their accounts put into the hands of an officer for collection.

He will have his machines for carding wool in complete order this spring, and good hands to attend them.

JONA. WICKERSHAM.

Shepherdstown, March 3.

NOTICE.

THE Legislature of this Commonwealth having at their last session enacted a law authorising the clerks of the county courts, and their deputies, out of Term time, to receive the probate and acknowledgement of conveyances of every description, in their offices, I shall, for the purpose of receiving such acknowledgments and probate, and complying with the other duties imposed on the clerks under the aforesaid law, attend constantly at the office of the county court of Jefferson, and shall be prepared to draw conveyances of every description, so as to enable the parties conveying, to execute their Deeds and have them admitted to record at the same time.

ROBERT C. LEE,
Dep. Clk. J. C.

March 17.

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.

Forty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen on the 26th ult. from the Subscriber, living near Gardnhart's tavern, Jefferson County, Va. a BAY HORSE, with both hind feet white, about 15½ hands high, a large scar on one of his fore knees, a natural trotter, and has an uncommon long head. Ten dollars reward will be paid to any person delivering said horse to me, *or giving information* so that I get *him*, or the above reward for horse and *thief*, if he be brought to punishment.

THOMAS LITTLER.

March 17. [3w.

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.

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.

FULTON'S HOTEL.

THE Subscriber has removed from his old stand, to the spacious and more convenient house, belonging to Mr John Kennedy, where in a short time he will be fixed with ample stabling—also, having attentive servants and hostlers, he flatters himself with his own unremitting attention, to make the time agreeable to those who may favor him with their company.

ROBERT FULTON.

Charlestown, Va. Feb. 25.

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 HIVNOR.

February 24.

MRS. CRAIG,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlestown and its vicinity, that her school will commence on Monday the 7th instant, at her house in Charlestown, where girls will be instructed in spelling, reading, writing, plain sewing, drawing, marking, flowering, embroidering, tambouring, &c. The greatest attention will be paid to the morals of her pupils. Price of tuition TEN Dollars per annum.

March 3.

EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber will take a few Scholars as boarders. The terms including Tuition, Books, and other articles necessary for the School, will be 112 dollars per annum, paid quarterly in advance. The summer session will commence April 12th, and conclude the first week in October.

FRANCIS TILLETT.

Winchester, March 10.

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FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VII.] THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1814. [No. 316.

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.*

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT OF MARCH 26.

SHAMEFUL OUTRAGE!

On Thursday last a most disgraceful scene took place in this town. One of the officers of the customs, having received information that some goods illegally imported were supposed to be secreted in a certain waggon, stopped the teamster in Cambridgeport, for the purpose of searching for them. A trunk, containing goods apparently British, was found; and on the teamster's refusing to show a certificate of the goods, the officer drove the waggon to the Custom House in Boston. Upon arriving at the Custom House, a mob assembled who *several times struck the officer*, and likewise most shamefully abused Mr. Ford. From the savage disposition manifested by the mob, it was easy to perceive they were ripe for bloodshed.

We are happy to learn that the collector has directed prosecution to be commenced by the U. S. district attorney against the ringleaders of the mob; and that however audacious such men may be, they will find that the laws of the U. States are not to be trampled upon with impunity.

The well, disposed and orderly part of society will at once discern in this procedure what they are to expect, should the Strongs, the Otises and Fossendens of the present day be again raised to power in Massachusetts. Should the factious "*Report*" made at the last session be brought forward by gov. *Strong* next summer, and read in the presence of such an infuriated mob, it would not be surprising if the streets of the metropolis were to be stained with the blood, and strewed with the bodies of its inhabitants.

We appeal to our fellew citizens at large—If with stoical indifference they can view the approach of anarchy, bloodshed and confusion, they will once more place the present rulers of the state in power; but if they are friendly to peace and internal tranquility, they will support Mr. DEXTER, the man who has before preserved the state from the horrors of civil war, and whose highest ambition would be, to continue the important service.

The following is the statement of Mr. Johnson, the custom-house officer, made to H. A. S. Dearborn, esq. collector of this port:

"*Boston, March* 25, 1814.

"SIR—I received information that Jeremiah Wetherly was on the road from Canada, with goods which had been introduced into the United States contrary to law. I went to take possession of the same. Some conversation took place.—I told Wetherly I had authority as a custom house officer to examine his load. He asked me to shew him my authority, which I did, by reading my commission. His wife got out. Wetherly said I had no authority to search his load without a warrant, and he would be *damn'd* if I should. I examined it although Wetherly a number of times clinched me, and forcibly endeavored to prevent me, from so doing, I found a trunk, which contained apparently British goods, consisting of broadcloths, silks, stockings, shawls, cambrics and files. I asked him if he had any certificates, and he did not produce any. I told him if he could produce a certificate, I should give him up the goods, and he said he would be *damn'd* if he would show me any, for I had no authority to take them. I then ordered Mr. Ford, whom I had called on, to assist me to drive the team to the custom-house. A number of men, from fifteen to twenty, followed me, who assaulted and abused me on the way.

When I reached the custom-house, a mob assembled of two or three hundred people, who endeavored to rescue the team; *and I was struck a number of times*, but the load was taken out and put in the custom house; after which the mob took away the team, and Ford, who was hustled, thumped and most grossly abused, amid loud huzzas, which were continually repeated by the mob, carried about the streets with scandalous labels placed on his hat, while he was pelted and outraged in a mast horrid manner.

Last night my house was surrounded by a mob, who threatened me, and declared that I should be *tarred and feathered*.—That no officer of the customs should live in Cambridgeport, or come there to seize goods. Since I left home this morning to come into town, I have received, by a messenger, information *that Ford had been taken up, on complaint of said Weatherly, for high-way robbery, and that a warrant had been issued for my arrest.*

GEORGE JOHNSTON, Inspector.

"HENRY A. S. DEARBORN, Esq. Collector
District Boston and Charlestown."

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, April 1.

By the arrival, this morning, of the letter of marque schooner Boxer, capt. Reid, in 7 days from Havanna, we have received Havannah papers to the 22d inst. inclusive, and New Providence papers to the 13th. Extracts and translations will be found below.

We regret to learn, that the ship Navigator, Daniel Neill, of this city, master, was lately wrecked to the windward of the Moro. She was bound from London to the Havannah, with a cargo valued at 70,000 pounds sterling.

Translated for the Commercial Advertiser from a Havannah paper.

PROCLAMATION.

Louis XVIII. &c. &c.—The moment has at last arrived when Divine Providence appears determined to destroy the instrument of its wrath. The usurper of the throne of St Louis, devastator of Europe, in his turn experiences reverses. Shall they produce no other effect than to aggravate the calamities of France? Will not the nation resolve to overthrow an odious power, which is no longer protected by the illusions of victory? What prejudice or what apprehensions can now prevent her from throwing herself into the arms of her king, and recognizing, in the establishment of its legitimate authority, the only pledge of union, peace and happiness, which his word has so repeatedly guaranteed to his subjects? Without ability or inclination to obtain, otherwise than by the efforts of the French people, that throne which their duty and affections can alone support; what wishes can he have contrary to those which he has hitherto invariably entertained? What doubts can exist relative to his paternal pretensions?—The king has said in his former declarations, and reiterates the assurance, that the judicial and administrative bodies shall continue in the plenitude of their powers; that persons in office shall retain their places, upon taking the oath of fidelity; that the legal tribunals shall prohibit all prosecutions that may have reference to past unhappy events, and that upon his return and restoration they shall be buried in oblivion; and, finally, that the code profaned by the name of Napoleon, but which for the most part contains only the ancient laws and usages of the crown, shall remain in full force, with the exception only of the acts contrary to the doctrines of religion, which as well as the liberty of the people, has so long been subjected to the caprice of a tyrant. The senate, which contains some men so justly distinguished for their talents, and whom so many services will render illustrious in the eyes of France and of posterity—will that body whose utility and merit cannot be competently appreciated until after the restoration, not avail itself of the glorious opportunity of being the primary instruments of securing, in the most honorable manner, its existence and prerogatives? With respect to property, the king, who has already announced his intention of using the means best adopted to conciliate the interests of all, sees, in the numerous compromises that have taken place between the old and the new proprietors of land, the means of rendering attention to this subject almost superfluous. He promises however to prohibit every judicial proceeding contrary to such compromises—to encourage voluntary agreements, and on the part of himself and of his family, to set the example of all those sacrafices, which can contribute to the repose of France, and to the sincere union of all Frenchmen. The king has guaranteed to the army the permanency of the grades, commissions, pay and emoluments which they now enjoy. He likewise promises to the generals, officers and soldiers who may distinguish themselves by espousing his cause, rewards more substantial, distinctions more honorable, than those which they can receive from an usurper always disposed to deny and even to dread their services. The king again promises to abolish that pernicious conscription destructive of the happiness of families, and of the hopes of the country. Such always have been, and such still are the intentions of the king. His restoration to the throne of his progenitors will be to France, the only happy transition from the calamities of a war which tyranny perpetuates, to the benefits of a solid peace, for the stability of which foreign powers can rely only upon the word of the legitimate sovereign.

LOUIS.

PARIS, FEB. 2.

A courier extraordinary arrived yesterday from the head quarters of our army. He reports, that the enemy was completely beaten on the 29th and 30th ult. The courier, *saw* at *least fifteen thousand prisoners*. The artillery of the enemy was sunk in the forest of Vassy. We have already taken 25 pieces.—All our troops have performed prodigies of valor. The inhabitants of the country, armed with scythes, spades, pitchforks, and iron sticks fell on the *fugitives* on all sides, and took prisoners, baggage and cannon.

After the victory was decided, the emperor went to Brienne, where he slept. This place will be memorable for more than one reason. It has been, as one may say, the cradle of the genius of the emperor. It was at Brienne that the germ of his great talents, which were one day to astonish Europe and save France, commenced its developement. It was from there that the hero sat out to raise himself to the highest destinies. Upon such a field of battle victory could not be unfaithful to him.

Letters from Troyes speak of an action, probably the preceding, where 15,000 troops, half of whom were conscripts have been engaged with 30,000 of the enemy, have killed 4 or 5000 of them, and have only lost 300 themselves.

The news of the victory gained by the emperor, spread yesterday in Paris with great rapidity, and caused universal joy. The greatest praises are due for the good spirit which animated all classes of the citizens of this capital. This people, whose characteristics are considered giddiness and frivolity, think only at this day of the common interest, and show the most lively attachment for the country and its government. All the workshops are in activity. Thousands of muskets, and arms of every species, are completed every day. The national guard is, in a great degree organized—and each one is resolved to defend his fireside, and to repulse the enemy, if he dares to present himself.

We are identified with the chief of the state. Victory has come again to its colors, and the nation is saved.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) Feb. 5.

The Valiant, of 74 guns, capt. Oliver, and Le Rhin frigate, of 36 guns, capt. Malcolm, sailed on Monday from Port Royal, as convoy to the homeward bound fleet. Le Rhin goes with the fleet as far as the Gulph, after which she proceeds to New Providence, and from thence to Barbadoes.

FEBRUARY 12.

The Lady Wellington Packet, capt. Redcock arrived on Monday with a mail from G. Britain. She sailed from Falmouth on the 29th Nov. anchored at Barbadoes on the 8th inst. and sailed on the 10th for Martinique and Curracoa, where she arrived on the 17th, and proceeded on the 19th for this colony. She was chased to windward of Barbadoes by a large American privateer, supposed to be the Comet, of Baltimore.

By the packet we ascertain, that the United States frigate President commodore Rodgers, had appeared 500 miles to windward of Barbadoes, and brought to different vessels, and put on board of them letters directed to the governors of several of the colonies to windward, informing them of his determination to visit their islands, as he stood in no dread, being able to capture any British frigate, and escape by his superior sailing from a line of battle ship.

The Ringdove brig, of 18 guns, capt. Dowers, mentioned in our last to have arrived at port Royal, left Halifax on the 12th ult. anchored at St. Georges's Bermuda, on the 22d, proceeded from thence on the 23d for New Providence, where she arrived on the 27th, and sailed in a few hours for this island.

On the 3d instant, the Ringdove captured a Spanish schooner from St. Jago de Cuba to St. Domingo with dry goods, which had the day previous been taken by the Carthagenian privateer New Grenada. Lt. Wm. Flemming, midshipman John Knight Sherer, and three men, were sent on board to bring her into port, but we regret to state, that on the next day in a strong gale and heavy sea, about a mile astern of the Ringdove, the schr. suddenly went down, and all hands perished, by which unfortunate accident the service has been deprived of two valuable young officers, of respectable connexions and promising abilities.

Auburn, (N. Y.) March 23.

On Satuday last, 1300 men from French Mills and Sackett's Harbor, of the 11th, under Major M'Neil, and 25th regiment, under Col. Bailey, U. States Infantry, passed this village on their march to the frontiers. On Sunday General Brown went through. And on Monday, the 3d regiment of artillery, under Col. Mitchell, amounting to about 600 men, quartered here. On Tuesday morning, the artillery regiment had orders, by express, to return immediately, and to march 30 miles per day. The 1300 men of the 11th and 25th regiments, which passed on Saturday last, are also re-passing through this village to day. The 9th and 21st regments, which quartered at Skaneatelas (7 miles below this place) on Monday evening, have also returned. The cause for this retrogade movement cannot, here, be ascertained. It is said the British have evacuated Niagara, destroyed the Fort, and made off towards Kingston, for the purpose of attacking Sackett's Harbor. Rumor says that the British had attacked the Harbor, which is the only cause of the troops returning. Another report states, that the troops were purposely marched thus far with an intent only to draw off the British troops from Kingston supposing that the moment they understood that Wilkinson's troops had gone to Niagara, that the British troops would set off from Kingston to Niagara, also; and thus, by the countermarching of our troops to Sackett's Harbor, we might get easy possession of Kingston, in the absence of the British troops. However, amongst all these rumors, we are entirely in the dark, as yet, for we cannot even learn from what quarter the express came. At any rate never did a body of men pack up their alls in greater haste.

Buffalo, March 22.

From fort Niagara—by a gentleman who passed through Batavia last week, we learn that nine British deserters came into that place on Friday or Saturday last, from fort Niagara. They state that seven others came away at the same time, but took a different direction—that the force at fort Niagara is about 600 men—that if the same troops are continued at that place, they must suffer severly by desertion; for the men are dissatisfied and complain of being kept longer in the service than the time they enlisted for.

PLATTSBURG, MARCH 26.

A Spy detected.—At length by redoubled vigilence, in spite of the defects of our own laws, the corruption of some of our citizens, and the arts and cunning of the enemy, one spy, of the hundreds who roam at large over this frontier, has been detected, convicted and sentenced to

death. He came from the enemy as a deserter, in the uniform of a British corps, had obtained a pass to go into the interior, visited this place, and was on his return to Canada, in citizen's clothes, when a virtuous citizen, who had seen him as he came from Canada, recognised and made him prisoner—and notwithstanding the arts of one of our citizens (a peace officer) who advised him to let the fellow go, brought him to this place. He has acknowledged he was a sergeant in the 103d regiment of British infantry, and calls himself William Baker. We understand he is to be executed this day at one o'clock P. M.

Major Forsyth has advanced on the other side of the Lake, within three miles of the islands, and has now made his quarters at Chazy or Champlain, we understand that a large reinforcement is to join him to-day from Plattsburg.

A considerable portion of the troops at this place are now under marching orders, destination, a secret.

On Thursday of last week, col. Clark advanced with his detachment into the enemy's country as far as South river, (within 6 miles of Isle-aux-Noix) captured the enemy's picket or advanced guard, took sixty stand of arms, a quantity of ammunition, one hogshead of rum, 4 oxen and 6 horses, after which he returned to Missisquoi bay, planted the American standard, and has there taken up his quarters. The Col. has been joined by gen. Macomb with most of the infantry from his post and several detachments of artillery from Plattsburg.

Previous to col. Clark's invasion of the enemy's country, he gave positive orders to his detachment, in all instances, to respect private property, under the pains and penalties of the rules and articles of war.

BOSTON, April 1.

From the Frontier.—We have accounts from Plattsburg to the 28th ult. On the 27th, the troops which have been for some time stationed at that place, were marched away; but whether they proceeded to the northward or southward we have not heard. They are furnished with implements for clearing the roads. The sick has been removed from Plattsburgh to Burlington. In the afternoon of the 26th, a man by the name of Baker was executed at Plattsburgh, as a spy. Kilburn, examined on a similar charge, had been acquitted.

American troops were in Canada, at the north end of Lake Champlain, on both sides; and a British force in the vicinity.

Troops have marched from Sackett's Harbor to retake Fort Niagara.

The Campaign, for the year, appears to be opening. The effusion of human blood will soon re-commense, unless prevented by a timely armistice; and we hear of no overture for that desirable object.

FROM A PLATTSBURGH PAPER.

Report says, that the enemy are preparing an expedition against some of our frontier towns; but from the preparations which gen. Wilkinson has been making, we believe they will meet with a warm reception, should they attempt to invade our territory.

From the correspondent of the Columbian.

PLATTSBURG, March 27.

Yesterday the whole army was drawn out, and formed round an eminence to witness the hanging of a spy. Ostensibly he was a deserter from the enemy; but his conduct while here, and his attempt to return to Canada, under suspicious circumstances, demonstrated to the court martial which tried him, that he was not a deserter, but a spy, sent by the British to reconnoitre, obtain information, and return to Canada. At his execution he did not wait for the cart to be driven from under him, but jumped off with the intention probably of breaking his neck and rendering the pain momentary.

Several days ago, gen. M'Comb, with about 1000 men and six pieces of cannon, went into Canada on the east side of the lake, in the neighborhood of Missisqoui (Michiscoui) Bay, and has been occupying a small village or two there ever since. In the mean time some troops have been pushed on towards the lines on the west side of the lake, and the whole army have been under marching orders with four days provision. I rather think the original intention was to penetrate as far as St. Johns, and to destroy the fort and other public property, and return immediately, but it is said the river is not frozen, and therefore it cannot be done; yet the army or part of it will go, I believe and destroy a block house, and a fortified stone mill, at the mouth of the river La Cole, which commands the passage of the river Sorrel, about 6 miles south of the isle aux Noix.

Eleven, A. M.—The fifth regiment is preparing to march immediately.

WATERTOWN, (N. Y.) March 23.

Canada news.—Since our last we have conversed with several persons of our acquaintance directly from Canada. One of whom, week before last, was several days in Kingston. They informed us, that great and spirited exertions have been used the winter past, in getting on large supplies of ordnance and military stores, to make a bold, firm and vigorous stand. That they had three vessels now upon the stocks, one of which was 150 feet keel, the two others 120 each, but neither of them were in so great forwardness as ours at Sacket's Harbor, that in all probability ours will be in readiness three or four weeks the soonest—that their incorporated militia were sent to York, and were fortifying there—that they were building a large number of boats at Lake Simco—that their forces were gone principally to the upper part of the province leaving not more than 1000 regulars in Kingston.—That the legislature in Canrda had enacted a law, ordering one third of the militia to be drafted into service, which occasioned such uneasiness, that numbers of them were making their escape into the United States—that 100 pieces of ordnance drawn by 300 yoke of oxen had been, the winter past, taken from Montreal to Kingston, and that it was well understood, the oxen were smuggled into Canada from Vermont and New Hampshire, and drove by the men who smuggled them in, having for their pay $\$400$ for each piece of ordnance, when delivered in Kingston.

NEW YORK, March 31.

Yesterday arrived at this port, Schr. Boxer, Reid, 7 days from Havannah, with sugar, molasses and fruit to Jenkins and Havens. Left schr. Hollins, Southcombe of Baltimore, to sail for New York, next day, and schooner Chance, Derrick, for New York. The schr. Frolic, Mather, for New York, sailed the day before. Saw no cruizers on the passage. Passengers Lieutenant Gamble and 5 men, belonging to the U. S. brig Enterprize, who were put on board of the British prize schooner Eliza, laden with salt, on the 22d of February, and was cast away the same day on the Florida shore, and the vessel and cargo lost. Three days afterwards they were taken off by the Swedish ship Neptunus, from Amelia for the Havanna. Also passenger in the Boxer, Capt. Beers, formerly of the schr. De Lille of Baltimore, had been cruising off the Havanna and had made a great many prizes. The U. S. frigate Constitution had been in chase of a British 38 gun frigate, supposed to be the La Pique, which escaped her in the night.

HEAR THE ENEMY.

QUEBEC, March 10.

The liberality of the people of New Brunswick, in the assistance they have afforded to the 2d battalion of the king's regiment, and to the detachment of seamen (recently arrived at Quebec,) over land from that province, deserve public thanks. The inhabitants of the city of St. Johns, alone, gave three hundred pounds for the hire of sleighs to carry the soldiers and seamen from that place to Frederickton; and the house of assembly of that province voted an equal sum (300*l.*) to convey them on their route from Frederickton as far as it was possible for sleighs to proceed.

It is not only on this occasion, but on every other where the security of the Canadas was concerned, that we have observed the interest which the inhabitants of both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have taken in the event. Though placed at a distance from the scene of operations, they have uniformly viewed our cause as theirs, they have applauded our efforts, rejoiced at our successes, and pitied our misfortunes. One of the happiest results of the present war, will be the sentiment of a community of interest between every British subject in North America, binding us all in one harmonious whole, ever ready to render one another mutual service, and looking to the power and wisdom of the British empire for sure protection, for liberty, and the honor of participating in the British name; a name which gives respect to the humblest of British subjects, in whatever quarter of the world it may be his fortune to be placed.

MONTREAL, March 19.

We underatand that colonel Clarke has recently paid another visit to Missisqui Bay, with about 400 men, and has carried off with him a very considerable amount in property, & several of the inhabitants. This wanton and most infamous system of warfare will, we hope, produce its own reward, by a severe and just retaliation. Forbearance to such an enemy provoke insult and injury, as the motive is always misconstrued.

On Monday last, a party of about 200 American troops, under the command of major Forsyth, came over the lines, on the west side of Caldwell's manor, and plundered the inhabitants, carried off horses and merchandize to the amount of 1000 pounds, with several inhabitants. It is said by an eye witness to the scene, that the redoutable major Forsyth carried off, upon his horse, a number of sheep skins, (partly tanned.)

At Odletown, the piquet guard was surprised and taken off, on Sunday last. The guard was supposed to be commanded by capt. Kidburn, of the militia, from the eastern townshiip.

Two hundred American troops have arrived on the lines at Derby, (Vermont.) Whether these movements of the enemy on the frontier, are for the purpose of more rigidly enforcing the embargo law—provoking retaliation so as to lay waste the whole frontier, or to be in readiness to co-operate in an early campaign, is uncertain. That their depredations will, like their other unwarrantable acts, be made to recoil upon themselves, we are confident—yet individual distresses are to be regretted.

A report is in circulation, that col. Drummond, with a party of about 30 men, has been cut off and destroyed near the Moravian Village on the River Thames

We are informed that the enemy is employed at Sackett's Harbor in making the most vigorous preparations for the spring. A large number of seamen is collecting there from the seaports, and new vessels are advancing rapidly. We shall look to Lake Ontario, in a few short weeks, with much anxiety, as presenting the most interesting scene that this war has yet produced.

FROM THE BALTIMORE WHIG.

ARRIVAL OF THE COMET.

We have received from our Norfolk friend the following particulars of the cruize and arrival at Beaufort of the private armed schooner COMET, of this port, commanded by the gallant captain BOYLE. The applause of the country is again due to this able, faithful and vigilant officer and his comrades, for their eminent services in chastising the enemy and destroying his commerce.

Extract from our Norfolk correspondent, dated March 29.

The privateer schooner Comet, of Baltimore, Thomas Boyle, esq. commander, arrived at Beaufort N. C. on the 19th inst. after a cruise of five months, in which, as usual, she has done immense damage to the enemy's commerce. From Dr. *James B. Stansbury*, surgeon of the Comet, who arrived in town on Saturday last, from Beaufort, we learn that the Comet has captured during the cruize, TWENTY SAIL of enemy's vessels; 7 of which were manned and ordered for the United States, 4 ransomed and the rest destroyed. Of those ordered in, 3 arrived at Wilmington, N. C. one of which was a tender to the British admiral *Laforey.*

The Comet had a severe engagement with the British letter of marque ship Hibernia, of 22 guns, close in with the islands of St. Thomas, in the night of the 10th of January, and would certainly have captured her, as she was discovered at day-light to be completely cut up in her hull and rigging; but both vessels were then so near the enemy's harbor, that capt. Boyle was obliged to haul off without delay. In this action, the Comet had 3 men killed. The loss of the enemy could not be ascertained, but by appearances it must have been very great.

The Comet's cruizing ground has been chiefly among the leeward islands of the West Indies, where her extraordinary & successful enterprize has kept the enemy in a perpetual state of alarm.

Scarcely a day passed that some of his majesty's cruizers were not despatched after her, but they returned with one story:—"they *saw* her, but could not *catch* her." The merchants of St. Thomas subscribed a large reward for her capture, but to no purpose, *the saucy Comet* still continued to capture their vessels, in the very mouths of their harbors, and under the very guns of their forts and men of war. Except the famous privateer *True Blooded Yankee*—the Comet has done more injury to the commerce of the enemy since the war than any of our cruizers.

From Nashville, (Tenn.) March 17.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

On last Friday night, a large portion of Nashville was consumed by fire. It first caught in a stable belonging to Wm. W. Cooke Esq. and from thence communicated to Mr. Woods' large ware house, and the surrounding buildings. In less than an hour, at least twenty dwelling houses were on fire, and in a few minutes utterly destroyed.—Every house on Market street fell a sacrifice to the relentless flames, from a large stone house occupied by Mr. Mullin's to a newly finished brick building.

The whole loss sustained cannot be less than $\$100,000$ or $\$150,000$.

The principal part of the household furniture was saved; but we regret to state, that Mr. Bradford suffered an additional loss of a large quantity of work which he had finished, including the journal of the last legislature, and that W. W. Cooke, Esq. sustained also a severe additional loss, in the destruction of a large portion of an elegant library, and some valuable papers, including $\$400$ in eastern bank notes. Mr. Duncan Robertson, we understand, lost also a large quantity of eastern bank paper, besides a great many books out of his book-store.

It is not ascertaiaed how the fire was first communicated, but it is believed it was done by some incendiary, for the purpose of plunder. It broke out about 10 o'clock; and every exertion was made to stop the progress of the destructive element immediately. The large loss was occasioned by the buildings being principally made of wood.

PITTSBURGH, April 1.

Captain Jesse D. Elliot of the United States Navy, arrived here on Monday last from Erie.

We have understood that shortly before he left Erie, he received communications from Com. Chauncey at Sackett's Harbor, informing, that the British were building three large brigs on Lake Huron, intending to have them brought down to lake Erie as soon as completed, and endeavor to regain the superiority on that lake during the ensuing season. In consequence of this information naval officers have been dispatched to Philadelphia for seamen and have them taken to the lake with all expedition,—The whole of our vessels will soon be fitted out, which with those taken from the enemy, will present a force greatly superior to any that can possibly be brought against them before next winter. *Gaz.*

CHILLICOTHE, March 31.

The British are engaged in building barges up the river Thames for the purpose of making a descent on Detroit before the shipping can leave Erie and Put-in-bay to co-operate with the troops stationed there to defend it.

The Montreal papers state that a large British force has marched from Ontario for the head of Lake Erie—It is probable that this is the force engaged in building vessels up the Thames. It appears, however, from the subjoined extract of a letter, dated the 12th inst. that *Detroit is in excellent state of defence*, and that no fears are entertained for its safety.

Extract of a letter from captain S. Sholes of the U. S. army to the editor of the Triumph of Fame, dated

Detroit, March 12, 1814.

"Our troops are in general healthy; the sickness which has raged here this winter has wholy subsided. Yesterday a detachment of about 150 U. S. troops arrived here under the command of captain Disnnse from fort Meigs. We have got our Fort well mounted with cannon, our gates up and our outer works almost compleated with a double row of batteries and pitts all around the Fort, which in ten days more will bid defiance to any force the British can send into this quarter. So as to the safety of this place, you need not fear. We have about 1200 troops at this post."

CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, April 7.

After the transaction of some business of minor importance, the house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday—the *bill to repeal* the embargo law—the question before the house being to strike out the third section.

Messrs. Robinson, Lowndes Grosvenor, Duvall and Murfree, spoke in favor of striking out, and

Mr. Rhea against it.

The question was then taken on striking out, and decided in the negative—Ayes 70—Noes 78.

Mr. M'Kim of Md. moved to amend the bill by striking out the 2d section, and assigned his reasons for the motion.

Mr. Calhoun opposed the motion.

Mr. Post. of N. Y. made a few observations in opposition, when the question was taken and decided in the negative—Ayes 34—Noes 110.

Mr. Brodbury offered an amendment, which was adopted, authorising the transmission of passports to the different collectors, for the purpose of facilitating the mode of obtaining them.

Mr. Nelson moved to strike out the first section of the bill and called for the ayes and noes which were—Ayes 22—Noes 126.

The question which next came before the house, was on engrossing the bill for a third reading.

Mr. Potter from R. I. spoke in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Rhea of Ten. replied to Mr. P. in a strain of pleasantry which considerably amused the house.

Mr. Clopton next took the floor in opposition to the bill. He excited an interest which seldom, or perhaps never before was excited by any member of this or any other legislative body. He had been confined by a severe indisposition for some time which had reduced his frame to a skeleton and in this debilitated situation, scarcely able to stand, he came to the house to discharge what he no doubt conceived to be, an imperious duty, viz. to express his most pointed disapprobation of the bill—When he sat down, Mr. Shipperd [spo]ke a short time in support of the [bil]l.

The question was then taken on en[gr]ossing the bill for a third reading, and [car]ried Ayes 114—Nays 38.

The bill was accordingly engrossed, [an]d ordered to be read a third time this [da]y; which was done, and the question [pu]t, shall the bill pass?

Mr. Wright of Md. spoke in favor, and Mr. Newton of Va. concluded the de[ba]te, by speaking at some length in oppo[sit]ion to the bill.

The question was then taken on it's final [pa]ssage, and decided in the affirmative.—

YEAS.—Messrs Alston, Anderson, Archer, [Ba]ylies of Mass. Beall, Bigelow, Bowen, Boyd, [Br]adbury, Breckenridge, Brigham, Brown, Ca[lve]rton, Calhoun, Champion, Chappell, Cilley, [Cl]ark, Comstock, Condict, Cooper, Cox, Creigh[to]n, Crouch, Culpeper, Cuthburt, Davenport, [Da]vis of Pen. Duvall, Ely, Eppes, Evans, Farrow, [Fi]ndley, Fisk of N. Y. Forney, Forsyth, Gaston, [Ge]ddes, Gholson, Goodwin, Gourdin, Grosvenor, [H]ale, Harris, Hasbrouck, Howel, Humphreys, [H]ungerford, Ingersoll, Irving, Jackson of R. I. [Ja]ckson of Virg. Kennedy, Kent of N. Y. Kent of [M]d. Kerr, Kershaw, Kilbourn, King of Mass. [K]ing of N. C. Law, Lefferts, Lewis, Lovett, [L]owndes, Miller, Moffitt, Montgomery, Moseley, [M]arkell, Oakley, Pearson, Pickering, Pickens, [Pi]per, Pitkin, Pleasants, Post, John Reed, Rea [o]f Pen. Rhea of Ten. Rich, Ridgely, Ringold, Ro[b]ertson, Ruggles, Sevier, Seybert, Sharp, Sheffey, [S]herwood, Shipherd, Skinner, Smith of N. H. [S]mith of N. Y. Smith of Va. Stanford, Stuart, [S]turges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Taylor, Telfair, Thompson, Udree, Vose, Ward of Mass. Ward of N. J. Wheaton, White, Wilcox, Wilson of Mass. Winter, Wright.—115.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alexander, Bard, Barnett, Butler, Caldwell, Clopton, Conard, Crawford, Denoyelles' Desha, Earle, Franklin, Hall, Hawes, Hawkins, Ingham, Irwin, Johnson of Ky. Lyle, Macon, M'Kim, M'Lean, Moore, Murfree, Nelson, Newton, Ormsby, Parker, Potter, William Reed, Roane, Strong, Tannehill, Troup, Whitehill, Wilson of Penn. Yancey—37.

So the bill was passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Adjourned.

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, APRIL 14.

The bill repealing the Embargo and Non-importation laws had not passed the senate at the last dates from Washington.

We learnt yesterday evening by advices from Washington that an armistice which had been offered by the governor of Canada, would be accepted upon condition of its extending to their operations by sea, as well as land, and that despatches have been sent to the government at Halifax. Our informant has good information and is of opinion it will be promptly met.—[*Alex. Herald of April* 11.

An Albany paper states that the trial of Gen. Hull is finished, the result unknown, but that the papers are sent on to Washington.

Patriot Office, Boston,

Sunday afternoon, April 3.

CONSTITUTION CHASED INTO MARBLEHEAD.

Gentlemen—

An express has just arrived in town from Marblehead, to Com. Bainbridge, with the information that the Constitution frigate was chased into that port by a British squadron, about 1 o'clock this day, consisting of two frigates and a brig, and requesting assistance, as the enemy threaten, that unless the Constitution is surrendered, they will attack the town. Com. Bainbridge has ordered all the gun-boats and Naval officers here to repair immediately to the scene of action.

P. S. 8 *o'clock, evening.* A gentleman just arrived from Salem, informs that the Constitution has succeeded in getting into that port, and is now considered safe.

THE NATIONAL BANK.

The committee of the House of Representatives, which was appointed to examine the subject of a National Bank, yesterday reported to the House as the unanimous opinion of the committee, that no bill on the subject could be matured and deliberately discussed at the present session; and the committee were therefore discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

It is not to be supposed, from this procedure, that the committee were hostile to the principle. So far from it, nothing but the want of time prevented them from maturing a bill; in regard to the details of which, the capital and location of the Mother Bank, however considerable diversity of opinion prevailed.

There cannot be a doubt but the subject will be revived at the next session, and fully examined. Meanwhile, an opportunity will be offered to the Members of Congress and others during the recess, for a candid and fair examination into the merits of the proposition for the establishment of a National Bank.

This decision, by a Republican committee, will at least damp the hopes and predictions of faction that the necessary amount of Loan cannot be obtained without the aid of such an institution. Congress will certainly adjourn without doing any thing in relation to a National Bank; and yet, as we have said before, the Loan will be obtained.—[*Nat. Intel.*

TRIUMPH OF LAW & ORDER.

Several persons who were charged with being concerned in exciting the late mob, that abused the custom-house officers, were examined before his hon. judge DAVIS, on Monday and yesterday afternoon, and after a patient hearing, the evidence was such as induced judge Davis to order the following persons to be bound over to take their trial before the district court, to be holden in May next, viz:—captain *John Roulstone*, capt. —— *Paul*, and major *Charles* Curtis—each of whom to give bonds for 500 dollars, with sureties to the same amount. *Bost. Pat.*

Just as our paper was going to press we had the pleasure to learn that Judge Ford, who was bound over to answer the charge of High Treason, was discharged by his Honor Judge Livingston.

[N. Y. pap.

THE ENTERPRIZE AND BOXER.

FROM A LONDON PAPER OF DECEMBER LAST.

Among the *American* news, which is to be found in the papers just received from that country, it pains us to find a full confirmation of the loss of his majesty's brig *Boxer*, which has added another laurel to the naval honors of the United States. The vessel by which she was captured, is represented (falsely we believe) as of only equal force with herself: but what we regret to perceive stated, and trust will be found much exaggerated, is, that the *Boxer was literally cut to pieces in sails, rigging, spars, and hull*; whilst the Enterprize (her antagonist) *was in a situation to commence a similar action immediately afterwards.*—The fact seems to be but too clearly established, that the Americans have *some superior mode of firing*; and we cannot be too anxiously employed in discovering to what circumstance that superiority is owing. The Boxer was certainly not lost for want of heroism. The British captain nailed his colors to the mast, and happily did not live to see them struck. Both commanders died in the action, which appears to have been of the most desperate kind; and both were buried at the same time, in the port to which the prize was carried.

A Spanish Schooner has arrived at the Bayou St. John from Pensacola, the captain of which reports, that previously to his sailing, he was informed by the captain of the British government brig Contest, then lying in the harbor of Pensacola, that an expedition, intended for New-Orleans, was in considerable forwardness at New Providence: it consists of eight gun boats, a number of small shallops, (intended to operate upon the lakes) and two frigates of 38 guns each.

It is neither our interest nor our inclination to propagate false intelligence, or to excite groundless alarms. Circumstances have long since come to our knowledge, which induce us to believe that the enemy meditate an attack upon this city. The species of vessels in which, according to the Spanish captain, it is to be transported, gives a strong color of probability to his story.

[*Orleans Gazette.*

EXTRACT—DATED CADIZ, NOV. 4.

"I mentioned in one of my former letters that, a treaty had been made between Bonaparte and Ferdinand the 7th, and sent by the latter to the Spanish regency, with orders to carry it into execution.—The treaty having been referred by the regency to the cortes was rejected by them in pursuance of a resolution formerly passed by that body, "not to enter into any treaty with France, until her troops should evacuate Spain and the King be restored." This was notified to the king by a letter from the regency, accompanied by a copy of their new constitution, which greatly curtails the royal authority, and would if pursued give great liberty to the people. To-day we are informed, by the papers from Madrid, that the regency in secret session of the cortes, requested the opinion of the latter as to the conduct they were to observe, should the king present himself on the frontiers. A committee reported that he should only be permitted to enter the kingdom, unaccompanied by any armed persons, Spaniards or foreigners, and that he should not be allowed to do any act in pursuance of the royal authority, until he had previously sworn to the observance of the new constitution, &c. The Spaniards, who have been suffering every grade of misery in his name for the last five years, are now panic-struck at the thoughts of his arrival. A writer in the public papers in Cadiz, proposes that he should be sent to *Mallorca*, (in the Ballaric isles,) or to the Grand Canary, where surrounded with patriots, he should be instructed in the new institutions—In fact, to make a prisoner of him and govern in his name. The writer alluded to concludes by observing, *that Louis XVI. owed his misfortunes to his ignorant counsellors!!* By this you will perceive that affairs are taking the turn which I formerly intimated, as probable from the state of circumstances and public opinion."—[*Aurora.*

Baltimore, April 7.

Arrived schr. Eagle, Mitchell—Left Norfolk on Monday—saw 2 sail in Lynhaven Bay—Was becalmed on Wednesday off Point Look Out—saw nothing in that direction. A British barge with about 30 men was taken in James River on Sunday last by the militia.

Several craft from Vienna, report that a brig and 2 or 3 schooners were lurking about below Watt's Island E. Shore.

NEW YORK, April 8.

The Boston papers failed again yesterday, so that we have no particulars of the cruize of the frigate Constitution, or the state of the election.

A letter from Boston remarks, that the votes for STRONG, in that town, were 3557, and for DEXTER 1557.

Washington City, April 4.

DIED,

In this city, on Thursday night, of a lingering illness, JOHN DAWSON, a Representative in Congress, from Virginia, aged about 52 years. He had filled with respectability various public stations, having been in the occupation of some appointment by the People, from the time he reached maturity until the day of his death. He had successively filled the stations of Member of the Virginia Convention, of the General Assembly and Executive Council of Virginia and Representative in Congress from the Fredericksburg district, to which he had been re-elected by the People for sixteen or eighteen years last past successively. Mr. Dawson owed his painful illness and his death to his expedition to the seat of war during the last summer, in the capacity of volunteer aid to the commanding general. He caught the fever common on the Lakes; which left him much debilitated, and induced a cold, which settling on his lungs, terminated his life by a rapid and painful decay of those vital organs. He was buried on yesterday evening. His remains were attended to "that bourne whence no traveller returns," by both Houses of Congress, and a numerous train of personal friends, who had known him long and appreciated his political virtue and private worth.

At Baltimore a day or two ago, WM. MAC CREERY, Esq. of Baltimore County, a gentleman who for some years represented the city of Baltimore in Congress, and whose philanthrophy and integrity endeared him to all who knew him.

Military Requisition.

Extract from an official communication to Brig. General JAMES SINGLETON, *of Winchester, from Capt.* JOSEPH WHEATON, *Assistant Deputy Quarter Master General, at Richmond, dated*

Quar. Mast. General's Department, Richmond, March 31, 1814.

"SIR—A detachment of troops from the Virginia line of Militia being ordered into the service of the United States by the Executive of this State, on a requisition made by the commanding officer of this District—It being referred to me by the Governor to direct the march of this force—You will please to order the commanding officer of each detachment from your Brigade, to proceed immediately to this place.

JOSEPH WHEATON,
A. Dep. Q. M. Gen."

GENERAL ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Richmond, 31st March, 1814.

In compliance with a requisition, made on the militia of this state, by the commanding officer at Norfolk, to replace troops, whose term of service will shortly expire the commandants of the 10th, 13th and 16th brigades, will detail the following proportions of Infantry:

From the 10th Brigade—1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, 4 Captains, 7 Lieutenants, 6 Ensigns, 16 Sergeants, 16 Corporals, 8 Musicians, and 356 Privates.

From the 13th Brigade—2 Lieutenant Colonels, 6 Captains, 12 Lieutenants, 10 Ensigns, 24 Sergeants, 24 Corporals, 12 Musicians, and 531 Privates.

From the 16th Brigade—1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, 5 Captains, 9 Lieutenants, 7 Ensigns, 20 Sergeants, 20 Corporals, 10 Musicians, and 415 Privates.

The following Volunteer Companies, will, also, take the field, viz:

Captain William Sale's Troop of Cavalry, Amherst.

Capt. Augustine Claiborne's do. Greensville.

Capt. James Laniar's do. Pittsylvania.

Capt. Samuel Kennedy's Company of Artillery, Monongalia.

Capt. John W. Bayliss' do. Shenandoah.

Capt. Jacob F. Fishback's do. Wythe.

The whole will proceed to Norfolk *with the least possible delay*, and report themselves to the commanding officer at that post.

In making the above detail, a due proportion will be taken from the Light Infantry, by *entire companies*, as the law directs. The Infantry will go *unarmed* to Norfolk, where they will be supplied from the public arsenals.

It is expected that the whole number required will take the field.

All claims to exemption from duty, must be made before a Regimental Court Martial, to be held for the purpose of hearing excuses. The men will be mustered and inspected by the Adjutant of the Regiment, or some officer, specially appointed by the Commandant, as mustering officer; who, together with the officer commanding the Company, and the Regimental Surgeon, must sign the muster roll and be responsible for its correctness:—Three sets of Muster rolls must be made out for each Company, forms of which are herewith sent. Let the column of *names* be filled first, with the Commissioned Officers, according to rank; then with the non-commissioned officers and musicians; and, lastly, with the privates, in *alphabetical order.* In the column for *names present* let the names of those, in the first column be repeated, where they are *actually present and pass inspection*; and under the head of Remarks, &c let such facts be noted as are worthy of remark, and have occurred in relation to any one of them, opposite to his name. It must, also, be noted whether he be a substitute or not. One copy of the Muster roll, when complete, must be forwarded to this office, another retained for the use of the commanding officer of the Company, in making out his pay roll, &c. and the third for the commanding General at Norfolk.

Captain Joseph Wheaton, Assistant Deputy Quarter Master General, at this place, will furnish the necessary means of transportation, forage, &c. and make arrangements for the supply of provisions, &c. on the march.

The above troops are called into service under an act of Congress, passed in 1795, and will consequently, serve only *three* months.

By order,

CLAIBORNE W. GOOCH, D. A. G.
FOR
MOSES GREEN, A. G.

In pursuance of the above, Col. Crane has ordered the 55th regt. to meet in Charlestown, on Saturday the 16th inst. Col. Boyd and Major Rutherford are the field officers detailed for service.

☞ We are authorised to say that GEORGE W. HUMPHREYS and THOMAS V. SWEARINGEN, Esqrs. will serve, if elected, to represent the county of Jefferson, in the next General Assembly of Virginia.

LIST OF LETTERS

In the Post-Office, Harper's Ferry, on the 31st March, 1814.

William Arthurs, Edward Boteler, Thomas Boteler, 2; Joseph Climer, William Carr, 2; Thomas Chappell, David Coons, Jacob Croul, Jos. Delephane, Mrs. Jane T. Davis, Wm. Demry, Michael Everhart, 4; Charlotte Everhart, Eman'l Engle, John Ervin, Ralf Farding, Nancy Fetzer, Luke Green, John Grandstaff, Robert Hickson, George Hindry, Joseph Lancaster, Elisha Larkin, Frederick Orwin, Catharine Rodes, William Reid, William Scaggs, Levi Stevenson, Philip Strider, 2; Henry Strider, Frederick Slates, Isaac Shunk, Mathias Smedley, William Sedgwicks, Elizbeth Stedman, Alexander Taylor, Archibald Taylor.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his STORE to the house lately occupied by Mr. Richard Williams as a Printing Office, near the Market House.

JOHN CARLILE.

Charles Town, April 14.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the house lately occupied as a Store by Mr. John Carlile, nearly opposite Mr. Russell's Saddler Shop, where he carries on the BAKING BUSINESS as usual.

JOHN WILSON.

April 14.

Stone Masons.

TEN or fifteen journeymen are wanted immediately, to whom good wages will be given and employment for the season. Apply to the subscriber in Charles Town, Jefferson County, Va.

JOHN WILKINS.

April 14.

FOR SALE,

MILLS AND LAND,

desirably situated on the waters of Rappahannock, Virginia.

A Mill, situate on the north branch of Rappahannock river in the county of Culpeper, about 28 miles above Fredericksburg, running 2 pair 6 feet burrs and 1 pair country stones, with all necessary machinery, newly built and in an excellent wheat neighborhood, &c. &c. Adjoining this Mill are 400 acres of fine farming land, on which are a dwelling house and other houses. One other Mill situate on the south branch of Rappahannock, in Orange, about 30 miles above Fredericksburg, running 1 pair 6 feet burrs and 1 pair country stones, and a Saw Mill on the opposite side, in a rich country. Near these Mills are 450 acres of wood land—both of these situations are admirably calculated for cotton and wool manufactories, always affording an abundance of water for any purpose—the terms will be made easy. For further information apply to the printer of the Repository.

April 14. 7 w.

15 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Mr. Selby's farm, about two miles from Shepherd's Town, on Sunday night last, a SORREL MARE, with a blaze face and snip, both hind feet white, shod all round, 7 years old, 14 1-2 hands high, and a natural trotter—also a BLACK HORSE, about 14 hands high, 6 years old, a dish face, thick mane, and a natural pacer. The above reward will be given for information of said creatures so that I get them again, and reasonable expenses if delivered to John Files, living on the abovementioned farm, or to the subscriber on Sleepy Creek, Berkeley County.

CHRISTIAN HOVERMILL.

April 14. 3 w.

Blank Attachments

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Co-Partnership which existed in this place under the firm of *WORTHINGTON, COOKUS, & CO.* was dissolved this day by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said concern; or to Robert Worthington, are requested to make payment as speedy as possible to Robert Worthington, or John T. Cookus, who are authorised to settle the business of said concerns—We avail ourselves of this opportunity of tendering our thanks to our customers and the public, for their liberal encouragement during the course of our business; and we hope from the indulgence that we have given, that all who are in arrears, will exert themselves in making immediate payment.

JOHN MORROW,
R. WORTHINGTON,
JOHN T. COOKUS.

Shepherd's Town, April 1, 1814.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the friends and customers of the late concern of WORTHINGTON, COOKUS, & CO. and the public in general, that the business will be continued under the firm of WORTINGTON, & COOKUS, at the old stand, where we have now on hand a very considerable

SUPPLY OF GOODS,

some of which are now opening, which were selected with great care from the stock of Goods put into market since the appearance of peace, which are much lower than they were sometime ago; all of which we will endeavor to sell on the most satisfactory terms—and request those who may wish to purchase, to give us a call.

ROBERT WORTHINGTON,
JOHN T. COOKUS.

Shepherd's Town, April 1, 1814.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received and just finished opening

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

FANCY GOODS;

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

CONSISTING IN PART, OF

ELEGANT damask SILK SHAWLS, Levantine Silks, Fancy Ribbons, Black and Changeable Lutestrings, White Sattin and Mantuas, Fine Linen Cambrick Handkerchiefs, Fashionable Split Straw, Silk, and Cut Velvet Bonnets, Knotted Counterpanes very large and handsome, Cheap Irish Linens, Fancy Muslins of all kinds, Cheap Cambricks, Calicoes and Chintzes, 10 Bales of India Muslin, a large assortment of Men's and Boy's Shoes, Ladies' Morocco and Kid Slippers, Looking Glasses, &c. &c. all of which are now offered for sale on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

SEASONED PLANK.

THEY HAVE ALSO ON HAND A QUANTITY OF GOOD AND WELL SEASONED

PINE PLANK.

—ALSO—

HOG SKINS, Bar-Iron and Castings, Jack-screws, Smiths' Vices, Nails, Philadelphia finished Calf Skins, Boot Legs and Fair Tops, Plated Stirrup Irons and Brille Bitts, Home-made Linen, Twill'd Bags, Flax, &c. &c.

JOINER'S PLANES.

A quantity of Joiner's Planes, Rules, Squares and Plane Bitts.

The highest price in Cash is given for good Clean Flax-Seed.

SELBY & SWEARINGEN.

Shepherd's Town, April 7.

CARDING MACHINE.

THE Subscribers inform the public that their CARDING MACHINE, at Mills Grove, near Charles Town, is in the most complete order for breaking and carding wool. All wool sent to the Machine must be well picked and cleaned, and one pound of clean grease sent for every ten of wool. The Machine will be well attended, by a person acquainted with the business, and those sending their wool may depend upon having it well done.

WALKER & BEELER.

April 7. 8 w.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

NAPOLEON,

WILL stand this season at the Subscriber's farm, three and an half miles from Shepherd's Town, on the Winchester road, and be let to mares, at Four Dollars the season, payable next October, Nine Dollars for insurance, and Three Dollars cash, the single leap, but if not paid at the time, to be considered by the season; the money for insurance is to be paid as soon as the mares are known to be with foal; parting with or removing the mare forfeits the insurance money. The season has now commenced and will end the first of July.

NAPOLEON is a beautiful bright bay, seven years old this spring, full sixteen hands high, possesses fine bone and muscle, and of just proportion; his action is equal to any horse in the country; he never appeared on the turf, having been raised and owned since he was three months old by a gentleman who would never permit him to be run, and was not permitted to cover until he was three years old; the mares put to him since, have produced excellent colts, and it may be safely affirmed that few horses in this country are better bred than Napoleon, as will appear from the following PEDIGREE.

Napoleon was got by the famous running horse Punch, imported by Mr. Powers of Virginia; Punch was owned by the Prince of Wales, and was sold at his great sale of running horses to sir John Lade; Punch was got by Old King Herod, his dam by Mask the sire of Old Eclipse, his grand dam by Cullan's Arabian; Punch was amongst the first running horses in England, as the racing calendar will shew. Napoleon's dam was the full bred mare Sinica, she was got by Mark Anthony, imported by Col. Plater of Maryland; Mark Anthony was owned by the Duke of Buckingham, and his performance on the turf is well known; Sinica's dam was got by the famous imported horse Venitian, kept on the Eastern shore of Maryland—so that Napoleon, by his dam, as well as by his sire, is of the first blood of running horses in England

Great care will be taken that justice is done to all who apply, but no responsibility for accidents, by JAMES KERNEY.

April 7, 1814. 1 m.

LIST OF LETTERS

In the *Post Office*, Charles Town, Va. on the 31st of March, 1814.

A.
James W. Athey
Jeremiah Arter
James Anderson
Ebenezer Atwater.
B.
Robert Bond, 2;
Mr. Brinton
G. R. Bakewell, 2;
Abraham Broke
George Burnett
William Butler
James Bell
Benjamin Beeler
Z Buckmaster, 3;
C.
Henry Conklyn or Thomas Wood
Jonathan Cox
Thomas Davenport
Commandant of the 55th Regiment
Frederick Clepper
Wm. Craghill
Jesse Cleveland
Thomas Cockrell
John Carlisle
Sarah Cooper.
Jacob Decamps
Wm. Disks
Wm. Dillow
E.
Hanson Elson
F.
John Farnsworth
Daniel Forden
Joseph Flanegel
G.
John Gill
James Grimes
Franklin W. Gibbs, 2.
H.
Henry Hains
James Hogan, 2;
Samuel Holmes, 2;
John Hawkins
John Hesket
John Haynie
Solomon Hardy
William Hulett
Harriet B. Holliday
Samuel Hammond
James Heath.
J.
Henry Jaffers
Sarah Johnson
Wm. Jett, 2;
John Jamison, 2;
K.
John Kennedy
William King.
L
Thomas T. Loury
John Lock
Thomas Lee
Betsey Lee
Elizabeth H. Little.
M.
Francis Moore
William Mesor
David Moore
Joseph M Cartney
Alexander M'Coy
William Miller
Jonathan Murphy.
O.
Thomas Osburn
Samuel O. Offut
Elizabeth Oglevie
Geo. Oglevie
John Ogdon
Humphrey Oglevie.
P.
Jacob Parsons.
R.
Michael Rernan
William Roberts
Tobias Roughner
Samuel Right
John Rodgers
Van Rutherford.
S.
Fanny Saunders
William Sinclair
Henry Shepherd
Oliver Smith
Stephen Simmons.
T.
Thomas B. Taws.
U.
Hugh Urquhart.
V.
William Vestal.
W.
Joseph Waters
Joseph Wisong, 2;
Jesse Wooday
John White
A. Willett.

Shepherd's Town Post Office, Virginia.

A list of letters on hand the 31st March, 1814, to be forwarded to the General Post Office, the 1st July following, if not previously taken up.

Thomas Abbott,
George Adelsperger
John Addy
Marcus Alder
Sarah Angle.
Alexander Bateman.
C.
Mary Cox
Jacob Coones
Samuel Crowell.
D.
John Dalrimple
John Duke.
F.
Margaret Fouke
Elizabeth Fouke.
G.
Samuel Gardner.
H.
Samuel Hamilton
George Hageley
Peter Hull
David Harris
George Harris
William Harris
John Hostler.
I.
Elizabeth Jones
Joseph Ingle.
L.
Mr. —— Linthicom
John Long
Conrad Lietchlider
James Leman.
M.
Ludwick Moyer
Guff Mucker, (at Mr. Robinson's)
William Miller
Joseph Manor
Joseph Magee
Jephia Martin
John Murphey.
O.
Jacob Oler.
P.
Col. James Primm.
R.
William Ragan
William Rochester
James Rice
Soloman Rap
Henry Roher
S.
William Shugart
Thomas Sappington
Leonard Sadler
Michael Sheetz
Widow Sheel
John Sheeler (care of Mr. Brien)
W.
Jacob Walford
George Wolf.
Y.
Samuel T. Young.

JAMES BROWN, P. M.

Regimental Orders.

THE Officers of the 55th regt. with all officers commanding volunteer corps of cavalry, artillery, or riflemen, within the county of Jefferson, are to rendezvous at Charles Town, on Monday the 9th of May next, to be trained and disciplined according to law.

JOSEPH CRANE, *Lieut. Col.*

April 7.

LOST,

ON Tuesday last, a *Red Morocco Pocket Book*, containing two five dollar notes, and a number of papers of no use to any one but the owner. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it with its contents to the subscriber in Charles Town.

JOHN SPANGLER.

April 7.

Election Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Election will be held at the Court House in Charles Town, on the fourth Monday in April next, for the purpose of electing two fit persons to represent the County of Jefferson, in the next general Assembly of Virginia.

A. DAVENPORT, *Sheriff.*

March 30.

FOR SALE,

Two likely negro women,

From 16 to 20 years of age, accustomed to house work—they are healthy and sound. For terms apply to the subscriber near the burnt Mill, Jefferson County.

JOHN PERRY.

March 24.

Rifle and Rock Powder, Wrought and Cut Nails,

For sale at the subscribers store in Charles-Town.

JOHN CARLISLE.

March 3.

FOR SALE,

A VERY VALUABLE FARM

In Jefferson County, Virginia, about three miles from Charlestown.

IT lies in that body of land known and commonly called the Rich Woods. This tract contains three hundred and twenty acres, and is inferior to none in the county as to fertility of soil; at least one third is in very valuable timber, the balance is cleared, and in good farming order, having at this time one hundred and twenty acres sown in clover. On the premises are a good barn thirty feet square, shedded all round, and a threshing floor thirty feet square, two excellent wells about thirty feet deep, and have never been known to fail, a good dwelling house, with stone chimney, and other convenient buildings—there is also a small apple and peach orchard. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber.

RICHARD BAYLOR.

March 10, 1814.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has lately purchased of Nathan Dillon, the lease of a Tan-Yard (together with a large stock of Spanish and Leather,) the property of Meredith Darington, four miles west of Winchester, on the road to Romney and Pughtown in addition to his old stock of Spanish and Country Leather, he intends constantly keeping a good assortment of PRIME UPPER, SOAL LEATHER AND CALF SKINS which he will sell upon as good terms as can be had in the county. The highest price in Cash or Leather, will be given for HIDES and SKINS, delivered at the Tan-Yard. He returns his sincere thanks to his old customers and the public generally, and solicits a continuance of their favors.

HENRY ISLER, Jun'r.

Frederick County, March 3.

CLOVER SEED.

THE Subscriber has received a supply of the last crop of Red Clover Seed, *of the first quality*—with which he expects to be supplied during the season.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, March 3.

PLASTER PARIS

In abundance has lately been discovered in this and in Berkeley County.—Many are of opinion it will answer every purpose, by putting a large quantity on, than of the imported Plaster.

FULTON'S HOTEL.

THE Subscriber has removed from his old stand, to the spacious and more convenient house, belonging to Mr John Kennedy, where in a short time he will be fixed with ample stabling—he having attentive servants and hostlers, he flatters himself with his own unremitting attention, to make the time agreeable to those who may favor him with their company.

ROBERT FULTON.

Charlestown, Va. Feb. 25.

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. Hunter, Esq. of Charles-Town.

JOSEPH HUNTER.

February 24.

NOTICE.

THE Legislature of this Commonwealth having at their last session enacted a law authorising the clerks of the county courts, and their deputies, out of Term time, to receive the probate and acknowledgement of conveyances of every description, in their offices, I shall, for the purpose of receiving such acknowledgments and probate, and complying with the other duties imposed on the clerks under the aforesaid law, attend constantly at the office of the county court of Jefferson, and shall be prepared to draw conveyances of every description, so as to enable the parties conveying, to execute their Deeds and have them admitted to record at the same time.

ROBERT C. LEE.

March 17. Dep. Clk. J. C.

Forty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen on the 26th ult from the Subscriber, living near Garnhart's tavern, Jefferson County, Va. a BAY HORSE, with both hind feet white, about 15½ hands high, a large scar on one of his fore knees, a natural trotter, and has an uncommon long head. Ten dollars reward will be paid to any person delivering said horse to me, or giving information so that I get him, or the above reward for horse and thief, if he be brought to punishment.

THOMAS LITTLER.

March 17. [3w.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the lot of land on which he at present resides, near Charleston, Jefferson county, Va. This lot contains about 23 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 40 acres of land adjoining the above mentioned lot of 23 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.

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.

20 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS some villain or villains entered the subscribers nursery, near Charlestown, some time last week, and stole therefrom a number of valuable young fruit trees, and done considerable injury to the nursery, by knocking down the new grafts—I hereby offer a reward of twenty dollars to any person who will give me information so that the perpetrator or perpetrators may be brought to punishment. All persons are hereby cautioned against going through or entering the enclosure of the nursery abovementioned on any pretence whatever, as they may depend on being prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law. And I will also give a reward of five dollars to any person who will give me information of such trespasses having been committed.

WILLIAM BLACKBURN.

March 24.

Tailoring Business.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of Shepherd's-Town and its vicinity, that they have commenced the above business nearly opposite James S. Lane's store, where they intend carrying it on in all its various branches.—Any person who may favor them with their custom, may depend on its being done in the best and most fashionable style.

CARR & HILL.

Shepherd's-Town, March 24.

☞ JESSE PENNELL, take notice, that on the 21st day of May next, at Robert Fulton's tavern, in Charlestown, we shall take the depositions of Nathan Haines, and Curtis Grubb, which we shall offer in evidence upon the trial of a suit in Chancery, depending in the county court of Jefferson, in which you are complainant, and we as executors of William Grubb, are defendants.

JOHN HAINES,
JOHN M'PHERSON

April 14.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VII.] THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1814. [No. 317.

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.*

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE

GREAT MEN!

It is highly amusing to see the facility with which the Federal newspapers, and particularly my old friend, the Georgetown Federal Republican, manufacture great men—thirteen to the dozen. No Urchin ever blew soap bubbles faster than they do bubbles of another kind—and we are every day treated to a new great man, who is served up like a hot roll at our breakfast—or like a jolly, yeasted muffin, at tea. Does Mr. Peabody, or Mr. any body else, make a speech against the war instead of debating the measure before the house, every soul on the other side turns pale, & the next day the gentleman comes forth, in all the "pride, pomp and circumstance of a great man." Does poor old Timothy repeat over the same common place things he has been repeating for a half a dozen years, in the most common place manner, he forthwith, becomes a "great medicine," as the Shosonees called captain Lewis's air gun. In short, let any gentleman on the opposition side, like Balaam's ass, or Mr.—** make one single speech, no matter about what, the federal republican editors one and all, set to work with their blow pipes, and the poor little man, to his utter astonishment, ascends like an inflated balloon, the higher, in proportion to his lightness.

This improvement in the noble art of puffing up frogs to the size of oxen, would be quite harmless, did it not diminish the value of great men, by making them too common. Great men are like a queen Ann's farthing, valuable on account of their scarcity. If every man was great, no man would be little enough to wonder at him—and the most brilliant talents, like the lightning would seem dim for the want of the contrast of surrounding darkness. Even the natives of Brobdignag, though forty feet high, were not aware of their magnitude, until little Gulliver appeared.

I would, therefore, strenuously advise my friend, of the Federal Republican, to be, in future, a little more sparing with his blow pipe, and not give us such a surfeit of his *great men.*—Too many suns in the political, like a plurality of suns in the natural world, are ominous of some great catastrophe—for a single luminary is a much safer guide than a hundred farthing candles; besides it is cruel, thus to distract the attention, and divide the affections of old GOODY FEDERAL, who, among so many sparkling beaux, will be sadly at a loss to choose a paramour. One day the poor lady is seduced by the "demi-divine eloquence" of Mr. such a one, who caused the other side of the house to shut up their shops or rather their *chops*, as the Federal Republican says. Anon, and before the old dame can make up her mind to strike to this "thieving wooer," body o me! but Mr. Some-Body-Else breaks out into a speech full of "*instinctive eloquence*," as Mr. Coleman's correspondent says, and the old lady begins to waver betwixt Mr. Such-a-One and Mr. Some-body Else. Before the poor soul can make up her mind to choose, behold! a third and the greatest of all, appears; the very tones of whose voice make the administration men turn pale. The unfortunate and perplexed old Lady has now the difficulty of choice increased by this Mr. *Tertium Quid*, who makes every body turn pale; and finally, to get out of the quandary, determines that according to the old proverb, *every dog shall have his day*, and so gives her hand to each succeeding ephemeron in turn.

Now, this is what I call just the way to make madam Federal no better than a common woman, such a succession of lovers is quite indecorus, and if the old lady must have somebody to keep her back warm, in pity to her reputation, let her be permitted to stick to one and not prostitute herself like another Messalina, to every strippling brawler, and bully of the state. If the Federal Republican cannot find, among his list of great men, one that can arrive at the distinction of a nine days' wonder, we can furnish him with one from this city, who is incontestibly a very great man, a sort of Jack of all trades—a great judge—a great magistrate—a great mason—a great Republican—a great Federalist—a great literary character—a great encourager of the fine arts—and a great friend to commerce—in his cups.

AN ADMIRER OF GREAT MEN.

CHARACTER OF TECUMSEH.

Extract from Views of the Campaigns of the north-western Army, &c.

The celebrated aboriginal warrior, Tecumseh* was in the 44th year of his age, when he fell at the battle of the Thames. He was of the Shawannoe tribe, five feet ten inches high, well formed for activity and the endurance of fatigue, which he was capable of sustaining in a very extraordinary degree. His carriage was erect and lofty—his motions quick—his eyes penetrating; his visage stern, with an air of hauteur in his countenance, which arose from an elevated pride of soul—it did not leave him even in death. His eloquence was nervous, concise, impressive, figurative, and sarcastic: being of a taciturn habit of speech, his words were few, but always to the purpose. His dress was plain; he was never known to indulge in the gaudy decoration of his person, which is the general practice of the Indians. He wore on the day of his death a dressed deerskin coat and pantaloons. It is said that he could read and write correctly; of this, however, I am doubtful, as he was the irreconcilable enemy to civilization, of course would not be apt to relish our arts†.

He was in every respect a Savage, the greatest perhaps since the days of Pontiac. His ruling maxim in war was, to take no prisoners, and he strictly adhered to the sanguinary purposes of his soul; he neither gave nor accepted quarters.—Yet, paradoxical as it may seem, to the prisoners made by the other tribes, he was attentive and humane. Nay, in one instance he is said to have buried his tomahawk in the head of a Chippeway chief, whom he found actively engaged in massacreing some of Dudley's men, after they had been made prisoners by the British and Indians. It had long been a favorite project of this aspiring chief to unite the northern, western and southern Indians, for the purpose of regaining their country as far as the Ohio. Whether this grand idea originated in his own, or his brother's mind or was suggested by the British, it is not known; but this much is certain—he cherished the plan with enthusiasm, and actually visited the Creek Indians, to prevail on them to join in the undertaking. He was always opposed to the sale of the Indian lands. In a council at Vincennes, in 1810, he was found equal to the insidious arts of a diplomatist. In one of his speeches he pronounced general Harrison a liar. He has been in almost every battle with the Americans from the time of Harmer's defeat to that of the Thames. He has been several times wounded, and always sought the hottest of the fire. A few minutes before he received the fatal fire of colonel Johnson he had received a musket ball in his arm; yet his efforts to conquer ceased only with life. When a youth, and before the treaty of Greenville, he had so often signalised himself, that he was reputed one of the boldest of the Indian warriors. In the first settlement of Kentucky, he was peculiarly active in seizing boats going down the Ohio, killing the passengers and carrying off their property. He made frequent incursions into Kentucky, where he would invariably murder some of the settlers and escape with several horses laden with plunder.—He always eluded pursuit, and when too closely pressed would retire to the Wabash. His ruling passion seems to have been glory: he was careless of wealth, and although his plunderings and subsidies must have amounted to a great sum, he preserved little for himself. After his fall on the 6th October, his person was viewed with great interest by the officers and soldiers of Harrison's army. It was some time before the identity of his person was sufficiently recognised to remove all doubt as to the certainty of his death. There was a kind of ferocious pleasure, if I may be allowed the expression, in contemplating the contour of his features, which was majestic even in death. Some of the Kentuckians disgraced themselves by committing indignities on his dead body. He was scalped and otherwise disfigured.

* Pronounced in Shawannoe *Teecumthee*. There are many words in this language which have the linguadental sound of *th*, such as Chilicothe, Scioto, &c.

† I have just learnt that he could neither read, write nor speak English.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Holmes, to Lt. Col. Butler, commanding at Detroit, and transmitted to the Department of War by Gen. Harrison.

FORT COVINGTON, March 10th, 1814.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit in writing that the expedition sent under my command against the enemy's posts by your special orders of the 21st ult. had the good fortune on the 4th inst. to meet and subdue a force double its own, fresh from the barracks, and led by a distinguished officer.

I had been compelled to leave the artillery by the invincible difficulties of the route from Point au Plait to the Round O. No wheel carriage of any kind had ever attempted it before, and none will ever pass it until the brush and fallen timber are cut away, and the swamp causeWayed or drained. After joining Capt. Gill, I began the march for Fort Talbot, but was soon convinced of its being impossible to reach the post, in time to secure any force which might be there or adjacent. This conviction, united with the information that the enemy had a force at Delaware upon the Thames, that I should be expected at Fort Talbot, and consequently, that a previous descent upon Delaware might deceive the foe, and lead him to expose me some point in defending others he might think menaced; and coupled with the possibility that hearing of Captain Gill's march to the Round O by M'Gregor's militia, whom he had pursued, a detachment had descended the Thames to intercept him, determined me to exercise the discretion allowed by the order and to strike at once upon the river.

On the 3d inst. when only fifteen miles from Delaware, we received intelligence that the enemy had left Delaware with the intention of descending the river, and that we should probably meet him in one hour; that his force consisted of a light company from the Royal Scotts, mustering for duty one hundred and twenty men; a light company from the 89th regiment of foot (efficiency not known) Caldwell's Indians and M'Gregor's militia, amounting in all to about 300 men:—My command originally had not exceeded one hundred and eighty rank and file. Hunger, cold and fatigue had brought on disease, and though none died, all were exceedingly depressed, and sixteen had been ordered home as unable to continue the march. I resolved therefore to avoid the conflict on equal grounds, and immediately retreated five miles for the sake of a good position, on the western bank of the Twenty Mile Creek, leaving Captain Gill with twenty rangers to cover the rear, and to watch the enemy's motions. We had encamped but a few minutes, when Capt. Gill joined, after exchanging shots with the enemy's advance, in vainly attempting to reconnoitre his force. The Twenty Mile Creek runs from north to south, through a deep and wide ravine, and of course is flanked east and west by lofty heights. My camp was formed upon the western heights. The enemy's upon the opposite. During the night of the 3d all was quiet. At sun rise on the 4th, the enemy appeared thinly upon the opposite heights, fired upon us without effect and vanished. After waiting some time for their reappearance, Lt. Knox of the Rangers was sent to reconnoitre. On his return he reported that the enemy had retreated with the utmost precipitation, leaving his baggage scattered upon the road, and that his trail and fires made him out not more than seventy men. Mortified at the supposition of having retrograded from this diminutive force, I instantly commenced the pursuit, with the design of attacking Delaware before the opening of another day. We had not however proceeded beyond five miles when Captain Lee, commanding the advance, discovered the enemy in considerable force, arranging himself for battle. The symptoms of fear and flight were now easily traced to the purpose of seducing me from the heights, and so far the plan succeeded. But the enemy failed to improve the advantage. If he had thrown his chief force across the ravine above the road and occupied our camp when relinquished, thus obstructing my communication to the rear, I should have been driven upon Delaware against a superior force, since found to be stationed there, or forced to take the wilderness for Fort Talbot without forage or provisions. Heaven averted this calamity. We soon regained the position at Twenty Mile Creek, and though the rangers were greatly disheartened by the retreat, and to a man insisted upon not fighting the enemy, we decided to exhibit on that spot the scene of Death or victory. I was induced to adopt the order of the *hollow square*, to prevent the necessity of evolution which I knew all the troops were incompetent to perform in action. The detachment from the garrison of Detroit formed the north front of the square, the rangers the west, and the militia the south. Our horses and baggage stood in the centre; the enemy threw his militia and Indians across the ravine above the road and commenced the action with savage yells and bugles sounding from the north, west and south. His regulars at the same time charged down the road from the opposite heights, crossed the bridge and charged up the heights we occupied within twenty steps of the American line and against the most destructive fire. But his front section was soon shot to pieces. Those who followed were much thinned and wounded. His officers were soon cut down & his antagonists continued to evince a degree of animation that bespoke at once their boldness and security. He therefore abandoned the charge and took cover in the woods at diffused order, between fifteen, twenty and thirty paces of our line, and placed all hope upon his ammunition.

Our regulars being uncovered, were ordered to kneel, that the brow of the heights might partly screen them from the enemy's view. The firing encreased on both sides with great vivacity. But the crisis was over. I knew the enemy dare not uncover, and of course that no second charge would be attempted. On the north, west and south front the firing had been sustained with much coolness and with considerable loss to the foe.—Our troops on those fronts being protected by logs hastily thrown together, and the enemy not charging, both the rifle and the musket were aimed at leisure, perhaps always told. The enemy at last became persuaded that Providence had sealed the fortune of the day. His cover on the east front was insufficient: for as he had charged in column of sections, and therefore, when dispersing on either side of the road, was unable to extend his flanks, and as our regulars presented an extended front from the beginning, it is evident that a common sized tree could not protect even one man much less the squads that often stood and breathed their last together; and yet upon his regulars the enemy relied for victory. In concert therefore, and favored by the shades of twilight, he commenced a general retreat after one hour's close and gallant conflict.

I did not pursue for the following reasons. 1. We had triumphed against numbers and discipline, and were therefore under no obligation of honor to incur additional hazard. 2. In these requisites (numbers and discipline) the enemy were still superior, and the night would have ensured success to an ambuscade. 3. The enemy's bugle sounded *the close* upon the opposite heights. If then we had pursued, we must have passed over to him as he did to us, because the creek could be passed on horse back at no other point, and the troops being fatigued and frost bitten and their shoes cut to pieces by the frozen ground it was not possible to pursue on foot—It follows that the attempt to pursue would have given the enemy the same advantage that produced the defeat.