NUPTIAL REPARTEE.

Charles to the altar led the lovely *Jane*,
Then to her *father's* house return'd again;
Where, to convey them on their *wedding* tour,
All ready stood a laundalet and four:
When, lo! the gathering *showers* at once descend,
Cloud rolls on cloud, and warring winds contend—
This moves him not, but in he hands his bride,
Then seats himself, enraptured by her side,
And thus to cheer his *fair*, he quick begun,
"I hope, *we* soon shall have a *little sun*"—
But she, to whom the *weather* gave no pain,
Who heeded not the *clouds* or spattering rain,
But most about her future hopes bethought her,
Reply'd——"My dear, I'd rather have—a *daughter*."

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 Bridle 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.

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.

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.

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 Ransen, Esq. of Charles-Town.

JOSEPH HIVNOR.

February 24.

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.
D.
Jacob Decamps
Wm. Dicks
Wm. Dillow
B.
Hanson Elson
F.
John Farnsworth
Daniel Forden
Joseph Flanegar
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 Jellers
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 Mason
David Moore
Joseph M Cartney
Alexander M'Coy
William Miller
Jonathan Murphy.
O
Thomas Osburn
Samuel O Offit
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.

☞ Experience has proven how negligent many have been in paying their postage accounts, it is therefore necessary to inform those who may receive letters through this Office, that no credit on postage can be given in future.

Postage on newspapers must be paid *quarterly in advance.*

HUMPHREY REYES, P. M.

April 7.

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 called up.

Thomas Abbott,
George Aulesperger
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.
J.
Elizabeth Jones
Joseph Ingle.
L.
Mr —— Linthicom
John Long
Conrad Lietchlider
James Lemon.
M.
Ludwick Moyer
Gull Minster (at Mr. Robinson's)
William Miller
Joseph Manor
Joseph Magee
Jeptha Martin
John Murphey.
O.
Jacob Oler.
P.
Col. James Primm.
R.
William Ragan
William Rochester
James Rice
Soloman Rap
Henry Rober
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.

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; Emanl 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, Elizabeth Stedman, Alexander Taylor, Archibald Taylor.

FOR SALE,

A VERY VALUABLE FARM

In Jefferson County, Viginia, 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 17, 1814.

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 Gullan'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.

BAR IRON.

HUMPHREYS & KEYES,

HAVE received a few tons well assorted Columbia BAR IRON of superior quality, of which they intend keeping a constant supply.

ON HAND

GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CASTINGS, CROWLEY AND BLISTERED STEEL, WROUGHT AND CUT NAILS, FIRST CHOP IMPERIAL AND YOUNG HYSON TEAS.

Charles Town, April 7.

Wanted to purchase immediately, a quantity of FLAX SEED.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Come and see!

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Superfine Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Marseilles Vestings,
Cambrick Muslins,
Calicoes,
Irish Linens,
Mens' and Womens' Silk and Cotton HOSE,
Home-made Tow and Flax Linen,
Twilled Bags,
Shoe Thread,
FLAX,
Spun Cotton Yarn of all numbers,
Spining Cotton, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

1,000 Pieces India Muslins, of different qualities,
2,500 Gallons first quality Maryland Whiskey, distilled by Andrew Rinehart, of noted fame for making real good Whiskey,
Old Madeira and Port Wine, with all other kinds of WINES and other LIQUORS,
Rice, Groceries, Paints, Medicines, Oil and Dye Stuffs,
Hard-Ware—Queens', Glass, China and Potters' Ware, &c.
Soal and Upper Leather,
Nice Skirting for Saddlers,
Calf and Hogs' Skins,
French and American Fair Tops,
Boot Legs,
Bar-Iron, Castings, Real Crowley Steel, *English Blistered* and Country ditto,
Anvils and Vices, Jackscrews, Hoop Iron, Nails, &c.

The greater part of which were laid in before the declaration of war, and (whilst most articles are both *scarce* and *high* in the different seaport towns) ought to be an object to purchasers for *ready* and *near* to *come* and supply themselves with such articles as they may want, while they are yet to be had—For the immense high prices that are given for Goods in both Philadelphia and Baltimore, is a temptation to the subscriber to sell a considerable part of his present stock there to sell.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's Town, April 7.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or book account are requested to make immediate payment, as he is much in want of money.

JOHN DAWSON.

Buckles-Town, March 31, 1814.

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.

Rifle and Rock Powder, Wrought and Cut Nails,

For sale at the subscribers store in Charles-Town.

JOHN CARLISLE.

March 3.

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 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 ten dollars to any person who will give me information of such trespasses having been committed.

WILLIAM BLACKBURN.

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 Hughes, 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.

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.

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.

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

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VII.] THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1814. [No. 318.

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.*

Late news from France.

NEW YORK, April 19.

By the schooner Grampus, capt. MURPHY, arrived at this port in 38 days from France, we have received Intelligence decisive of the fate of the Allied Powers in Europe, and probably, also, of the Negotiation for a Continental Peace.

Not one word of the Continental Congress at Chatillon, have we yet seen in the papers.

The head quarters of Napoleon had been at Troyes 30 miles from Paris, from which he had moved in pursuit of the enemy.

The treaty between Napoleon and Ferdinand had been completed and ratified by the Spanish Cortes, who had engaged to expel the British from their kingdom. Ferdinand had been in Spain 10 or 12 days.

The king of Naples had declared war against France, by a proclamation dated the 2d of February.

Feb. 8.—The Prince viceroy of Italy took 2,500 prisoners, many generals, and 40 officers, and much baggage, and killed and wounded upwards of 5 000 of the enemy. The regiments of Deutschmeister, and Reiski and dragoons of the Hohenlohe suffered most. Of the French, not more than 2,500 men were lost or disabled, (put out of combat.)

Feb. 12.—In the evening a courier announced at Paris the defeat of General d'Yorck. This general died at the postmaster's at Chateau Thiery, says a letter of the 18th Feb. after having received every possible aid and attention from the French.

Feb. 13.—At Paris the cannon announced a new victory by the emperor over a corps of 25 to 30,000 men under the Prussian general Kleist, which were supposed to be marching to relieve general Blucher, but arrived too late, and met with the fate of the army they were destined to assist. The result was 6 000 prisoners, 10 standards, 2 generals and many cannon, and the French were pursuing their success at the departure of the post.

At Chateau Thiery, the 18th, it was stated that prince Woronzoff of the emperor of Russia's staff, was made a prisoner in the battle of the 14th.

Feb. 15.—The Allied Army of Silesia, composed of the Russians under generals Sacken and Langeron, and Prussians under Generals Yorck and Kleist, amounting to 80,000 men, in four days had been beaten, dispersed, annihilated, without a general battle, or any material or proportionate loss to the French.

In Paris, 18th Feb. 600 prisoners arrived, chiefly Cossacks, with 14 pieces of cannon, part of the Sicilian (Blucher's) army passed through the city.

In the evening it was announced that prince Schwartzenburg was beaten, with the loss of 14 000 prisoners, 75 pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of baggage, and that the French troops were successfully pursuing their victory. The day before General Olsuffiew and two other Russian Generals arrived in Paris.

Feb. 22.—The day before, 4,000 prisoners, Bavarians and Wirtembergers, arrived in Paris, by the barrier of Charenton.

Plasence, Feb. 14. Yesterday arrived here, the first column of prisoners, consisting of 2.687 men and 58 officers, which had composed the advanced guard of General Bellegarde, taken in the actions of the 9th, 10th, and 11th of this month, in which the enemy has been completely beaten. To-morrow another column of 3,000 prisoners will pass towards Alexandria. The loss of the enemy is 13,000, in the engagements of Volta, Gorto, and under the wall of Mantua. Our official accounts make our losses comparatively inconsiderable.

Feb. 11.—Arrived at Lyons, a detachment of Cuchel's army.

At Bordeaux it was reported, that lord Wellington was at Mont Marcon, 25 leagues from Bordeaux, with Soult and Suchet strongly posted in the rear, and a general battle daily expected. The militia of Bordeaux, were under arms and prepared for events.

The greatest zeal and energy appears to prevail throughout France, and the people are highly inflamed by the outrages of the Cossacks and all other allied troops.

It is understood that the Grampus, with other American vessels, left Bordeaux prematurely, in consequence of the near approach of the British army.

FROM THE MERCANTILE ADV.—EXTRA.
April 19.

Yesterday morning the fine fast-sailing letter of marque schr. Grampus, Captain Murphy, arrived at this port in 33 days from Bordeaux.

By this arrival we learn verbally, that Lord Wellington, with 150,000 men, was at Mont Massan, about 20 leagues from Bordeaux, and that the inhabitants of the latter place were considerably alarmed, and were packing up their most valuable effects—that all the American vessels had sailed from Bordeaux for home and La Rochelle—that the allied army had been defeated at Antwerp—that Bonaparte's head quarters were at Troyes on the 26th February—and that nothing was said of the Congress having assembled at Chatillon.

Capt. M. has brought dispatches for Government from our Minister in Paris.

A letter from Bordeaux, dated 6th March, received by the Grampus, states that the Spanish Cortes have ratified the Treaty between the Emperor Napoleon and Ferdinand VII. and that a copy of it, had reached Bordeaux in the Madrid Gazette.

Another letter from Bordeaux, of the same date, says, "Bank stock has risen from 450 francs to 775. Consols 48 to 55 1-2. Murat, King of Naples, has joined the allies, and declared war against France; and his army has been defeated in a battle with the Vice Roy of Italy.—14,000 Russians, 10 standards, 53 pieces of cannon, and 4000 Bavarians and Wirtembergers, have been taken by the French and sent to Paris. Marshal Suchet, with his army, has arrived at Lyons from Spain."

Capt. Murphy sailed from Bordeaux on the 7th March, and left the river the 10th, and has politely favored the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of Bordeaux papers to the 7th of March, inclusive, containing Paris dates of the 2d and London dates of the 22d February, from which we have made the following translations.

[*Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser.*]

The Emperor Napoleon has issued three decrees from his head quarters at Troyes, dated February 21st. The first of these orders a list to be made out of those Frenchmen who have been in the service of the coalesced powers in any capacity since the invasion of the empire on the 20th December, 1813. that their persons may be brought to justice and their estates confiscated. The second discharges from office the Baron Caffarelli, prefect of the department of Aube, who had absconded; and the third appoints the Sieur Roederer to succeed him.

Paris, Feb. 26—A park of more than 150 pieces of artillery, from the Camp de Mars, will be sent off to the army this day or to-morrow.

Feb. 28—Her majesty the empress queen and regent has received the following intelligence of the situation of the armies on the 27th February.

On the 28th, the head quarters were at Troyes.

The duke of Reggio was at Bar-Sur-Aube with General Gerard and the second corps of cavalry, commanded by Count de Valmy.

The duke of Tarente had his head quarters at Mussy l'Evêque, and his advanced posts at Chatillon; he was marching on the Aube and on Clairvaux.

The Duke of Castiliogne, who has under his orders an army of 40,000 men, a great part of them chosen troops, has made a movement.

General Marchand was at Chamberry, General Dessaix under the wall of Geneva, and General Musnier had entered Macon.

Bourg and Nantua were equally in our power. The Austrian General Bubna, who had threatened Lyons, was retreating on all sides; on the 20th, his loss in the different points was estimated at 1500 men, of whom 600 are prisoners.

The Prince of Moskwa is at Arcissur Aube; the Duke of Belluno at Plancy; the Duke of Padua at Nogent—they are marching on the heels of the residue of the corps of Blucher, Sacken, Yorck and Kleist, who having been reinforced from Soisson were manœuvring on the corps of the Duke of Ragusa, who was at Frete-Gaucher.

General Duhesne has taken Bar-Sur-Aube at the point of the bayonet, making many prisoners, amongst whom are several Bavarian officers.—*Moniteur.*

London, Feb. 9.—Since the arrival of Mr. Silvester, the state messenger, several meetings of the Cabinet have taken place. The last continued four hours.—On the councils breaking up, Mr. Brown, messenger of state, received orders to hold himself in readiness to set out for Chatillon-Sur-Seine.—*Jour. de Paris.*

Milan, Feb. 17.—The new victories obtained by the Emperor and King over the Russian armies, on the days of the 10th and 11th, were yesterday announced to the inhabitants of this capital by the firing of cannon. At this news the public joy manifested itself in every place by transports of the liveliest enthusiasm.

18.—An order of the day, dated from the head quarters at Volta, 17th inst. announces to the troops of the army of Italy the happy news of the victories obtained by the Emperor and King. His royal highness the prince viceroy has ordered that this glorious event shall be celebrated on the 18th by the discharge of artillery throughout the whole line, and in all the fortified places.

We understand that the prince viceroy, having directed the royal guard to Salo, where the enemy had posted a column of 2000 men, they repaired to that city on 16th, in spite of the resistance which was opposed to them. The young chasseurs of the guard, having at their head the brave colonel Peraldi, carried at the point of the bayonet the first gate of the city, where the enemy had entrenched himself. This success gave confidence to the left of the army, whom the enemy had endeavored to disturb by the way of the mountains. The enemy, flying on Toscolano in the greatest disorder, have been pursued sword in hand; we had taken from him an officer and 80 inferior officers and soldiers. We have had 39 wounded and 12 killed. Among the latter we have to regret three officers. The flotilla on the Lake de Guarda, commanded by captain Tempier, contributed to our success in cannonading the columns of the enemy on its rout along the coast of the lake; we have obliged 5 or 600 men to disperse among the mountains, after having thrown away their arms.

London, Feb. 22.—It is with regret that we have to announce, that the last attack upon Antwerp has failed.

The English troops under the command of gen. Graham, have been obliged to retreat, and the French have re-taken Morxham. This loss must be attributed to the precautions that the French took to secure their vessels. Our troops and those of the Prussians were not the same opinion: we wished to destroy the fleet, and they the town. The French covered the decks of their vessels with straw and sand, and the snow falling, formed a sort of plaistering upon which the bombs falling, did not occasion the least damage.—After a great loss of time and ammunition, we perceived that our fire, though well directed, did not produce the least effect, and the enemy's batteries having killed a great number of our men, general Graham determined to cease the attack. Our loss in this unfortunate affair was about one thousand. Bulow having received orders to go to Brussels, and our force being no more than 7000 men, the garrison of Antwerp made a vigorous sortie, and succeeded in taking possession of Merxham, and on Monday, of Wester-Wesel. General Graham quarter-master-general is in the rear at Grootfoundert; and the army occupies the line of battle which it did before its attack on Antwerp. It is thought that they are going into winter quarters. The part of Saxon corps which had possession of Grootsundert has taken another position. The Saxons have a very good military post but they are as abusive as the Cossacks.

The last news from Spain announces that, after the order of the cortes, the Spanish army no longer acknowledged lord Wellington their commander in chief.

Paris, March 2.—Accounts from Meaux state, that the Duke of Ragusa has gained an advantageous situation at Lisy, and that the enemy had retreated in order to escape the troops that were advancing against them from every quarter. Yesterday and the day before a great number of troops and arms, together with a train of artillery, set out from Paris.

Yesterday a great number of prisoners arrived at Paris, brought in by the countrymen who had been themselves taken.

The first detachment of the first independent corps of the department of the Seine set out to-day, commanded by col. Simon. He went to the quarter-master-general to receive the orders of her majesty. This corps, whose officers are mostly adorned with the cross of honor, was remarkable for its good deportment, for the zeal with which it is animated for the defence of its country; and every thing tend to make us believe that it will distinguish itself in the field of glory. Many detachments will set out for their places of destination. The barracks and the office of enrolling are still at la place Royal No. 17.

The general of the brigade Baron-Jacques Antoine Adrien Delort, formerly employed in the army of Arragon, has been promoted to the rank of general of the division, by an imperial decree of the 26th of February, for the handsome charge which he made at the head of his brigade of light cavalry in the city of Montezeau, the 18th of last month.

Amiens, Feb. 23.—On the 20th of February, a body of the enemy, amounting to 800 men, appeared before the town of the Doulens. Judicious means were taken by the under prefect to defend themselves from invasion, but the population of that city not being more than 300 souls, they could not resist so considerable a force. The garrison, which was composed of only 15 men of the department guard, having retired into citadel, kept possession of it some time, but were at last obliged to cede to numbers.

The enemy were not able to penetrate further than Doulens, all the bridges in the road having been cut down.

Amiens, Feb. 24.—There are no more than 150 of the enemy at Doulens.

We are assured that our National Guards have entered Doulens.

Lille, Feb. 27.—The city of Doulens, which has been occupied several days by the English and Spanish prisoners whom the enemy had placed there, was retaken the 26th at six o'clock, P. M. by Gen. Baron Henrion, who went from Lillo to Paris, at the head of a young guard. The garrison surrendered at discretion.

Chambery, Feb. 23.—It has already been announced that the enemy were repulsed from Chambery the 16th and that they had taken their position about a league and a half distant.—The Austrians have already quitted their position, and have retreated beyond the Aix.

The Gen. of the division, Count Marchand and Count Dessaix, and the Gen. of the Brigade Serram, pursued them briskly. Before many days the territory of the department of Mont Blanc will be entirely cleared. It is impossible to describe the ardor with which our troops attacked the enemy in the suburbs of Chambery, and repulsed them from post during the whole of the 18th. The persons who were so easly seduced by appearances, could not recover from the astonishment which the defeat of the enemy caused them. The new conscripts have shewn great zeal. A drummer made a prisoner of a Croat Hussaw, with no other weapon than a firebrand.

The inhabitants of Chambery have received their liberators with enthusiasm. When they understood that our army was approaching, they constantly braved the threats and the resentment of the enemy, to carry to our camp the provisions and the furniture which we wanted, and to give all the directions which could enlighten our steps.

A detachment of cavalry under the command of M. Armand Dubois, inspector of the custom house, one of the chiefs of the independent corps, has overthrown beyond the Aix, the enemy's cavalry, and taken many prisoners.

The conscription of 1815, has been raised. On the 18th Feb. a battle was fought between the French, commanded by the Emperor in person, and the Austrians, at Montereau. The Austrians were completely defeated, with the loss of between 4 and 5000 killed, 4000 prisoners, 4 standards, and 6 pieces of cannon. The French statement says, "Our loss was not more than 400 killed and wounded, which, though it appears improbable, is nevertheless the exact truth."

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated,

"BORDEAUX, Feb. 20.

"On the 10th, 11th, and 12th inst. the Emperor had an engagement with the army of Silesia, composed of 80,000 Russians and Prussians under the command of Gen. BLUCHER. The Emperor has *completely dispersed* and in a great measure *destroyed the army!* Besides their loss in killed, better than *twenty thousand* men are made prisoners—all their artillery, waggons, &c. are destroyed or taken, and the remnant of the troops are in full flight!

London Feb 16—The last courier from Chatillon-sur-seine has met a Prussian courier, who informed him that 6000 men and 15 pieces of cannon of the army of Silesia were taken by the French on the 10th.

Letters from Dover state that the French have made 16,000 prisoners and taken 90 pieces of cannon.

Mr Fischer, on his arrival at Calais, met with another English courier, on his way to Chatillon-sur-seine, of lord Castlereagh. Mr. Fischer reached the hotel of foreign affairs yesterday at 5 in the morning. The Earl of Liverpool, upon being informed of his arrival, summoned the council of ministers; when the despatches were read in the presence of Earl Harrowby, lord President. The deliberations continued till half past 4 The contents of dispatches, as well as the deliberations of the council, were immediately forwarded to the Prince Regent at Carlton House.

Paris, Feb 15.—The discharge of cannon announced this day at 2 o'clock, P. M. to the inhabitants of this city a new victory obtained by his Majesty over a corps of from 25 to 30,000 of the enemy, commanded by Kleist, who is supposed to have been detached from the Austrians to succor Blucher.—This corps, arrived too late, experienced the same fate of the army they came to succour. It is said the result of this affair was six thousand prisoners, two Generals, and many pieces of cannon taken.—At 2 o'clock, at the departure of the Courier, the army was pursuing its career of success. Our troops have fought with an incredible courage.—The wreck of the enemy's corps have retreated towards Chalons.

Pontarlier, Feb 20.—The corps which occupied for a short time our city, was entirely composed of Austrians, who conducted themselves very well.—The palace had been particularly respected; and the entrance into the library rooms was defended, by order of the Austrian General, by two centinels. He asked for the collection of maps by Cassini, but they were not there, and so they would not be given to him.

Suchet's army from Spain, is joining Augereau's corps at Lyons.

The King of Naples is acting against the French troops in Italy.

Paris, Feb 18—The exasperation of the inhabitants of the country is at its height. The atrocities committed by the Cossacks surpass all imagination. In their intemperate ferocity they have offered violence upon women of 60 years, and girls of 12 They have ravaged and destroyed houses. The Peasants breathe only revenge, conducted by the old soldiers and armed with muskets of the enemy, collected from the field of battle hunt thro' the woods and destroy all they meet—It is estimated that they have already taken 2000 and killed many hundreds.

Letters from the army written from Nangis, on the 17th, at noon, announce that the emperor who had attacked the enemy had at that time 6000 prisoners in his hands, among whom were many generals and a great number of officers, and 14 pieces of cannon. H. M. pursues his successes.

They speak also, of a new advantage obtained by the Prince Vice Roy.—*Mon*

Feb. 20—H M. the Empress Queen has received the following news of the situation of the armies on the 19th Feb.

The Duke of Ragusa marched upon Chalons, when he was apprised that a column of the Russian Imperial Guard, composed of two divisions of grenadiers, was coming upon Montmirail. He took three hundred men, and repulsed the enemy to Sezanne, from whence the movements of the Emperor have obliged this corps to proceed by forced marches upon Troyes. On the 17th, at day break, the Emperor marched from Guignes upon Nangis. The battle of Nangis was one of the most brilliant.—The Russian General in Chief was at Nangis with three divisions, which formed his corps d'armee.

General Pahlen commanding the 3d and 4th Russian divisions, and many cavalry, was at Mormant.

The General of division, Gerard, an officer of the highest promise, debouched towards the village of Mormant upon the enemy—a battalion of the 32d regiment of infantry, always worthy of its former reputation, entered the village—Count Valmy, at the head of some dragoons from Spain, turned the village on the left—Count Milhaud turned it on the right—Count Drout advanced with numerous batteries. In an instant the whole was decided—The squares formed by the Russian divisions were forced. The whole was taken, Generals and officers, six thousand prisoners, ten thousand muskets, sixteen pieces of cannon, and forty caissons fell into our power. General Wittgenstein escaped being taken;—he saved himself in great haste by retreating to Nogent—He had announced to the Sieur Billy, at whose house he lodged at Provins, that he would be on the 18th at Paris. He only stopped a quarter of an hour, and told his entertainer—"I have been well beaten—two of my divisions have been taken—in two hours you will see the French."

General Chateau arrived before Montereau at 10 o'clock in the morning; but from nine o'clock Gen. Blanchi, commanding the first Austrian corps; had taken post with two Austrian divisions and the Wurtemburg division, and upon the heights in advance of Montereau covered the bridges and the city. General Chateau attacked him—not being sustained by the other divisions, he was repulsed.

General Gerard sustained the combat the whole morning. The emperor arrived there on full gallop—at two o'clock P. M. he attacked—General Pogol, who marched by the route of Melun, arrived at this moment, executed a fine charge, broke the enemy and drove them into the Seine and into the Yonne. The brave chasseurs of the 7th, debouched on the bridges, which the grape shot from more than sixty pieces of cannon forbade him to pass, and we obtained at the same time the double result of being able to pass the bridges, of taking 6000 men, 4 flags, six pieces of cannon, and killing from 4 to 5000 of the enemy.

The inhabitants of Montereau were not idle.—The musketry, from the windows, augmented the embarrassments of the enemy. The Austrians and Wertemburgers threw down their arms.

The Duke of Tarentum arrived before Bray.

The Duke of Raggio pursued the enemy from Povins upon Nogent.

The general of brigade Montbrun, who had been charged to defend Moret and the Forest of Fontainbleau, with 1800 men, abandoned them and retired to Essone.

In the meantime the forest of Fontainbleau, might have been disputed step by step—General Montbrun has been suspended by the Major General and committed to a court of enquiry.

Gen. Chateau was mortally wounded on the bridge of Montereau, a loss which has sensibly affected the Emperor. He was an officer of the highest promise.

The palace of Fontainbleau has been preserved. The Austrian Gen Harbeck, who has entered the city has placed centinels to defend it from the excesses of the Cossacks. The inhabitants do not complain of the Austrians but of the Tartars—monsters, who dishonor the sovereign who employs them, and the armies who protect them—These robbers are covered with gold and jewels—there has been found from eight to ten watches on those whom the soldiers and peasants have killed. They are true highway robbers.

Thus the army of Schwartzenburg has been cut up by the defeat of Kleist, (this corps having been in all the engagements,) by the defeat of Wittgenstein, by that of the Bavarian corps, of the Wirtemburgh division, and of the corps of General Branchi.

PARIS, March 1.

The general of Division, count Reynier, died yesterday at Paris.

Sens was taken by assault on the 11th February after a seige of 12 days, and a bombardment of 40 hours.

LATEST REPORT FROM ENGLAND.

From the Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot.

Office of the Newport Mercury,
Sunday Evening, April 17.

"This day arrived, the Swedish ship Prince Carl Jean, Capt. Oberg, 63 days from London, and 5 days from Bermuda, in ballast, where she put in. Capt. O. informs us, that a ship arrived there on Sunday, (the day before he sailed) 35 days from England.

Captain Oberg was informed by the captain that he brought London papers to the 1st of March, and that they stated, there had been a severe battle between the French and the Allied Armies in France; that the allies were defeated with considerable loss, and had retreated 90 miles. The captain also informed, that in consequence of the arrival of the Bramble, the expedition fitting out for America, had been suspended, and that the general opinion of the merchants in England, was, that a Peace would speedily take place between America and Great Britain. The above are all the particulars capt. O. was enabled to obtain.

"By the above arrival we were favoured with Bermuda papers to April 9th, but they contain nothing of consequence

"Admiral Cochrane was at Bermuda on the 10th inst. but would sail in a few days for the American coast.

"Admiral Warren, in the San Domingo, with the Terpsichore frigate (captured from the French by the Majestic) in co sailed from Bermuda on the 7th inst. for England.

"The Bulwark 74, with a convoy from England, arrived on the 7th, and sailed again on the 10th inst. for the American coast. She sailed from England February 10.

"From 800 to 1000 troops were at Bermuda, but there was no intention of sending them on an expedition to this country. The whole naval force at Bermuda consisted of two 74's, the Majestic and two frigates.

"No prizes had been sent into Bermuda since the 9th of March.

"Same day, arrived here, Felucca La Anon, Artomire, 28 days from Porto Rico. Two days out, was boarded by the U S. corvette Adams, Capt. Morris, but did not learn any particulars of her cruize. Yesterday, off Block Island, was boarded from the Victorious.

"Arrived yesterday, Sp. brig San Jose, 34 days from Havanna. Off Cape Carnivall, was boarded from the privateer Clara, Newman of Baltimore, on a cruize.

"A 74, two frigates and a brig, were in sight from this town yesterday, supposed to be the New London blockading squadron. No enemy's ships were in sight this afternoon.

"There were about 600 American prisoners at Bermuda. A ship was preparing to carry them to Halifax.

"Passenger in the P. C. J. Capt. Howett, of the schooner Two Brothers, taken on the 8th March and sent to Bermuda.

"The Prince Carl Jean left at Bermuda the Sw ship Freden, from Gottenburgh, for Boston, under detention, since the 12th Jan —trial to come on the 14th April. She was the only Swedish vessel from Sweden, under detention at Bermuda—There were several vessels from St. Barts detained, but their names not recollected. This morning, off our harbor, was boarded from the Nimrod brig.

New York, April 16.

"The Spanish Cortes has issued a proclamation forbidding any Spanish subject to obey Lord Wellington or any other British authority. His situation is perilous in the extreme. A powerful French army had assembled at Geneva to cut off the allies, retreating through Switzerland. The peasantry of France had risen *en masse*. The French are destroying all the bridges and causeways which could facilitate the flight of the allies. I just learn that gen. Blucher and four more distinguished Russian Generals are prisoners."

Extract of a letter dated
Bordeaux, March 5, 1814.

"There have been three severe engagements: the vanguard of the allies, composed of 10,000 men, was cut to pieces. On the 27th of February a general battle through the whole line, was won, by the French. Three columns of Cossacks, composed each of 6000 men, have passed through to Paris. These barbarians have seen the elegant city; but not as conquerors There is a very numerous army before Geneva. Public stocks, the thermometer of the political feeling, have risen. It would appear that Napoleon had concerted the extent of his forces even from France—they are now developing and are found immense. The allies attempted to take Antwerp, where they were literally cut to pieces.

"Wellington is at Mount Marson, 20 leagues from Bordeaux; but he left Bayonne behind him, where Soult is, and has it in his power to make his junction with Suchet. Nevertheless, a great deal of alarm prevailed at Bordeaux. It appears there were two severe actions on the 10th and 11th of February.

"The corps d'armee of Blucher and Sacken are totally destroyed; Sacken himself mortally wounded. General D'York died at Chateau Thierry of his wounds. The peasants are enraged against the Cossacks to such a degree that they prefer going and surrendering at the head-quarters of the French to falling into their hands. The allies are in full retreat. A requisition was necessary to bury the dead bodies of our enemies."

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE Battle at La Cole.

Copy of a letter from Maj. Gen. Wilkinson to the Secretary of war, dated,

Province of Lower Canada, Odle-Town,
March 31st, 1814.

SIR—We have had an affair with the enemy, in which our troops have given another test of firmness and valor.

Pursuant to the designs communicated to you in my last, and to accomplish *your* views if in my power, I entered Canada yesterday morning, and was met by the enemy near this place about 11 o'clock, whom we forced at every point of attack on the rout to La Cole, distant from hence one league, and from St. John's six. We reached the former post about three o'clock, and found there a strong corps in possession of a spacious lofty stone Mill, of which I had received some information. An eighteen pounder had ordered forward to effect the destruction of this building, but it broke down, & after being repaired, the only road of approach through a deep forest was reported to be impracticable to a gun of such weight. An opinion prevailed at the same time with the chief engineer Maj. Totten, founded on intelligence previously received, & several of the best informed officers, that an iron twelve would suffice to make a breach; but after a fair and tedious experiment, at three hundred yards distance only, it was discovered our batterry could make no impression.

Brig. Gen's Smith and Bissel covered our guns and Brig. Gen. Macomb, with a select corps, formed the reserve. The enemy had been reported, from a source considered strictly confidential, to be two thousand five hundred strong, and his first attack on my right favored the report, from the use he made of congreve rockets & other indications of deliberate preparation; the corps, therefore, were held in high order to receive his combined attack. Yet believing in the efficacy of our battery, dispositions had been made to intercept the enemy should he evacuate the post, and to give it the utmost effect, we were obliged to take ground near the margin of the field which encompassed the mill. During the cannonade, which was returned with vivacity by the enemy's gallies (I presume) several sorties and desperate charges were made from the mill upon our battery, which were repulsed with incredible coolness by the covering corps, at the expense of some blood and some lives on both sides: it is reported to me that in the last charge a Captain of Grenadiers and fifteen men fell together, but I cannot vouch for the fact. Finding all our attempts to make a breach unsuccessful, I withdrew the battery, called in my detachments & having removed our dead and wounded and every thing else, fell back to this place about six o'clock.

Where military corps appears to be universally animated by the same sensabilities, where the only competition is for danger and glory, individual distinctions seem improper except in extrordinary cases, such as the conduct of the officers who commanded our battery yesterday. Capt. M'Pherson of the light artillery, (my military secretary) impelled by the noble spirit which marks his whole character, asked permission to take part in the operations of the day with his proper arm; he was indulged and being first for command took charge of the pieces which followed the advance and formed our battery, in which he was seconded by lieuts. Larrabee and Sheldon. On opening his fire he seemed inclined to the opinion he could make an impression on the work, but he soon received a wound under the chin, which he tied up with his hankerchief and continued at his piece until a second shot, which broke his thigh, bro't him to the earth. Larabee had kept his station until shot through the lungs, and Sheldon kept up the fire until ordered to retire. The conduct of these gentlemen has, from the nature of their duties been so conspicuously gallant as to attract the admiration of their brethren in arms, and should (I humbly conceive) be distinguished by the Executive.

I have sent forward my wounded who can bear the movement to Plattsburg or Burlington, and those who cannot will be provided for at Champlain.

I would hold this position until I receive further orders, were it not for the difficulty of transporting our provisions and the impossibility to cover the troops; but I shall not retire further than Champlain, which will place us twenty-five miles from St. John's and forty-two from Montreal.

I cannot close this letter without confessing my obligations to my general and field officers, and to my general staff of every grade for the able and prompt support I received from them. So small an affair does not merit so tedious a detail, but it warrants the remark that it will produce a degree of self confidence, of reciprocal trust, of harmony & friendly attachments in this corps highly beneficial to the service. It is a lesson of command to the officers, and of obedience to the soldier, worth a whole year's drill of empty parades.

The returns of killed and wounded have not yet been furnished, but they will not exceed 80 or 90, including a captain and 4 subalterns, and this shall be forwarded to-morrow or next day. For the information of their friends, you have at foot the names of the wounded officers.

With great respect, &c.

JA. WILKINSON.

Names of the Officers wounded,

Capt. M'Pherson, Lt. Larabee, Light Artillery.
Lt. Green, 11th Infantry.
Lt. Parker, 14th do.
Lt. Kerr, Rifle Regt.

The Honorable Secretary of War.

We are authorised to state that Gen. Wilkinson's late movement was not pursuant to the *views* of the War Department. These *views* (or orders) advised him to seize and hold a given position on lake Champlain, and *admonished* him against an incursion into Canada.

[*National Intelligencer.*

Meadville. (Pen.) April 6.

MALDEN RE TAKEN.

Current accounts from the eastward, state that Malden is again in possession of the enemy. The detachment so gallantly repulsed on the river Thames, by capt. Holmes, was the advanced guard of the British army, estimated at from 3 to 5000 men. We had a small force stationed at Malden, who evacuated the fort and retired to Detroit on the approach of the enemy.

It is said, that General Harrison is marching to the relief of the Michigan territory, with a considerable regular and Indian force.

The views of the enemy in repossessing this post, are obviously to prevent our shipping from passing into the upper lake, until they have a naval force competent to contend with us, completed on those waters.

BRITISH FLEET OUT,

ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

Boston, April 16.—A gentleman arrived in town last evening, who left Vergennes on Tuesday last, and informs us that Lake Champlain is free from ice; and that on Monday last the British fleet, (9 sail) made their appearance off Burlington, and on Tuesday were about ten miles below that place, standing for Vergennes: That about a thousand militia had assembled at Vergennes, and every preparation was making there and at Burlington to give the enemy a warm reception, should he have the temerity to attempt to destroy our fleet, which was considered perfectly safe: That the ship which has been building at Vergennes was safely launched on Monday last, but would not be ready for sea under a month; her rigging, cables, anchors and guns, not having arrived. Her sails, however, were making. She is to carry 28 guns. No action had taken place since the Stone Mill affair.

Norfolk, April 19.

A packet from admiral Cockburn, containing despatches for government was received by the commandant of this post on Sunday evening.

☞ We do not recollect ever having seen our market so badly supplied with provisions; the following is a tolerable correct statement of the prices:

Beef, (scarce and bad) 12 1-2 cts.—Mutton, do. 25—Lamb, 25—Veal, 25—Pork, 12 1-2—Fresh butter, 75—Salt do. 50—Eggs, per dozen, 25—Meal, per bushel $1 25—Fish and poultry, very scarce.

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, APRIL 28.

GEORGE W HUMPHREYS, and THOMAS V. BARINGER, Esqrs were elected, on Monday last, to represent this county in the next general assembly of Virginia, without opposition.

CONGRESS

adjourned yesterday, the 18th inst. a little after 3 o'clock. All the business before both Houses completed on before 3 o'clock; but they adjourned for an hour to give time for the President to sign the enrolled bills—and, having received the bills with the signature, immediately adjourned the last Monday in October. *Nat. Int.*

Previous to the adjournment of the Senate, the VICE-PRESIDENT, as is usual, having vacated the seat, JOHN GAILLARD of South Carolina was chosen President pro tempore of that body. *Ib.*

When the fleet on Lake Ontario is completed, it will consist of one ship of 64 guns, one of 30, one of 28, three brigs 26 each, one do. 18, and 3 schooners of 2 each.

THE CONSTITUTION FRIGATE,

has arrived in Boston harbor from Salem.—Her purpose of situation, we presume, is in consequence of the appearance of several large ships in the bay; and the latter harbor being much the best of the two.

A letter from a very respectable gentleman in Bordeaux, to his correspondent in New York, dated the 2d of March, says, "I have just heard that your Plenipotentiaries, (American) have been met at Gottenburg by those of England, and that expected a peace will be the result."

Another letter of the 5th of March, says, "Lord Wellington's army had a battle with Soult's, at Orties, on the 28th of Feb. in which the latter was defeated with the loss of 6000 men."

Rumor says an armistice has been agreed upon, and is to be promulgated in Canada, the United States and upon the coast on the 15th May. *Balt. Pat.*

AN ARMISTICE

is much spoken of in the newspapers, and many wild conjectures are afloat respecting it. The following, we believe, are the facts: Sir *George Prevost* has made an indistinct and not well defined proposition for an armistice on the side of *Canada*, and in regard to land operations. Measures have been taken clearly to ascertain what he means; and it is believed that if the *British* land and naval officers have authority to propose, and will propose an armistice, the president will accept it. But there will not be an armistice on land, unless there is also a cessation of hostilities by water. Some time must elapse before the result of the proceedings in respect to this matter is known. These hints have been communicated to the editor in a way that assures him of their verity.—[*Niles Weekly Reg.*

Plattsburg, April 1.

We understand that an express has just arrived at this place, who states that between 2 and 3000 British troops had crossed the line into Champlain, and that General W. had ordered our troops to meet them.

A London paper of the 11th of February says, "The American frigate Essex has put into Lima, having taken upwards of 30 British vessels, among them 15 South Sea Whalers."

FROM THE NORTHERN ARMY.

By letters from Burlington of the 10th inst. we learn that Gen. Wilkinson with his command, is posted on lake Champlain; a sudden thaw and rain having deprived him of an opportunity of renewing the attack on the post at La Cole.—[*Int.*

It is with great satisfaction we enabled to state, that the public authorities of the United States and Great Britain are relaxing in their measures of retaliation. In consequence of the indulgence shewn to Gen Winder in the permission granted to him by Sir George Prevost to return for a time to his home, the President immediately extended a like indulgence to some British officers similarly situated: About the period that our Executive was thus manifesting his willingness to keep pace with the adversary in acts tending to promote the cause of humanity, Sir George Prevost, without any knowledge of the fact, allowed Col. Lewis and Maj Madison to leave Quebec, on parole, for the United States: And, in pursuance of the same philanthropic spirit, the President, we understand, has given direction for the discharge, on parole, of all the British officers, now in custody as hostages, with permission for them to proceed to Canada.

Thus the retaliatory system, which, at its commencement, wore a menacing and terrible appearance, is gradually losing its aspect of ferocity; and in a way, too, which promises to leave little or no irritation on either side. The indulgences granted to the hostages, by the public authorities both in Canada and the United States, are voluntary acts of benevolence, and have been sufficiently simultaneous to deprive either government of the exclusive merit of having commenced them. [*Nat. Intel.*

Eighteen of the British prisoners (*hostages*) who were confined in the Penitentiary of Philadelphia, effected their escape on Wednesday night last, by sawing the bars of their windows. The marshal of that city has offered a reward of one hundred dollars for the apprehension of each of them. It is stated that five of them have been re-taken.

ALARM AT PORTSMOUTH.

Appearances seem to indicate some foundation for the alarm excited in Portsmouth, by the intelligence from Halifax, that an attack was to be made on that place for the purpose of destroying the Congress frigate and 74 now building there. A gentleman arrived at Boston from Portsmouth, states, that *eight large ships* were seen off the eastward of that place, on the 19th inst. Two of them are supposed to be double deckers.

From New-Providence.—We have conversed with a gentleman from New-Providence, who informs, that about the 9th Feb. a fleet consisting of 13 sail, with prize cotton, sugars, coffee, &c. left there for Bermuda and England, under convoy of the Moselle and Rifleman brigs; and that they were *all manned with American sailors*—As there had been no exchange of prisoners there, and many of them having been confined 8 or 10 months, they had it at their option to remain prisoners, or to navigate the above vessels to England; some giving a premium for the preference. They are to have 30 dollars per month; are furnished with passports from Mr. Lord, our Commissary, and a protection from the British authorities. [*N. Y. E. Post.*

New York, April 16.

Military Execution.—Two soldiers were shot at Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia, on Thursday last, for the crime of desertion. It is well to notice such instances for it sometimes becomes necessary that lenity should give place to law, as a warning to deter others from like aggravated offences.

A letter from Plattsburgh, dated April 9th, says, "Captain Macpherson received a severe wound in his thigh, which confines him to his bed. It is a few inches below the left hip, and has fractured the thigh bone. He is at the house of Judge Delord, where he receives every solace and attention, and has the best surgical attendance in the army."

The Enemy in Long Island Sound.

We learn, says the *Evening Post*, that a cannonading was heard last night at Norwalk, and two or three vessels in the sound opposite that place were seen on fire. It is now some days since we heard that the enemy had entered the sound and were cruizing up and down unmolested, capturing and burning every vessel that they came across, and as yet we know of no measures taking to drive them off.

Baltimore, April 16.

Spirited Action.—A few days since a small schooner owned by Mr. Charles Baker, of this city, with the owner on board, was chased from the bay into St. Jerome's, by a British barge. Mr. Baker ran his vessel ashore, landed, and procured two guns and some ammunition. The officer commanding the barge and some of his men took possession of the schooner; but while they were attempting to get her off from the shore, Mr. Baker and one of his assistants, fired at him, killed the officer and one of his men, and compelled the others to retreat to their barge, and sheer off; leaving the schooner to the undisturbed possession of her owner. *Gazette.*

Norwich, April 3.

On Friday last orders were received from the Navy Department for Com. Decatur's squadron to proceed up the river as far as the depth of water will allow, which will probably be at the lower bar, about three miles below this place. They are now warping up—and upon their arrival will, we understand, be dismantled, and left in charge of a competent number of officers and men to ensure their safety. We have not learnt the destination of the remaining part of their crews—but presume they will be ordered to the Lakes.

Com. DECATUR, it is said, is to take command of the President frigate, now at New York.

NEW-LONDON, April 20.

The British squadron in the Sound consists of a 74, 2 frigates, a sloop of war and a brig. The sloop of war and brig are up Sound, the others lie off this port.

Our squadron lies between 3 and 4 miles below Chelsea Landing. The United States and Macedonian are dismantling. A sufficient guard will remain on board of them.

When Capt. Jones informed his crew that they were going with him to Lake Ontario, they expressed their satisfaction by three cheers.

The Hornet will not be dismantled.

Com. Decatur has it it at his option to take command of the President, or of the Guerriere of 44 guns, which will be launched in a few days at Philadelphia.

A letter received in town from Bridgeport states, that two of the enemy's ships anchored close in with that port on Friday evening last, and excited considerable alarm.—Preparation was made for them in case of an attack.

On Saturday the same ships, a tender in company, chased a sloop into New-Haven.—The troops there are organized under the command of Col. Humphreys, and a numerous guard kept up on both sides of the river.

Since our last, we have ascertained that two of the enemy were killed; one wounded at Pattypogue on board one of the boats—and that the field piece which did the execution, was attached to captain Jewett's company of state artillery, then under charge of lieutenat Bull.

E. Tracy, Esq. Deputy Commissary of purchases, who had received orders to procure the means of transporting some cannon from Norwich to the Lakes, has received counter orders, and several of the guns of the frigate United States, which had been hoisted out, are taken on board again.

Easton, (Md.) April 19.

On Saturday last, captain Jarvis, of the schr. Bruzi, from Norfolk for *Baltimore*, came to this town from his vessel at the head of Miles river, where he had proceeded, to avoid capture by the enemy. Captain J. stated, in substance the following:—That his vessel, loaded with tobacco and shingles, was on the 9th, chased into the mouth of Wicomico by a British tender and several barges; that captain Dashiel, with his company of artillery and about 25 militia, came to his assistance, when captain J. landed and aided in firing a six pounder 12 times, four of which were seen to take effect; two in the tender, and two in the barges, one of which received a raking fire.—Several men were seen to fall, and five oars floated from the barges, and came ashore, the whole force immediately retreated. On Thursday night last, at 10 o'clock, he left the Potomac, passed 6 lights of the enemy off James Island, standing up the bay, wind S. E. At 10 A. M. Friday, came on a heavy squall from N. W.—when the fog cleared away, discovered off Kent Point, distant 2 1-2 miles, a 74 and three tenders, when he tacked and ran up the Eastern bay, the three tenders in full chase, which they continued nearly to Tilghman's Point, which he eluded by superior sailing, and continued his course up to the head of Miles River.

1814

Married on the 21st inst. by the Rev. Dr. Inglis, Dr. *Boteler*, of Shepherds-town, to Miss *Priscilla Robinson*, of Baltimore.

Married, in Washington city, on Thursday evening the 21st inst by the Rev. Mr. Waugh, the Hon. *Jonathan Roberts*, a Senator in Congress from Pennsylvania, to Miss *Elizabeth Bushby*, daughter of the late Mr. Bushby, of that city.

OBITUARY.

DIED, on Tuesday the 19th inst. Mrs. FRANCES STANHOPE, wife of Mr. William Stanhope, of this County.

DIED—In London county, in the prime of life, Mrs ELIZA MASON, consort of col A. MASON, and only daughter of Gen. THOMAS PARKER, of this county. The Benevolence of her disposition, and urbanity of manners, endeared her to all who knew her.—The pen of panegyric falls far short of painting her many virtues in their proper colours—She lived respected and beloved, and died lamented by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

Double Flint Glass,

JUST OPENED.

QUART, PINT, HALF PINT, GILL and HALF GILL } TUMBLERS.
QUART, PINT and HALF PINT, } DECANTERS.
WINE GLASSES, BOWLS, PITCHERS, &c.

As they are scarce those that want had better apply immediately.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-Town. April 16, 1814.

HENRY GOOD,
PUMP MAKER,

TAKES this method of informing the public that he has commenced the above business in Charlestown, near Mr. Henry Haines' tavern, where he is ready to execute any orders in his line on the shortest notice and in the best manner. He will also bore pipes for the conveyance of water under ground.

April 28. 3w*

Estray Heifer.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation last December, an estray heifer, about two years old, no horns, a crop in the right ear, white face, with red about both eyes, white under the belly, and three white legs.—The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

RICHARD HARDESTY.

Jefferson County, April 28. 3w.

Estray Mare,

CAME to the subscriber's farm, near Charles-Town, about the middle of the present month, an *Iron Grey Mare*, about four years old, and about 15 hands high, with a star in the forehead; no other marks perceivable—appraised to sixty-five dollars. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

A. DAVENPORT.

April 28 3w.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife Catharine has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, I hereby forwarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

JOHN WOMELDORFF.

April 28, 1814 3t*

Coopers Wanted.

TWO or three Journeymen Coopers are wanted immediately, to whom good wages will be given, and constant employment for one year, by applying to the subscriber near Col. Boyd's mill, on Mill Creek, Berkeley County, Va.

JAMES STERRET.

April 21, 1814.

A Stray Bull Calf.

CAME to the Subscriber's farm 3 miles from Charlestown, sometime in February last, a *red Bull Calf*, supposed to be one year old past—with a white head and a streak over his back, and the left ear clopt—appraised to 3 dollars. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

HENRY GARNHART.

April 21.

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 Biles, living on the abovementioned farm, or to the subscriber on Sleepy Creek, Berkeley County.

CHRISTIAN HOVERMILL

April 14 3 w.

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 claimed 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.

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.

Carding Machine.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he has erected, and has now in operation, a complete set of CARDING MACHINES at Colonel Griffin Taylor's mill in Frederick County, about 8 miles from Charles Town, 4 from Battle Town, and 5 from Snickers' Ferry. The terms of Carding will be eight cents per pound; and it will be expected that one pound of grease will be sent with every ten pounds of Wool, unless it is greased before it is sent. It will be to the advantage of those persons who intend to have their wool carded by a machine, to send it as early as possible; as it not only cards better early in the season, but there is a greater certainty of its being speedily and punctually done, than in the fall, when there is generally a great press of business. The subscriber will also have in operation by the first of May, another set of Carding Machines at the mill (formerly Dorsey's) now belonging to Col. Griffin Taylor and others, at Little's Falls, on the Shenandoah River, about 4 miles from Charles Town, and the same distance from Harper's Ferry.—From the excellence of his machinery, and the strict attention and punctuality with which his business will be executed, he hopes that he will receive and merit the encouragement of the public.

JOHN HOGELAND.

April 21, 1814.

P. S. Merino wool, as well as that of the Common sheep will be carded in the best manner. But it would be preferred that the former would be sent unwashed, unless the proper manner of washing it, is understood. J. H.

LIST OF LAWS

Passed at the second session of the thirteenth Congress.

An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States.

An act to amend the act, entitled "An act laying duties on sales at auction of merchandize, and of ships and vessels."

An act for the relief of George Walkington.

An act making partial appropriations for the year 1814.

An act making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States for the year 1814

An act making appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the United States for the year 1814.

An act for giving further time to purchasers of public lands to complete their payments.

An act giving pensions to the orphans and widows of persons slain in the public or private armed vessels of the United States.

An act to authorise the issuing of treasury notes for the service of the year 1814.

An act to provide for the return to their own districts of vessels detained by the embargo, in districts other than those where they are respectively owned or belong.

An act to authorise a loan for a sum not exceeding twenty-five millions of dollars.

An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1814.

An act to establish the mode of laying off the territory of Indiana into districts for the election of its members of the legislative council.

An act to continue in force "An act to raise ten additional companies of rangers."

An act to authorise the president to receive into the service certain volunteer corps.

An act to raise three regiments of riflemen.

An act making further provision for filling the ranks of the regular army, encouraging enlistments, and authorising the re-enlistment, for longer periods, of men whose terms of service are about to expire.

An act to amend the seventh section of the act, entitled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States."

An act for the relief of James Crawford.

An act for the relief of Richard Dale.

An act for the relief of Daniel Boone.

An act for the relief of William Piatt.

An act for the relief of Henry Fanning.

An act granting Moses Hook the right of preemption.

An act for the relief of Joshua Sands, late a collector of the customs for the port of New-York.

An act concerning Shawneetown.

An act to alter the time for holding the district courts of the United States for the Virginia district.

An act supplementary to an act, entitled "An act for the relief of Thomas Wilson."

An act for the relief of Mary Philip Le Duc.

An act for the relief of Joseph W. Page.

An act for the relief of Samuel Ellis.

An act for the relief of Edwin T. Satterwhite, late a purser of the Hornet.

An act for the relief of Daniel M'Cauly and Samuel Ralston.

An act for the relief of the owners of the cargo of the brig Patriota.

An act for the better organization of the courts of the United States within the state of New-York.

An act for the relief of William Savage.

An act for the relief of Seth Russel and Sons.

An act for the relief of Mary Cheever.

An act for the final adjustment of land titles in the state of Louisiana and territory of Missouri.

An act for the appointment of an additional judge for the Missouri territory, and for other purposes.

Resolution expressive of the sense of Congress of the gallant conduct of Captain Oliver H. Perry, the officers, seamen, marines and infantry acting as such on board of his squadron.

Resolution relative to the brilliant achievement of lieutenants Burrows and M'Call.

An act for the relief of Isaac Clasôn.

An act authorising the President of the United States to cause certain regiments therein mentioned, to be enlisted for the term of five years or during the war.

An act authorising the President of the United States to grant certain permissions to the inhabitants of the island of Nantucket.

An act in addition to an act, entitled "An act allowing a bounty to the owners, officers and crews of the private armed vessels of the United States."

An act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public land in the Mississippi territory.

An act for the better organizing, paying and supplying the army of the United States.

An act for the relief of William Stothart and Josiah Starkey.

An act to incorporate a fire insurance company in the town of Alexandria in the district of Columbia.

An act authorising the President of the U. S. to cause to be built, equipped and employed one or more floating batteries for the defence of the waters of the United States.

An act authorising the President of the United States to exchange a certain parcel of land in the city of New-York, for other lands in the same city, or its vicinity.

An act making Elizabeth city the port of entry and delivery for the district of Camden, in the state of North Carolina.

An act for the relief of John Cahoone and others.

An act to repeal an act, entitled "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States," &c.

An act declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the general assembly of the state of Tennessee.

An act to incorporate a company for the purpose of supplying Georgetown with water.

An act for the relief of Joseph Brevard.

An act for the relief of David Porter, his officers and crew.

An act authorising an augmentation of the marine corps and for other purposes.

An act authorising the appointment of certain officers for the flotilla service.

An act confirming certain claims to land in the Illinois territory, and providing for their location.

An act fixing the time for the next meeting of Congress.

An act for the relief of John P. Williamson and Thomas Rice.

An act for the relief of Archibald M'Call.

An act in addition to the act, entitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for those purposes."

An act granting pensions to officers and seamen serving on board of revenue cutters, in certain cases.

An act concerning invalid pensioners.

An act for the relief of Augustus M'Kinney and Laysel Bancroft.

An act concerning the pay of officers, seamen and marines in the navy of the United States.

An act for the relief of Jervis Cutler.

An act to alter and establish certain post roads

An act for the relief of George Hamilton.

An act authorising a subscription to the laws of the United States and for the distribution thereof.

An act authorising the purchase of the vessels captured on Lake Erie.

An act for the relief of Benjamin W. Crowninshield.

An act for the relief of Dennis Clark.

An act to provide for the collection and preservation of such flags, standards and colors as shall have been or may hereafter be taken by the land and naval forces of the United States, from their enemies.

An act to lessen the compensation for marshals, clerks, and attornies, in cases therein mentioned.

An act to incorporate the directors of the Washington Library.

An act in further addition to an act entitled "An act more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States.

An act to revive and continue in force an act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the states of Maryland and Georgia.

An act fixing the salary of the paymaster of the army, and allowing a sum for the employment of additional clerks in his office for the year 1814, and providing for the appointment of assistant district paymasters.

An act directing the disposition of the money paid into the courts of the United States.

An act concerning certificates of confirmation of claims to lands in the state of Louisiana.

An act to amend the act laying duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandize.

An act supplementary to an act, entitled "An act for ascertaining the titles and claims to lands in that part of Louisiana which lies east of the river Mississippi and island of New Orleans."

An act for the relief of John D. Hay.

An act for the relief of George Shannon.

An act granting the President and directors of the New Orleans navigation company and their successors, a lot of ground.

An act fixing the compensation of the clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Senate and of the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

An act for the relief of John Pitchlyn.

An act for the relief of John Whitney and Joseph H. Dorr.

An act making additional appropriations for the service of the year 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 Bridle 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.

Come and see!

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Superfine Cloths,	Home-made Tow and Flax Linen,
Cassimeres,	Twilled Bags,
Marseilles Vesting,	Shoe Thread,
Cambrick Muslins,	FLAX,
Calicoes,	Spun Cotton Yarn o all numbers,
Irish Linens,	Spining Cotton, &c. &c. &c.
Mens' and Womens' Silk and Cotton HOSE,	

—ALSO—

1,000 Pieces India Muslins, of different qualities, 2,500 Gallons first quality Maryland WHISKEY, distilled by Andrew Rinehart, of noted fame for making real good Whiskey,
Old Madeira and Port Wine, with all other kinds of WINES and other LIQUORS,
Rice, Groceries, Paints, Medicines, Oil and Dye Stuffs,
Hard-Ware—Queens', Glass, China and Potters' Ware, &c.
Soal and Upper Leather,
Nice Skirting for Sadlers,
Calf and Hogs' Skins,
French and American Fair Tops,
Boot Legs,
Bar-Iron, Castings, Real Crowley Steel, *English Blistered* and Country ditto,
Anvils and Vices, Jackscrews, Hoop Iron, Nails, &c.

The greater part of which were laid in before the declaration of war, and (whilst most articles are both *scarce* and *high* in the different sea-port towns) ought to be an object to purchasers *far* and *near* to *come* and supply themselves with such articles as they may want, while they are yet to be had—For the immense high prices that are given for Goods in both Philadelphia and Baltimore, is a temptation to the subscriber to send a considerable part of his present stock there to sell.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, April 7

BLANK ATTACHMENTS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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 callender 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 acidents, by JAMES KERNEY.

April 7, 1814. 1 m

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or book account are requested to make immediate payment, as he is much in want of money.

JOHN DAWSON.

Buckles-Town, March 31, 1814.

BAR IRON.

HUMPHREYS & KEYES,

HAVE received a few tons well assorted Columbia BAR IRON of superior quality, of which they intend keeping a constant supply.

ON HAND

GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CASTINGS,
CROWLEY AND BLISTERED STEEL,
WROUGHT AND CUT NAILS,
FIRST CHOP IMPERIAL AND YOUNG HYSON. } *TEAS,*

Charles Town, April 7.

Wanted to purchase immediately, a quantity of FLAX SEED.

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. 8w.

FOR SALE,

A VERY VALUABLE FARM

In Jefferson County, Viginia, 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 19, 1814. tf.

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.

Rifle and Rock Powder, Wrought and Cut Nails,

For sale at the subscribers store in Charles-Town.

JOHN CARLISLE.

March 3.

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 Cay, 2; Thomas Chappell, David Coons, Jacob Cruel, Jos. Delephane, Mrs Jane T. Davis, Wm. D[illegible], Michael Everhart, 4; Charlotte Everhart, Ezl. Engle, John Ervin, Ralf Farding, Nancy Fever, Luke Green, John Grandstaff, Robert Hickey, George Hindry, Joseph Lancaster, Elisha Lacke, Frederick Orwin, Catharine Rodes, William Reid, William Scaggs, Levi Stevenson, Philip Strider, 2; Henry Strider, Frederick Slates, Isaac Shunk, Mathias Smedley, William Sedgwicks, Elizabeth Stedman, Alexander Taylor, Archibald Taylor.

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.

☞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.

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

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.

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 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 pesson who will give me information of such trespasses having been committed.

WILLIAM BLACKBURN.

March 24.

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.

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.

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.

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.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

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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.*

BATTLE WITH THE CREEK INDIANS.

[☞ In our paper of the 21st ult was given the general account of General Jackson to General Pinckney, of his successful expedition against the Creek Indians. He promised, in that dispatch, a more detailed relation when leisure would permit. The following account is to Gov. Blount, of Tennessee, and probably a duplicate of the one promised to Gen. Pinckney]

NASHVILLE, (TEN.) April 8.

Last night an express arrived in this place from General Jackson's head-quarters, to Gov. Blount, with the following official account of another glorious victory.

Fort Williams, March 31.

His Excellency Willie Blount,

SIR—I am just returned from the expedition which I advised you in my last, I was about to make to the Tallapoosa; and hasten to acquaint you with the good fortune which attended it.

I took up the line of march from this place on the morning of the 24th inst. and having opened a passage of fifty two and a half miles over the ridges which divide the waters of the two rivers, I reached the bend of the Tallapoosa, three miles beyond where I had the engagement of the 22d January, and at the southern extremity of New-Youca, on the morning of the 27th. This bend resembles, in its curvature, that of a horse shoe, and is thence called by that name among the whites. Nature furnishes few situations as eligible for defence; and barbarians have never rendered one more secure by art. Across the neck of land which leads into it from the north, they have had erected a breast work, of the greatest compactness and strength, from five to eight feet high, and prepared with double rows of port holes very artfully arranged. The figure of this wall, manifested no less skill, in the projectors of it, than in its construction; an army could not approach it without being exposed to a double and cross fire from the enemy, who lay in perfect security behind it.—The area of this Peninsula, thus bounded by breast-works includes, I conjecture, eighty or a hundred acres.

In this bend the warriors from Oakfuskee, Oakchaya, New-Youca, Hillabees, the Fish ponds, and Eufauta towns, apprized of our approach, had collected their strength. Their exact number cannot be ascertained; but it is said by the prisoners we have taken; to have been 1000. It is certain they were very numerous; and that, relying with the utmost confidence upon their strength—situation—and the assurances of their prophets, they calculated on repulsing us with ease.

Early in the morning of the 27th having encamped the preceding night at the distance of 6 miles from them, I detached Gen. Coffee with the mounted men, and nearly the whole of the Indian force to pass the river at a ford about three miles below their encampment, and to surround the bend in such a manner that none of them should escape by attempting to cross the river. With the remainder of the forces I proceeded along the point of land which led to the front of their breast-work; and at half past 10 o'clock, A. M. I had planted my artillery on a small eminence, distant from its nearest point about 80 yards, and from its farthest about 250; from which I immediately opened a brisk fire upon its centre. With musketry and rifles I kept up a galling fire when ever the enemy shewed themselves behind their works, or ventured to approach them. This was continued, with occasional intermissions, for about two hours, when Capt. Russell's company of spies, and a part of the Cherokee force, headed by their gallant chieftain, Col. Richard Brown, and conducted by the brave Col. Morgan, crossed over to the extremity of the Peninsula in canoes and set fire to a few of their buildings which were there situated. They then advanced with great gallantry towards the breast-work, and commenced firing upon the enemy who lay behind it.

Finding that this force, notwithstanding the determined bravery they displayed, was wholly insufficient to dislodge the enemy, and that Gen. Coffee had secured the opposite banks of the river, I now determined upon taking possession of their works by storm. Never were men better disposed for such an undertaking than those by whom it was to be effected. They had entreated to be led to the charge with the most pressing importunity, and received the order which was now given, with the strongest demonstration of joy. The effect was such, as this temper of mind foretold. The regular troops, led on by their entrepid and skilful commander, col. Williams, and by the gallant maj. Montgomery, were presently in possession of the nearer side of the breast-work; and the militia accompanied them in the charge with a vivacity and firmness which could not have been exceeded, and seldom been equalled by troops of any description. A few companies of Gen. Doherty's brigade on the right, were led on with great gallantry by Col. Bunch.—The advance guard, by the adjutant general, Col. Sittler, and the left extremity of the line by Captain Gordon of the spies, and Capt. M'Mury of Gen. Johnson's Brigade of W. T. Militia.

Having maintained for a few minutes a very obstinate contest, muzzle to muzzle, through the port holes, in which many of the enemy's balls, were welded to the bayonets of our muskets, our troops succeeded in gaining possession of the opposite side of the works. The event could no longer be doubtful—The enemy, although many of them fought with that kind of bravery which desperation inspires, were at length routed and cut to pieces. The whole margin of the river which surrounded the peninsula, was strewed with the slain—557 were found by officers of great respectability whom I had ordered to count them, besides a very great number who were thrown in the river by their surviving friends, and killed in attempting to pass it, by Gen. Coffee's men, stationed on the opposite banks. Capt. Hammond, who with his company of spies occupied a favorable position opposite the upper extremity of the breast work, did great execution; and so did Lt. Bean, who had been ordered by Gen. Coffee to take possession of a small island fronting the lower extremity.

Both officers and men who had the best opportunities of judging, believe the loss of the enemy in killed not to fall short of 800; and if their numbers were as great as they are represented by the prisoners, and as it is believed to have been by Col. Carroll and others, who had a fair view of them as they advanced to the breast-works, their loss must even have been more considerable, as it is quite certain that not more than 20 have escaped. Among the dead was their famous prophet *Monahoee*, shot in the mouth by a grape shot as if Heaven designed to chastise his impostures by an appropriate punishment. Two other prophets were also killed, leaving no others, as I learn, on the Tallapoosa.

I lament that two or three women and children were killed by accident.

I do not know the exact number of prisoners taken; but it must exceed 300—all women and children except three or four.

The battle may be said to have continued with severity for about 5 hours; but the firing and the slaughter continued until it was suspended by the darkness of the night. The next morning it was resumed, and 16 of the enemy slain, who had concealed themselves under the banks.

Our loss was 26 white men killed, and 107 wounded—Cherokees, 18 killed and 35 wounded—Friendly Creeks, 5 killed and 11 wounded.

The loss of Col. Williams's regiment of regulars is 17 killed and 55 wounded; 2 of whom have since died. Among the former were Major Montgomery, Lt. Sommerville and Lt. Moulton, who fell in the charge made on the works. No men ever acted more gallantly, or fell more gloriously.

Of the artillery company, commanded by Capt. Parish, 11 were wounded; one of whom, Samuel Garner, has since died. Lts. Allen and Ridley were both wounded. The whole company acted with its usual gallantry. Capt. Bradford of the 17th U. S. infantry, who acted as chief engineer, and superintended the firing of the cannon, has entitled himself, by his good conduct, to my warmest thanks.

To say all in a word, the whole army who achieved this fortunate victory, have merited, by their good conduct, the gratitude of their country. So far as I saw, or could learn, there was not an officer or soldier who did not perform his duty with the utmost fidelity. The conduct of the militia on this occasion, has gone far towards rendering the character of that description of troops. They have been as orderly in their encampment, and on their line of march, as they have been signally brave in the day of battle.

In a few days I shall take up the line of march for the Hickory ground; and have every thing to hope from such troops.

Enclosed I send you Gen. Coffee's report.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

A. JACKSON, Maj. Gen.

GENERAL COFFEE'S REPORT.

Fort Williams, 1st April, 1814.

Major General A. Jackson,

SIR—Agreeably to your order of the 27th ult. I took up the line of march at half past 6 o'clock, A. M. of the same day with a detachment of 700 cavalry and mounted gun-men, and 600 Indians, 500 of which were Cherokees, and the balance friendly Creeks. I crossed the Tallapoosa at the little island ford, about three miles below the bend in which the enemy had concentrated; and then turned up the river, bearing away from its clifts.—When within half a mile of the village, the savage yell was raised by the enemy, and I suppose he was about to attack me. I immediately drew up my forces in line of battle, in open hilly woodland, and in that position moved on towards the yelling of the enemy. Previous to this I had ordered the Indians, on our approach to the bend of the river, to advance secretly and take possession of the bank of the river, and prevent the enemy from crossing on the approach of your army in his front. When within a quarter of a mile of the river, the firing of your cannon commenced, when the Indians with me immediately rushed forward with great impetuosity to the bank of the river. My line was halted and kept in order of battle, expecting an attack on our rear from the Oakfuskee villages, which lay down the river about 8 miles below us. The firing of our cannon and small arms in a short time became general and heavy, which animated our Indians; and seeing about 100 of the warriors and all the squaws and children of the enemy running about among the huts of the village, which was open to our view, they could no longer remain silent spectators. While some kept up a fire across the river, (which is about 120 yards wide) to prevent the enemy's approach to the bank, others plunged into the water and swam over the river for canoes that lay at the other side in considerable numbers, and brought them over, in which crafts a number of them landed in the bend with the enemy. Col. G. Morgan, who commanded the Cherokees, Captain Kerr and Captain William Russell with a part of his company of spies, was amongst the first that crossed the river. They advanced into the village, and very soon drove the enemy from the huts up the river bank, to the fortification—from which they were fighting you. This movement of my Indian forces, left the river bank unguarded, and made it necessary that I should send a part of my line to take possession of the river bank. I accordingly ordered about one third of the men to be posted in the bend of the river bank, whilst the balance remained in a line to protect the rear—Capt. Hammond's company of rangers took post on the river bank on my right; and during the whole engagement, kept up a continued and destructive fire on those of the enemy that attempted to escape into the river, and killed a very large portion of those that were found dead under the bank above, as well as many others sunk under water. I ordered Lieut. Bean to take possession of the island below, with 40 men, to prevent the enemy's taking refuge there, which was executed with promptitude, and which had a very happy effect, as many of the enemy did attempt their escape to the island, but not one were landed. They were sunk, by Lt. Bean's command, ere they reached the bank. Attempts to cross the river at all points of the bend, was made by the enemy, but not one escaped. Very few ever reached the bank—and that few were killed the instant they landed. From the report of my officers as well as from my own observation, I feel warranted in saying, that from 250 to 300 of the enemy were buried under the water, and were not numbered with the dead that were found.

My loss was two white men killed and ten wounded—and 23 friendly Indians killed and 47 wounded—making in the whole of my detachment, 25 killed and 57 wounded. I left my position after you had gained possession of the bend, and the enemy's works, and after the few who survived had taken shelter under the banks of the river, and marched up thro' the New-Youca village, crossed over and joined the main army at 7 o'clock, P. M.

During the action all the men and officers of my detachment acted their several parts well—not one neglected to do the duty assigned to him, with great firmness. Quarter Master Haskill attached himself to Capt. Hammond's company, and fired not less than fifty rounds at the enemy in the course of the day, and no doubt did much execution.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your very humble servant,

JOHN COFFEE,
Brigadier General.

CONTINUATION OF

FOREIGN NEWS.

[*Translated for the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser*]

PARIS, February 27.

The colours recently taken by the Emperor from the allied armies, were this day presented to the Empress Queen and Regent, in great state, by his excellency the minister of war, who addressed her majesty in the following words:

"Madam—New orders from the emperor call me before your majesty, to lay at your foot new trophies taken from the enemies of France.

"At the time when the Saracens were defeated by Charles Martel, in the plains of Tours, and the Proictiers, the capital was adorned with the spoils of a nation only: now, madam, that no lesser dangers than those with which France was then threatened, have brought forth more important results and which were attended with more difficulty to obtain, your august spouse tenders you the homage of these colours, taken from the three great powers of Europe.

"Since an infatuated blindness has raised against us so many nations, those even which France had placed in a state of independence, and for which she made such great sacrifices, may it not be said that these colours have been conquered from the whole of Europe?

"When the enemies, listening to no other counsel but revenge, in spite of the ordinary rules of war, determined upon penetrating into the Empire, leaving behind them the vast circuit of strong places which encompass them on all sides; when they attempted, by a daring measure, to render themselves masters of the capital, without providing the means of effecting their retreat amidst a population exasperated by their conduct, how is it that acquainted as they are with the genius, talents and character of the emperor, they were not deterred from this gigantic enterprize? In a few days they have learnt the error of their calculations.

"The bold and rapid operations which have just defeated their designs, have impressed the mind of every one, with the glorious recollection of the memorable campaign of Italy in the year 5, and those that have followed it.

"It is against the best (*elite*) of the troops coalesced against us, at the battles of Montmirail and Vauchamp, and the engagement at Montereau, that the ten colours which I present to your majesty on the part of the emperor, have been taken.