

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VII.]

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1814.

[No. 315.]

his country, that Capt. Stackpole told him "if they fell in with an American man of war and he did not do his duty, he should be tied to the mast and shot at like a dog."

On Monday the 14th inst. John Thayer requested me to allow him a flag to go off to the enemy and ask for the release of his son. This I granted at once and addressed a note to Capt. Capel, stating that I felt persuaded that the application of the father, furnished as he was with conclusive evidence of the nativity and the identity of the son, would induce an immediate order for his discharge. The reply is enclosed. The son described his father at a distance in the boat and told the first Lieutenant of the Stairia that it was his father, and I understand the feelings manifested by the old man on receiving the hand of his son, proved beyond all other evidence the property he had in him. There was not a doubt left on the mind of a single British officer of Hiram Thayer's being an American citizen—and yet he is detained, not as a prisoner of war, but compelled, under the most cruel threats, to serve the enemies of his country.

Thayer has so recommended himself by his sobriety, industry and seamanship as to be appointed a boatwain's mate, and is now serving in that capacity in the Stairia—and he says there is due to him from the British government about two hundred and fifty pounds sterling. He has also assured his father that he has always refused to receive any bounty or advance, least it might afford some pretext for denying him his discharge whenever a proper application should be made for it.

I am, sir, with the highest consideration, your most obedient and humble servant,
STEPHEN DECATUR.

CAPT. CAPEL'S LETTER ENCLOSED.

The B. M. Ship La Hogue off N. London, 14th March, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, together with the certificates of exchange and discharge from Parole, forwarded to you at the request of Colonel Barclay the Commissary General of British prisoners of war; and I beg to return you my thanks for your polite attention.

I regret that it is not in my power to comply with this request in ordering the son of Mr. John Thayer to be discharged from His Majesty's Ship Stairia, but I will forward your application to the commander in chief by the earliest opportunity, and I have no doubt he will order his immediate discharge.

I am, sir, with great consideration and respect, your most obedient and very humble servant,
THOMAS B. CAPEL, Captain,
Commanding His Britannic Majesty's squadron off New London.

To Com. DECATUR, commanding the U. S. Squadron, N. London.

New Bedford, March 15.
Arrived this evening, the Swedish schr. Carolina, Finley from St. Barts, which she left 23d Jan.

The Comet privateer, it was said, had taken 19 prizes since she left the United States. It was reported that she had manned out several previous to coming into Porto Rico the last time; one a valuable English schooner laden with coffee and indigo. A sloop with dry goods, which she had ordered for America, after getting on our coast, bore away for the West Indies, in distress, and arrived off Porto Rico, where the prize master (agreeably to orders he had received from Capt. Bayle) destroyed her and went on shore. The Comet cut out several vessels from a port in the island of Tortola.

FRIGATE CONSTITUTION, &c.
Yesterday arrived at Providence the cartel ship Rising States, from Barbadoes and St. Barts. Left the former 22 days ago, and the latter on the 1st inst. The Constitution had sent a cartel into Barbadoes with prisoners belonging to vessels she had taken—one of the vessels is said to be a schooner of 20 guns. The Venerable, of 74 guns. Ad. Durham, had sailed in quest of the Constitution. The Venerable took the two French frigates lately carried into Barbadoes. When they fell in with the 74, they agreed to fight her, but on closing with her the French Commodore made sail and escaped. Her consort exchanging several broadsides with the English ship, and then attempted to board her, but fell astern, after throwing about 70 men on her deck, who were mostly killed or wounded. A few days afterwards the Venerable fell in with the other frigate and captured her.

The Fox frigate was off St. Barts, on the 26th Feb. The Saratoga privateer

was said to be in the W. Indies—also, an American sloop of war. A frigate sailed in co. with the Venerable, to look for the Constitution.—The French frigates had proceeded from Barbadoes to Antigua, where they were to be fitted out.

P. S. Several of the passengers in the R. States arrived in town at 12 o'clock last night. They report that the Queen 98, and Pique 38, had sailed in quest of the Constitution; that the C. had taken a British king's schr. and a ship, and sent the latter in with 70 prisoners; that she was cruising to windward off Barbadoes; and that the report was that Bayonne and Bordeaux had been taken. The cartel sent in by the Constitution did not arrive at Barbadoes until after the R. S. left there.

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, MARCH 31.

In consequence of having to remove the printing office this week, we are under the necessity of issuing half a sheet only, to-day. We hope, however, the importance of the foreign news will compensate for the deficiency in the usual quantity of matter.

A number of advertisements are omitted, which shall appear in our next.

A destructive fire broke out in Norfolk on the 23d inst. The court house and about 20 houses were burnt down.

The senate have not yet taken up the joint resolution from the house on the subject of adjournment. It is probable, however, that congress will adjourn on the 11th proximo, as proposed by the house. There is not now before either house much business of national importance.
Nat. Intell.

The Loan Bill, on Saturday passed the Senate, and wants only the signature of the President to become a law.

A letter from Plattsburg to the editor of the New-York Columbian denies the arrest of Gen. Wilkinson, and states the denial to be made on the general's own authority.

The bank bill in the legislature of Pennsylvania, for incorporating 41 additional banks, was some time since returned by the gov. to the legislature who again took up the subject & passed the bill by a vote of two thirds in each branch—so that the bill is now a law. In the house of delegates the vote was 66 to 24, and in the senate 20 to 10.

"LET THERE BE LIGHT"

Our readers, who do not know it from personal knowledge, may have learnt from hints given by our correspondents, that there has recently been what is technically called a run by the Eastern banks on all the Southern banks for specie, which has been transported over land, principally to Boston. There has been some mystery about this business, that it was impossible to explain. Even the best informed merchants and bank directors could not divine why the Boston banks were so assiduous in collecting all the specie within their reach, over which the course of business had given them considerable control. The following little article, which we copy from the New-York National Advocate, may serve to throw some light on the extravagant joy of the worst of the party prints on the occasion of this current of specie to Boston.

Intercepted Letter.—The fortune of war has thrown the following letter into our hands—it was found concealed in one of the boots of the Captain of the Spanish schooner Rosa. This schooner was boarded at sea by the officers of the American privateer Viper; and on enquiring for papers, the Captain replied he had none. Suspicion was excited; and, on searching the Capt. some papers were found on his person; and, among others, the following of which is a copy, enclosed in an envelope, with this superscription—

"ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

Captain Talbot, of His Majesty's ship Victorious; or the senior officer of His Majesty's ships off New London.

[Admiral Sir J. B. Warren.]
(COPY)

Bermuda, Feb. 17, 1814.
The government of this island, as well as the commercial interests, experiencing considerable difficulties by the want of cash, and Mr. Stewart, who was lately His Majesty's Consul at New-London, being now here, having offered to procure money from the United States, I am desirous, in order to aid the views of government, as well as to promote mercantile operations, that every facility should be given to the plans of the above-mentioned gentleman, in obtaining the supplies of cash he undertakes; and for this purpose, I have to request that, agreeably to his arrange-

ment, you will be pleased to receive on board His Majesty's ship, under your command, whatever sums of money may be carried alongside, by persons whom he will engage; and that you will also forward the same by any of His Majesty's ships, from time to time, coming to this Island; or in the event of a large sum being ready, to send a sloop of war purposely with it. The vessel bearing this letter you will likewise suffer to remain under your protection, if she should not be permitted to go into New-London.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) JOHN HORLACE WARREN.
To Capt. Talbot, of His Majesty's ship Victorious; or the senior officer of His Majesty's ships off New London.

BRITISH GROANS.

A Kingston (Jamaica) paper of Feb. last, after giving a summary account of events in Europe the past year, ends in the following strain respecting this country.

Quitting Europe, where the British arms have recently shown so pre-eminent a lustre, and directing our view to the transatlantic contest in which we are engaged, sorry are we to say, that, on this theatre, we meet with but little which is not calculated to excite regret and disappointment. In the outset of this (to Great Britain) humiliating contest, no preparations, it would appear, were deemed necessary: the Americans, and their means of annoyance, were regarded with a blind and fatal contempt; and it was thought, that, terrified at the idea of a war with a powerful and warlike nation, capable by its naval power, of destroying their commerce, annihilating their infant navy, and of bombarding, and rendering defenceless, their maritime cities; they would require but little persuasion to induce them to listen to an accommodation. But what has been the result of this overweening confidence, and consequent supineness, on the part of the British government? Our naval glory and reputation have suffered by the capture of our men of war—our commerce has sustained the most serious and severe loss—the coasts of our West India islands, but particularly Jamaica, have been infested by swarms of privateers, who have made numerous captures, and, with a daring audacity, encouraged by a knowledge of their defenceless state, threatened and blockaded, as it were, our very ports; our flourishes on the Lakes have been conquered, and the province of Canada invaded and partly overrun. All those losses have not been owing to a want of promptness and intrepidity in our gallant sailors and soldiers; but by an unaccountable want of energy in the government, in the prosecution of this war, succeeded, we are sorry to add, by the feeble, half, and indecisive operations of our naval force on the American coasts during the most favorable periods of 1813.

PLATTSBURG March 12.
It is with pleasure we inform our readers, that Gen. Wilkinson seems determined to destroy the traitorous intercourse kept up by men who call themselves Americans, with our enemies in Canada; small detachments have been tried without effect, and now strong ones are put in motion.—Col. Clark, marched the 8th instant, with Maj. Bayley, and a detachment of one thousand infantry, and one hundred mounted riflemen, all Green Mountain Boys, to take possession of the frontier, from the lake east to Connecticut river; and on the 10th inst. another detachment of 300 privateers and sixty dragoons, marched under Major Forsythe, whose name carries terror to the enemy, to guard the lines west of the Lake.

We understand the orders of those officers are to make prisoner every British subject detected within the limits of the U. States, and to apprehend and deliver to the civil authority, for trial and punishment, every American citizen found in Canada.

FRANKLIN, Ten. March 9.
We understand that Gen. Jackson has taken up the line of march from Fort Strother in search of the enemy, with a force of about 5000 troops; a force no doubt sufficient to cope with any force the enemy may have. From the movements of the enemy, we may expect to hear of a battle in the course of about two weeks favorable to the American arms.

Public Sale.

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

WILLIAM KAIN.
March 30.

Blank Attachments FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

SIX CENTS REWARD

FOR apprehending and bringing home Frederick T. Harrison, an apprentice to the Watch Making and Silver Smith Business, nineteen years of age, about five feet eight inches high, broad chested, and took with him a dark blue striped waistcoat, corded pantaloons, a cap that nearly new, two shirts, and some other clothing. I gave the above described person a mission to go to Winchester, on particular business the 23d inst. he has not thought proper to return. I will therefore give the above reward for bringing him back again, but no thanks no charges.

SAMUEL YOUNG.
Charles Town, March 30.

Election Notice.

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

A. DAVENPORT, Sheriff.
March 30.

ATTENTION!

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

CANADA BLACK

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

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

JACOB MUSSELMAN.
Jefferson County, March 24.

NOTICE.

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

SAMUEL FISHER.
March 24.

Tailoring Business.

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

GARR & HULL.
Shepherd's Town, March 24.

20 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS some villain or villain entered the subscribers nursery, near Charlestown, some time last week, and stole therefrom a number of valuable young fruit trees, and also conspired the injury to the nursery, by knocking down the new gates—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 creating the enclosure of the nursery abovementioned on any pretence whatever, as they may depend on being prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law. And I will also give a reward of five dollars to any person who will give me information of such trespassers having been committed.

WILLIAM BLACKBURN.
March 24.

Stray Mare.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, living in Smith field, Jefferson County, Va. on the first inst. a Stray Mare, mixed with some white hairs, a star in her forehead, and white on the nose—no other mark perceptible—supposed to be 6 years old. Appraised to 25 Dollars.

LUCAS S. GIBBS.
March 24.

FOR SALE, Two likely negro women.

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

JOHN PERRY.
March 24.

Rifle and Rock Powder, Wrought and Cut Nails.

For sale at the subscribers store in Charles-Town.

JOHN CARLISLE.
March 3.

25 Cents Reward.

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

ARTHUR RUSSELL.
March 17.

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 arrears 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.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant Creighton, commanding the U. S. Brig Rattlesnake, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated WASHINGTON, N. C. March 9th, 1814.

SIR,
I have the honor to announce to you the arrival of the U. S. Brigs Rattlesnake and Enterprize, under my command, after a cruise of eight weeks. The Enterprize joined me yesterday, having separated on the 25th ult. to avoid capture, both vessels being closely pursued by a frigate or raze.

By the enclosed report from Lieut. Renshaw, you will perceive the chase continued 70 hours, during which time it was under the necessity of lightening his vessel by throwing overboard his guns, cutting away his anchors, and starting his waters. This is the third time we have been chased by superior force, and in every instance the good fortune of the Enterprize has been wonderfully manifested.

In obedience to your instructions of the 2d of January, after leaving the U. States, I passed to the eastward of Bermuda, and having reached the latitude of 18 deg. 56 min. N. and long. 62 deg. 28 min. W. I bore up, and on the 29th Jan. made the Island of Anegada and Virgin Gorda, hence by St. Thomas down the north sides of Porto Rico and St. Domingo, through the windward passage, along the north side of Jamaica, round the west end of Cuba, through the Florida passage, and so to this place.

In the windward passage we were chased by a frigate and narrowly escaped capture. For the preservation of one and necessary both vessels, I was under the necessity of separating, but was joined again by the Enterprize off Cape Antonio on the 14th February, conformably to previous arrangement.

On the 10th of February we were again chased by a line of battle ship, but outstripped her with great ease. The same vessel, which we learnt to be the Bedford, 74, pursued the Enterprize, when on her way to join me off Cape Antonio, for nine hours; the latter escaped by a maneuver at night.

I should have continued to cruise on the ground you recommended, but was continually taken from the station by vessels it became my duty to pursue, as well as the prospect of falling in with a convoy that had passed the Havana about eight or ten days previous to my appearing off that place.

I have the honor to enclose you a list of vessels captured and spoken during the cruise; among the former you will perceive the private armed schooner Mars, of 15 guns, and 75 men. This capture afforded me the most satisfaction, as she belonged to that nest of pirates commonly called Providence privateers. She is a fine vessel built in Baltimore, and well calculated for public service, should government require a vessel of her class.—Another privateer was in company with her, but night had so far advanced it was impossible for me to prevent her escape.

The Mars having taken us at first for English brigs, between 20 and 30 of her men took to her boats and landed on the Florida shore to avoid impressment; notwithstanding she ranged up along side of the Enterprize with tompons out and raising her guns. Lieut. Renshaw ignorant of the circumstance of any of her men having left her, gave her a broadside, which killed two and wounded two others of her crew. Lieut. Renshaw's conduct was perfectly correct; it was the indolent and ridiculous parade of the commander of the privateer that

caused this unnecessary bloodshed. At the same time the Mars struck, we took possession of the schooner Eliza, from Nassau, New-Providence, bound to Pensacola, laden with salt. In passing the prize I hailed Lieutenant Gamble, who had her in charge, and directed him to scuttle the vessel and out away her masts, take to the boat he had along side and join the Enterprize then in pistol shot of him. The wind and current having set us close in with the Florida shore, I was under the necessity of working to windward, and directed the Enterprize to do the same as soon as possible. A light was shown from the Rattlesnake, rockets thrown and false fires occasionally burnt during the night to point out our situation to the other vessels. At 2 A. M. the Enterprize joined me and at day light the Mars, but from the extreme darkness of the night the Eliza was lost sight of about 8 in the evening and has not been seen since: all the following day was spent in search of her, but without success. At noon by observation I found we had drifted a degree and a half to the northward of the place where we made the capture. From the state of the weather immediately after I spoke the Eliza it became necessary for all the other vessels to work off shore, and Lieut. Gamble must have been sensible of the necessity of doing the same with the vessel under his charge; and as he had six men and plenty of water and provisions I hourly look for him at this place, or expect to hear of his arrival at Savannah. After removing the prisoners from the Mars, I intended to have turned to windward again and remain a few days off the Cat Keys; but at 4 P. M. discovered a ship which we gave chase to, and which ultimately led us through the passage. It being now out of my power to get to windward, I shaped a course to the northward and eastward with a strong gale from the southward and westward, in hopes of meeting with some straggling vessels of the convoy, and having proceeded as far in this direction as I thought my instructions would authorize, without seeing a single sail, I altered my course to the westward.

The Rattlesnake has been under her topsails the greater part of the cruise, except when in chase, or avoiding superior force.

Lieut. Renshaw has rendered me every assistance, and has discharged his duty with zeal and ability. The Enterprize is as gallant a little vessel as ever floated—at the same time one of the dulliest in point of sailing; she has escaped capture to be sure, but altogether by good fortune and the great exertions of her officers and men. I assure you, sir, she has caused me much anxiety and uneasiness from that particular alone. On board both brigs are about 70 prisoners, among them is a midshipman and nine men belonging to the frigate Belvidera. The Rattlesnake will require some repairs, but all I believe can be done by our own carpenters; her mainmast head is badly sprung, and will have to be fished, and the upper part of her stem has worked loose in consequence of the shortness of the scarf, and the very careless manner in which it was bolted; but rest assured, sir, she shall be ready for sea with all possible despatch.

I am happy to add the officers and men of both brigs have enjoyed the highest health; not a single death having taken place on board either vessel. I regret being obliged to return so soon, but as it became necessary I trust it will meet your approbation.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration and respect, your obedient and very humble servant,
JNO. O. CREIGHTON.
Hon. WM. JONES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant Renshaw, commanding the U. S. Brig Enterprize, to Lieut. Creighton, dated

U. S. Brig Enterprize, Cape Fear River, N. C. 7th March, 1814.

SIR,

I have the honor to acquaint you with the arrival at this anchorage of the United States brig Enterprize under my command. The enemy's frigate that caused the separation of the two brigs Rattlesnake and Enterprize, on the morning of the 25th ultimo, continued in chase of the latter vessel for upwards of 70 hours; during which time she was repeatedly within 2 1/2 miles; and on the

morning of the 27th in a calm, observed The enemy making preparations for the hoisting out of her boats. To a light breeze springing up at this time from the S. W. which brought the Enterprize to windward, alone it to be attributed our escape of this day; the frigate being with in gun shot at the time. In the early part of the chase, by the advice and wishes of all my officers, as the only alternative left us, the sheet anchor and 15 of our guns were thrown overboard to lighten the brig. Be assured sir, that this painful measure was not resorted to, until almost every prospect of escape had left us, and the evident benefits arising from what little we had lightened her by the pumping out of the salt water. In the chase I made the private signal of the day, as also No. 828 from signal book, to the stranger, which were not answered.

I have the honor to be most respectfully sir, your obedient servant.
JAMES RENSHAW.
Lieut. JOHN O. CREIGHTON,
Commanding U. S. Brig Rattlesnake.

Continuation of Foreign News, received by the Rambler.

PARIS, January 25.

His majesty is to breakfast at Chateau Thierry and arrive this evening at Chalons sur Marne. The camp which had been formed at Nogent sur Seine raised the 18th, and carried forward to Arcis sur Aube, where it still continued the 21st; it was rumored that his majesty had arrived there with a considerable corps of troops, and it was believed that they were going to march immediately to meet the enemy. All the troops were in the highest spirits. We are assured that his excellency the duke of Bassano is to set out this evening to join his majesty at his head quarters.

JANUARY 26.

The London papers received this morning in Paris, announce that the negotiations between Denmark and Sweden are broken off; that the armistice had been denounced, and that hostilities were renewed on the 6th of Jan.

FEBRUARY 3.

They write from Versailles that a division of the army of Spain (Soult's) arrived there this morning; and that to-morrow and the day after, they will be followed by a second and third.

FEBRUARY 4.

It was reported here yesterday, that an engagement had taken place at Brienne the 1st of Feb. but we decline giving an account of it to our readers as we have not received the particulars.

We have seen this day, a great number of military men who lately made a part of the army on the frontier of Spain. They will depart to-morrow for Champsigny.

The army continues to manoeuvre, and to second with an unexampled zeal the movements conceived and ordered by his majesty to profit by the first successes gained by our arms.—It has marched to form a junction at Arcis upon the Aube, with the troops placed in that position under the orders of the marshal the duke of Treviso. During these operations, we see reinforcements destined to rejoin the army, arrive and depart every day.—Yesterday the first division of infantry of the troops which were expected from Spain had arrived at Versailles. The second division is but a day's march behind. The third is near the second.—Beside this beautiful reserve of infantry, the division of cavalry commanded by general Greilhrad, advances by forced marches. It is at this moment upon the Loire, and takes the same direction as the divisions of infantry.

From the other side, regiments come from Catalonia, enter successively, every day into Lyons—and augment the corps d'armee already considerable, within the walls of that city, and will soon be in a state to assist, in an advantageous manner, in the measures of general defence, which are wonderfully developed to our sight.

A traveller who has passed Burgundy, through almost its whole length, and who has just arrived at Paris, has given us details of the manner in which that beautiful and unhappy province is now treated by the enemy.

They have laid waste Bresson, and the environs of Macon and Chalons. They follow the same course in the Cote-D'or.

They demand, without distinction, contributions from towns and villages.—They have demanded two millions from the single town of Dijon.

They arrived at Semur the 25th. They quartered upon the inhabitants, and indulged in every excess. With sabre and pistol in hand, they compelled the housekeepers to give them whatever they wished. They even made it a crime not to understand German. They committed excesses against the municipal corps; and even struck many of its members. They have pillaged many houses of the most distinguished men. The damage is estimated at more than 100,000 crowns. They finished by laying a heavy contribution, and set out on the 27th for Mouchard.

Their entrance into this little town has been signalled by insults to the proprietors, and a great part of the inhabitants. They went into the house of madame de Buffon, a grand daughter of the celebrated Buffon. It was there that the great man composed his immortal works. It was his happiness to embellish the place of his retreat. The gardens were curious, and eagerly visited by strangers. The plantations were admirable; but the enemy have overwhelmed the whole.—Finally, after having done all the mischief that was in their power, they approached Troyes. We believe that here they have terminated their movement, having been apprised that the emperor had quitted Paris to put himself at the head of the army.

NOTE.

The Paris Monitor of the 20th of Jan. contains copies of the correspondence which had taken place between the minister of France and the prince Metternich in regard to the negotiation which it seems is since commenced.

The following note of the Baron de Saint Aignan, under date of the 9th November, states the basis proposed by the allies, to which Bonaparte acceded.

NOTE.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 9, 1813.
M. de Count de Metternich informs me, that the circumstances which have brought me to the head quarters of the emperor of Austria render it proper to make me the medium of reporting to his majesty the emperor the answer to his proposition made through the Count de Merfeldt. M. the Count de Metternich, and M. the Count de Neassirode, have requested me to say:

That the coalesced powers were bound to each other by indissoluble ties, in which their force consisted, and from which they would never sever;

That the reciprocal engagements which they had contracted precluded them from making any peace other than a general peace;

That at the time of the congress at Prague an expectation of a continental peace was indulged inasmuch as circumstances did not allow time to make arrangements for a more comprehensive treaty, but since that the intentions of all the allied powers, as well as those of England, are known; and it is now useless to think of an armistice or of a negotiation which has not for its first principle a general peace: That the allied sovereigns were unanimously agreed, (unanimement d'accord) that France ought to preserve its power and its preponderance in its integrity, (dans son integrity) confining itself within its natural boundaries, which are the Rhine, the Alps, and the Pyrenees.

That the principle of the independence of Germany was a condition sine qua non; that, therefore, France must renounce, not merely the influence which a powerful state may obtain over one of inferior force, but every claim to sovereignty over Germany; that, besides it was conformable to the position which his majesty had himself laid down in saying that it was proper that great powers should be separated by states less formidable.

That on the side of the Pyrenees, the independence of Spain, and the re-establishment of the ancient dynasty, were equally a condition sine qua non.

That Austria should have a frontier in Italy, which might be settled by negotiation; that the boundaries of Piedmont must be a subject of discussion, as well as the general state of Italy; it being all the while understood that this country as well as Germany should be governed in a</

his country, that Capt. Stackpole told him "if they fell in with an American man of war and he did not do his duty, he should be tied to the mast and shot at like a dog."

On Monday the 14th inst. John Thayer requested me to allow him a flag to go off to the enemy and ask for the release of his son. This I granted at once and addressed a note to Capt. Capel, stating that I felt persuaded that the application of the father, furnished as he was with conclusive evidence of the nativity and the identity of the son, would induce an immediate order for his discharge. The reply is enclosed. The son described his father at a distance in the boat and told the first Lieutenant of the Stairra that it was his father, and I understand the feelings manifested by the old man on receiving the hand of his son, proved beyond all other evidence the property he had in him. There was not a doubt left on the mind of a single British officer of Hiram Thayer's being an American citizen—and yet he is detained, not as a prisoner of war, but compelled, under the most cruel threats, to serve the enemies of his country.

Thayer has so recommended himself by his sobriety, industry and seamanship as to be appointed a boatswain's mate, and is now serving in that capacity in the Stairra—and he says there is due to him from the British government about two hundred and fifty pounds sterling. He has also assured his father that he has always refused to receive any bounty or advance, least it might afford some pretext for denying him his discharge whenever a proper application should be made for it.

I am, sir, with the highest consideration, your most obedient and humble servant,

STEPHEN DECATUR.

CAPT. CAPEL'S LETTER ENCLOSED.

His B. M. Ship LaHogue off N. London, 14th March, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, together with the certificates of exchange and discharge from Parole, forwarded to you at the request of Colonel Barclay the Commissary General of British prisoners of war; and I beg to return you my thanks for your polite attention.

I regret that it is not in my power to comply with this request in ordering the son of Mr. John Thayer to be discharged from His Majesty's Ship Stairra, but I will forward your application to the commander in chief by the earliest opportunity, and I have no doubt he will order his immediate discharge.

I am, sir, with great consideration and respect, your most obedient and very humble servant.

THOMAS B. CAPEL, Captain,

Commanding His Britannic Majesty's Squadron off New London.

To Com. DECATUR, commanding the U. S. Squadron, N. London.

New Bedford, March 15.

Arrived this evening, the Swedish schr. Carolina, Einley from St. Barts, which she left 23d Jan.

The Comet privateer, it was said, had taken 19 prizes since she left the United States. It was reported that she had manned out several previous to coming into Porto Rico the last time, one a valuable English schooner laden with coffee and indigo. A sloop with dry goods, which she had ordered for America, after getting on our coast, bore away for the West Indies, in distress, and arrived off Porto Rico, where the prize master (agreeably to orders he had received from Capt. Boyle,) destroyed her and went on shore. The Comet cut out several vessels from a port in the island of Tortola.

FRIGATE CONSTITUTION, &c.

Yesterday arrived at Providence the cartel ship Rising States, from Barbadoes and St. Barts. Left the former 32 days ago, and the latter on the 1st inst. The Constitution had sent a cartel into Barbadoes with prisoners belonging to vessels she had taken—one of the vessels is said to be a schooner of 20 guns. The Venerable, of 74 guns, Ad. Durham, had sailed in quest of the Constitution. The Venerable took the two French frigates lately carried into Barbadoes. When they fell in with the 74, they agreed to fight her, but on closing with her the French Commodore made sail and escaped. Her consort exchanging several broadsides with the English ship, and then attempted to board her, but fell astern, after throwing about 70 men on her deck, who were mostly killed or wounded. A few days afterwards the Venerable fell in with the other frigate and captured her.

The Fox frigate was off St. Barts, on the 26th Feb. The Saratoga privateer

was said to be in the W. Indies—also, an American sloop of war. A frigate sailed in co. with the Venerable, to look for the Constitution.—The French frigates had proceeded from Barbadoes to Antigua, where they were to be fitted out.

P. S. Several of the passengers in the R. States arrived in town at 12 o'clock last night. They report that the Querc 98, and Pique 38, had sailed in quest of the Constitution; that the C. had taken a British king's schr. and a ship, and sent the latter in with 70 prisoners; that she was cruising to windward off Barbadoes; and that the report was that Bayonne and Bordeaux had been taken. The cartel sent in by the Constitution did not arrive at Barbadoes until after the R. S. left there.

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, MARCH 31.

In consequence of having to remove the printing office this week, we are under the necessity of issuing half a sheet only, to-day. We hope, however, the importance of the foreign news will compensate for the deficiency in the usual quantity of matter.

A number of advertisements are omitted, which shall appear in our next.

A destructive fire broke out in Norfolk on the 23d inst. The court house and about 20 houses were burnt down.

The senate have not yet taken up the joint resolution from the house on the subject of adjournment. It is probable, however, that congress will adjourn on the 11th proximo, as proposed by the house. There is not now before either house much business of national importance.

Nat. Intell.

The Loan Bill, on Saturday passed the Senate, and wants only the signature of the President to become a law.

A letter from Plattsburg to the editor of the New-York Columbian denies the arrest of Gen. Wilkinson, and states the denial to be made on the general's own authority.

The bank bill in the legislature of Pennsylvania, for incorporating 41 additional banks, was some time since returned by the gov. to the legislature who again took up the subject & passed the bill by a vote of two thirds in each branch—so that the bill is now a law. In the house of delegates the vote was 66 to 24, and in the senate 20 to 10.

"LET THERE BE LIGHT."

Our readers, who do not know it from personal knowledge, may have learnt from hints given by our correspondents, that there has recently been what is technically called a run by the Eastern banks on all the Southern banks for specie, which has been transported over land, principally to Boston. There has been some mystery about this business, that it was impossible to explain. Even the best informed merchants and bank directors could not divine why the Boston banks were so assiduous in collecting all the specie within their reach, over which the course of business had given them considerable control. The following little article, which we copy from the New-York National Advocate, may serve to throw some light on the extravagant joy of the worst of the party prints on the occasion of this current specie to Boston.

Intercepted Letter.—The fortune of war has thrown the following letter into our hands—it was found concealed in one of the boots of the Captain of the Spanish schooner Rosa. This schooner was boarded at sea by the officers of the American privateer Viper; and on enquiring for papers, the Captain replied he had none. Suspicion was excited; and, on searching the Capt. some papers were found on his person; and, among others, the following of which is a copy, enclosed in an envelope, with this superscription—

"ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

Captain Talbot, of His Majesty's ship Victorious; or the senior officer of His Majesty's ships off New London.

[Admiral Sir J. B. Warren.]

(COPY)

"The government of this Island, as well as the commercial interests, experiencing considerable difficulties by the want of cash; and Mr. Stewart, who was lately His Majesty's Consul at New-London, being now here, having offered to procure money from the United States, I am desirous, in order to aid the views of government, as well as to promote mercantile operations, that every facility should be given to the plans of the above-mentioned gentleman, in obtaining the supplies of cash he undertakes; and for this purpose, I have to request, that, agreeably to his arrange-

ment, you will be pleased to receive on board His Majesty's ship, under your command, whatever sums of money may be carried alongside by persons whom he will engage; and that you will so forward the same by any of His Majesty's ships, from time to time, coming to this Island; or in the event of a large sum being ready, to send a sloop of war purposely with it. The vessel bearing this letter you will likewise suffer to remain under your protection, if she should not be permitted to go into New-London. I have the honor to be, &c. (Signed) JOHN HULLACE WARREN. To Capt. Talbot of His Majesty's ship Victorious; or the senior officer of His Majesty's ships off New London."

BRITISH GROANS.

A Kingston (Jamaica) paper of Feb. 1st, after giving a summary account of events in Europe the past year, ends in the following strain respecting this country.

Quitting Europe, where the British arms have recently shone with so pre-eminence a lustre, and directing our view to the transatlantic contest in which we are engaged, sorry are we to say, that, on this theatre, we meet with but little which is not calculated to excite regret and disappointment. In the outset of this (to Great Britain) humiliating contest, no preparations, it would appear, were deemed necessary: the Americans, and their means of annoyance, were regarded with a blind and fatal contempt, and it was thought, that, terrified at the idea of a war with a powerful and warlike nation, capable by its naval power, of destroying their commerce, annihilating their infant navy, and of bombarding, as if rendering defenceless, their maritime cities, they would require but little persuasion to induce them to listen to an accommodation. But what has been the result of this overweening confidence, and consequent supineness, on the part of the British government? Our naval glory and reputation have suffered by the capture of our men of war—our commerce has sustained the most serious and severe loss—the coasts of our West India islands, but particularly Jamaica, have been infested by swarms of privateers, who have made numerous captures, and, with a daring audacity, encouraged by a knowledge of their defenceless state, threatened and blockaded, as it were, our very ports; our Colonies on the Lakes have been conquered, and the province of Canada invaded and partly overrun. All those losses have not been owing to a want of promptness and intrepidity in our gallant sailors and soldiers, but by an unaccountable want of energy in the government, in the prosecution of this war, seconded, we are sorry to add, by the feeble, half, and indecisive operations of our naval force on the American coasts during the most favorable periods of 1813.

Jefferson County, March 24.

Jefferson County, March 24.

Jefferson County, March 24.

Jefferson County, March 24.

Jefferson County, March 24.

Jefferson County, March 24.

Jefferson County, March 24.

Jefferson County, March 24.

Jefferson County, March 24.

Jefferson County, March 24.

Jefferson County, March 24.

Jefferson County, March 24.

Jefferson County, March 24.

Jefferson County, March 24.

Jefferson County, March 24.

Jefferson County, March 24.

Jefferson County, March 24.

Jefferson County, March 24.

SIX CENTS REWARD

For apprehending and bringing home Frederick T. Harrison, an apprentice to the Watch Making and Silver Smith Business, nineteen years of age, about five feet eight inches high, slender made, had on and took with him a dark blue coat striped waistcoat, corded pantaloons, a cap, but nearly new, two shirts, and many other articles of clothing. I gave the above reward by permission to go to Winchester, on particular business the 23d inst. he has not thought proper to return. I will therefore give the above reward for bringing him back again, but no claims no charges. SAMUEL YOUNG. Charles Town, March 30.

Election Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Election will be held at the Court House in Charles Town, on the fourth Monday in April next, for the purpose of electing two fit persons to represent the County of Jefferson, in the next general Assembly of Virginia. A. DAVENPORT, Sheriff. March 30.

ATTENTION!

THE company commanded by Capt. TAYLOR, is ordered to reside at Bond's Mill, on the second Saturday in April next, precisely at 11 o'clock. A. M. March 31.

CANADA BLACK

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

CANADA BLACK is rising five years old, full 16 hands high, has a star on his forehead, and is well calculated for the harness. He was got by the celebrated horse Canada Black, that stood in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and his dam was an Egyptian mare. A further account of his pedigree is deemed unnecessary, as his appearance will recommend him to all impartial judges. Good attendance will be given but no responsibility for accidents. JACOB MUSELMAN. Jefferson County, March 24.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for the services of his stud horse Orion, are requested to pay their respective accounts to Mr. Henry Hume, in Charles Town, by the 15th of April next, otherwise they will be put into the hands of an officer for collection without respect to persons. SAMUEL FISHER. March 24.

Tailoring Business.

THE subscribers are peculiarly informed the inhabitants of Shepherd's-Town and its vicinity, that they have commenced the above business nearly opposite James S. Lane's store, where they intend carrying it on in all its various branches. Any person who may favor them with their custom, may depend on its being done in the best and most fashionable style. GARR & HILL. Shepherd's Town, March 24.

20 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS some villain or villains entered the subscribers nursery, near Charlestown, some time last week, and stole therefrom a number of valuable young fruit trees, and done considerable injury to the nursery, by knocking down the new grafts—I hereby offer a reward of twenty dollars to any persons who will give me information that the perpetrator or perpetrators may be brought to punishment. All persons are hereby cautioned against going through or entering the enclosure of the nursery above mentioned, on any pretence whatever, as they may depend on being prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law. And I will also give a reward of five dollars to any person who will give me information of such trespasses having been committed. WILLIAM BLACKBURN. March 24.

Stray Mare.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, living in Smith field, Jefferson County, Va. on the first inst. a Stray Mare, mixed with some white hairs, a star in her forehead, and white on the nose—no other mark perceptible—supposed to be 6 years old. Appraised to 25 dollars. LUCAS S. GIBBS. March 24.

FOR SALE.

From 16 to 20 years of age, accustomed to house work—they are healthy and sound. For terms apply to the subscriber near the burnt Mill, Jefferson County. JOHN PERRY. March 24.

Rifle and Rock Powder, Wrought and Cut Nails.

For sale at the subscribers store in Charles-Town. JOHN CARLISLE. March 3.

25 Cents Reward.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Shepherd's-Town, a bound boy, to the Weaving Business, named GEORGE ANKREM—he is about 5 feet 5 inches high, short curly hair, of a redish complexion, his clothing when he went away was a green pair of pantaloons, mixed frock coat, fine hat, and fine shoes. The above reward will be paid to any one that takes up the said runaway; but no thank or charges. ARTHUR RUSSELL. March 17.

Blank Attachments FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

March 17.

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 every subsequent one dollar, 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 paid.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant Creighton, commanding the U. S. Brig Rattlesnake, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated WILMINGTON, N. C. March 9th, 1814.

SIR,

I have the honor to announce to you the arrival of the U. S. Brigs Rattlesnake and Enterprize, under my command, after a cruise of eight weeks. The Enterprize joined me yesterday, having separated on the 25th ult. to avoid capture, both vessels being closely pursued by a frigate or raze.

By the enclosed report from Lieut. Renshaw, you will perceive the chase continued 70 hours, during which time he was under the necessity of lightening his vessel by throwing overboard his guns, cutting away his anchors, and starting his water. This is the third time we have been chased by superior force, and in every instance the good fortune of the Enterprize has been wonderfully manifested.

In obedience to your instructions of the 2d of January, after leaving the U. States, I passed to the eastward of Bermuda, and having reached the latitude of 18 deg. 56 min. N. and long. 62 deg. 28 min. W. I bore up, and on the 29th Jan. made the Island of Anegada and Virgin Gorda, hence by St. Thomas down the north side of Porto Rico and St. Domingo, through the windward passage, along the north side of Jamaica, round the west end of Cuba, through the Florida passage, and so to this place.

In the windward passage we were chased by a frigate and narrowly escaped capture. For the preservation of one and perhaps both vessels, I was under the necessity of separating, but was joined again by the Enterprize off Cape Antonio on the 14th February, conformably to previous arrangement.

On the 10th of February we were again chased by a line of battle ship, but outsailed her with great ease. The same vessel, which we learnt to be the Bedford, 74, pursued the Enterprize, when on her way to join me off Cape Antonio, for nine hours; the latter escaped by a manœuvre at night.

I should have confined to cruise on the ground you recommended, but was continually taken from the station by vessels it became my duty to pursue, as well as the prospect of falling in with a convoy that had passed the Havana about eight or ten days previous to my appearing off that place.

I have the honor to enclose you a list of vessels captured and spoken during the cruise; among the former you will perceive the private armed schooner Mars, of 15 guns, and 75 men. This capture affords me the more satisfaction, as she belonged to that nest of pirates commonly called Providence privateers. She is a fine vessel built in Baltimore, and well calculated for public service, should government require a vessel of her class.—Another privateer was in company with her, but night had so far advanced it was impossible for me to prevent her escape. The Mars having taken us at first for English brigs, between 20 and 30 of her men took to her bows and landed on the Florida shore to avoid impressment; notwithstanding this she ranged up along side of the Enterprize with tompons out and training her guns. Lieut. Renshaw ignorant of the circumstance of any of her men having left her, gave her a broadside, which killed two and wounded two others of her crew. Lieut. Renshaw's conduct was perfectly correct; it was the indiscreet and ridiculous parade of the commander of the privateer that

caused this unnecessary bloodshed. At the same time the Mars struck, we took possession of the schooner Eliza, from Nassau, New-Providence, bound to Pensacola, laden with salt. In passing the prize I hailed Lieutenant Gamble, who had her in charge, and directed him to scuttle the vessel and cut away her masts, take to the boat he had along side and join the Enterprize then in pistol shot of him.—The wind and current having set us close in with the Florida shore, I was under the necessity of working to windward, and directed the Enterprize to do the same as soon as possible. A light was shown from the Rattlesnake, rockets thrown and false fires occasionally burnt during the night to point out our situation to the other vessels. At 2 A. M. the Enterprize joined me and at day light the Mars, but from the extreme darkness of the night the Eliza was lost sight of about 8 in the evening and has not been seen since: all the following day was spent in search of her, but without success. At noon by observation I found we had drifted a degree and a half to the northward of the place where we made the capture. From the state of the weather immediately after I spoke the Eliza it became necessary for all the other vessels to work off shore, and Lieut. Gamble must have been sensible of the necessity of doing the same with the vessel under his charge; and as he had six men and plenty of water and provisions I hourly look for him at this place, or expect to hear of his arrival at Savannah. After removing the prisoners from the Mars, I intended to have turned to windward again and remain a few days off the Cat Keys; but at 4 P. M. discovered a ship which we gave chase to, and which ultimately led us through the passage. It being now out of my power to get to windward, I shaped a course to the northward and eastward with a strong gale from the southward and westward, in hopes of meeting with some straggling vessels of the convoy, and having proceeded as far in this direction as I thought my instructions would authorize, without seeing a single sail, I altered my course to the westward.

The Rattlesnake has been under her topsails the greater part of the cruise, except when in chase, or avoiding superior force. Lieut. Renshaw has rendered me every assistance, and has discharged his duty with zeal and ability. The Enterprize is as gallant a little vessel as ever floated—at the same time one of the dullest in point of sailing; she has escaped capture to be sure, but altogether by good fortune and the great exertions of her officers and men.—I assure you, sir, she has caused me much anxiety and uneasiness from that particular alone. On board both brigs are about 70 prisoners, among them is a midshipman and nine men belonging to the frigate Belvidere. The Rattlesnake will require some repairs, but I believe can be done by our own carpenters; her mainmast head is badly sprung, and will have to be fished, and the upper part of her stem has worked loose in consequence of the shortness of the scarf, and the very careless manner in which it was bolted; but rest assured, sir, she shall be ready for sea with all possible despatch.

I am happy to add the officers and men of both brigs have enjoyed the highest health; not a single death having taken place on board either vessel. I regret being obliged to return so soon, but as it became necessary I trust it will meet your approbation.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration and respect, your obedient and very humble servant, JNO. O. CREIGHTON.

Hon. WM. JONES, Secretary of the Navy.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant Renshaw, commanding the U. S. brig Enterprize, to Lieut. Creighton, dated U. S. Brig Enterprize, Cape Fear River, N. C. 7th March, 1814.

SIR,

I have the honor to acquaint you with the arrival at this anchorage of the United States brig Enterprize under my command. The enemy's frigate that caused the separation of the two brigs Rattlesnake and Enterprize, on the morning of the 25th ultimo, continued in chase of the latter vessel for upwards of 70 hours; during which time she was repeatedly within 3-1/2 miles; and on the

morning of the 27th in a calm, observed the enemy making preparations for the hoisting out of her boats. To a light breeze springing up at this time from the S. W. which brought the Enterprize to windward, alone is to be attributed our escape of this day; the frigate being within gun shot at the time. In the early part of the chase, by the advice and wishes of all my officers, as the only alternative left us, the sheet anchor and 15 of our guns were thrown overboard to lighten the brig. Be assured sir, that this painful measure was not resorted to, until almost every prospect of escape had left us, and the evident benefits arising from what little we had lightened her by the pumping out of the salt water. In the chase I made the private signal of the day, as also No. 828 from signal book, to the stranger, which were not answered.

I have the honor to be most respectfully sir, your obedient servant. JAMES RENSHAW.

Lieut. JOHN O. CREIGHTON, Commanding U. S. Brig Rattlesnake.

Continuation of Foreign News, received by the Raubler.

PARIS, January 25.

His majesty is to breakfast at Chateau-Thierry and arrive this evening at Chalons sur Marne. The camp which had been formed at Nogent sur Seine raised the 18th, and carried forward to Arcis sur Aube, where it still continued the 21st; it was rumored that his majesty had arrived there with a considerable corps of troops, and it was believed that they were going to march immediately to meet the enemy. All the troops were in the highest spirits. We are assured that his excellency the duke of Bassano is to set out this evening to join his majesty at his head quarters.

JANUARY 26.

The London papers received this morning in Paris, announce that the negotiations between Denmark and Sweden are broken off; that the armistice had been denounced, and that hostilities were renewed on the 6th of Jan.

FEBRUARY 3.

They write from Versailles that a division of the army of Spain [Soul's] arrived there this morning; and that to-morrow and the day after, they will be followed by a second and third.

FEBRUARY 4.

It was reported here yesterday, that an engagement had taken place at Brienne the 1st of Feb. but we decline giving an account of it to our readers as we have not received the particulars.

We have seen this day, a great number of military men who lately made a part of the army on the frontier of Spain. They will depart to-morrow for Champaigu.

The army continues to manoeuvre, and to second with an unexampled zeal the movements conceived and ordered by his majesty to profit by the first successes gained by our arms. It has marched to form a junction at Arcis upon the Aube, with the troops placed in that position under the orders of the marshal the duke of Treviso. During these operations, we see reinforcements destined to rejoin the army, arrive and depart every day.—Yesterday the first division of infantry of the troops which were expected from Spain had arrived at Versailles. The second division is but a day's march behind. The third is near the second.—Beside this beautiful reserve of infantry, the division of cavalry commanded by general Greilhard, advances by forced marches. It is at this moment upon the Loire, and takes the same direction as the divisions of infantry.

From the other side, regiments come from Catalonia, enter successively, every day into Lyons—and augment the corps d'armee already considerable, within the walls of that city, and will soon be in a state to assist, in an advantageous manner, in the measures of general defence, which are wonderfully developed to our sight.

A traveller who has passed Burgundy, through almost its whole length, and who has just arrived at Paris, has given us details of the manner in which that beautiful and unhappy province is now treated by the enemy.

They have laid waste Bresson, and the environs of Macon and Chalons. They follow the same course in the Cote-D'Or.

The Paris Moniteur of the 20th of Jan. contains copies of the correspondence which had taken place between the minister of France and the prince Metternich in regard to the negotiation which it seems is since commenced.

The following note of the Baron de Saint Aignan, under date of the 9th November, states the basis proposed by the allies, to which Roonaparte acceded.

NOTE.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 9, 1813. M. de Count de Metternich informs me, that the circumstances which have brought me to the head quarters of the emperor of Austria render it proper to make me the medium of reporting to his majesty the emperor the answer to his proposition made through the Count de Metfeldt, M. the Count de Metternich, and M. the Count de Nesselrode, have requested me to say: That the coalesced powers were bound to each other by indissoluble ties, in which their force consisted, and from which they would never sever: That the reciprocal engagements which they had contracted precluded them from making any peace other than a general peace: That at the time of the congress at Prague an expectation of a continental peace was indulged inasmuch as circumstances did not allow time to make arrangements for a more comprehensive treaty, but since that the intentions of all the allied powers, as well as those of England, are known; and it is now useless to think of an armistice or of a negotiation which has not for its first principle a general peace: That the allied sovereigns were unanimously agreed, (unanimement d'accord) that France ought to preserve its power and its preponderance in its integrity, (dans son integrite) confining itself within its natural boundaries, which are the Rhine, the Alps, and the Pyrenees. That the principle of the independence of Germany was a condition sine qua non; that, therefore, France must renounce, not merely the influence which a powerful state may obtain over one of inferior force, but every claim to sovereignty over Germany; that, besides it, was conformable to the position which his majesty had himself laid down in saying that it was proper that great powers should be separated by states less formidable.

That on the side of the Pyrenees, the independence of Spain, and the re-establishment of the ancient dynasty, were equally a condition sine qua non. That Austria should have a frontier in Italy, which might be settled by negotiation; that the boundaries of Piedmont must be a subject of discussion, as well as the general state of Italy; it being all the while understood that this country as well as Germany should be governed in a

They demand, without distinction, contributions from towns and villages.—They have demanded two millions from the single town of Dijon.

They arrived at Semur the 25th. They quartered upon the inhabitants, and indulged in every excess. With sabre and pistol in hand, they compelled the house-keepers to give them whatever they wished. They even made it a crime not to understand German. They committed excesses against the municipal corps; and even struck many of its members. They have pillaged many houses of the most distinguished men. The damage is estimated at more than 100,000 crowns. They finished by laying a heavy contribution, and sat out on the 27th for Mouchard.

Their entrance into this little town has been signalled by insults to the proprietors, and a great part of the inhabitants. They went into the house of madame de Buffon, a grand daughter of the celebrated Buffon. It was there that the great man composed his immortal works. It was his happiness to embellish the place of his retreat. The gardens were curious, and eagerly visited by strangers. The plantations were admirable; but the enemy have overwhelmed the whole.—Finally, after having done all the mischief that was in their power, they approached Troyes. We believe that here they have terminated their movement, having been apprised that the emperor had quitted Paris to put himself at the head of the army.

The Paris Moniteur of the 20th of Jan. contains copies of the correspondence which had taken place between the minister of France and the prince Metternich in regard to the negotiation which it seems is since commenced.

The following note of the Baron de Saint Aignan, under date of the 9th November, states the basis proposed by the allies, to which Roonaparte acceded.

NOTE.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 9, 1813. M. de Count de Metternich informs me, that the circumstances which have brought me to the head quarters of the emperor of Austria render it proper to make me the medium of reporting to his majesty the emperor the answer to his proposition made through the Count de Metfeldt, M. the Count de Metternich, and M. the Count de Nesselrode, have requested me to say:

That the coalesced powers were bound to each other by indissoluble ties, in which their force consisted, and from which they would never sever: That the reciprocal engagements

manner independent of France, and of every other preponderant power. That the future state of Holland should likewise be subject of negotiation; the principle of its independence being nevertheless recognized.

That England was ready to make the greatest sacrifices for a peace founded on these basis, and to recognize the freedom, commerce and navigation to which France had a right to pretend.

That if these principles of a general pacification were agreed to by his majesty, such place as he might deem convenient on the right of the Rhine, might be rendered neutral, where the plenipotentiaries of all belligerent powers might immediately assemble; the progress of military operations are not, however, to be suspended on this account.

(Signed) SAINT AIGNAN.

BOSTON, MARCH 25.

Yesterday London dates to the 31st of January were received via Bermuda, at the Exchange Coffee House. We have been favored by Mr. Topliff with the perusal of the paper, from which we have made the following extracts.

ARRIVAL OF AD. COCHRANE, AT BERMUDA.

BERMUDA, MARCH 12.—Sunday, arrived H. M. ship Asia, 74, vice Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. Hon. Capt. Paget, and Superb 74, captain Wainwright, from England, Majestic, capt. Hayes, and Sophia, capt. Lookyer, from a cruise.

It is reported (but upon what authority we are not able to say) that our government has signified its determination to listen to no further terms of accommodation whatever with America, but is bent upon prosecuting the war with the most rigid severity.

Capture of another French Frigate.

The Majestic has brought in the fine new French frigate Terpsichore, of 44 guns and 300 men, captured the 2d Feb. off the Western Islands, after a slight resistance, having 2 killed and 2 wounded, sails and rigging much shattered. The Terpsichore was in co. with the Atlanta frigate, which sailed in co. from L'Orient (then 28 days out) and an Indiaman. The Majestic gave chase to them, and in about 4 hours came up with the Terpsichore, and captured her, and the Atlanta made all sail and escaped with the Indiaman. They had captured the day previous a Spanish vessel from Lima, with specie and a valuable cargo.

Mr. Topliff has conversed with a gentleman from Bermuda, who favored him with the papers. He informed him, that 4 ships of the line, 3 frigates and 2 sloops of war, were at Bermuda 13th inst. that 500 Americans were there in a distressed situation, and it was expected they would be sent to England. It was stated in Bermuda, that Admiral Cockburn had asserted, that in the ensuing summer the Yankees would be made to feel what it was to be at war with England—Some ports in the U. States were to be bombarded in the Spring.

[It was said that from 10 to 14 sail of the line were coming out to join Admiral Cochrane. The San Domingo was expected about the 20th inst. at Bermuda, when Admiral Warren would return in her to England. Ad. Cochrane would then take command of the Bermuda and Halifax stations.

[Flour at Bermuda 20 dollars, plenty; Beef 20 to 22 dollars; Pork scarce; Corn 2 dollars bushel; Fresh provisions not to be had at any price.]

OF THE CONSTITUTION FRIGATE.

BARBADOS, FEB. 17.—This morning arrived schr. Lovely Ann, from Bermuda, bound to Salsnam. She was captured on Sunday evening last, by the American frigate Constitution, Capt. Stewart, about 300 miles to the windward of this Island, and sent here with an American midshipman on board, as a cartel, having previously received the officers and crew of H. M. schr. Picton, also from Bermuda, that had been captured on the Monday following by the said frigate, and burnt. Last evening the cartel fell in with the Venerable 74, and two other British cruisers, about 120 miles to the windward, to whom they gave the intelligence. The Venerable immediately went in chase, and the probability is, that she will fall in with her. The Constitution left Bermuda the last of December, but had made no other captures.

The letter of marque brig Argus, Howe, of Boston, 4 days out from Savannah, was captured by the San Domingo 74, and arrived at Bermuda about the 7th Feb.

About 6000 troops were daily looked for at Bermuda, from England, 13th inst.

ENGLAND.

Large British force coming to America.
LONDON, JAN. 31.—Preparations have been made on a large scale to enable Sir A. Cochrane to take with him a very large force, both naval and military.

Sir Alexander takes with him about 4000 Marines, under the immediate command of Maj. Nichols. Sir Alexander will also take with him a strong body of riflemen and battering artillery. Congreve rockets, sharpshooters, with all the ammunition, &c. necessary to give effect to these engines of destruction.

Peace between England and Denmark, and Denmark and Sweden.

LONDON, JAN. 31.—Extract of a Despatch from Edw. Thornton, Esq. to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Kiel, 14th Jan. "It is with the greatest satisfaction that I have the honour of informing your Lordship, that Baron de Witterstadt, the Swedish Minister, and myself, have this day signed Treaties of Peace with the Plenipotentiaries of his Majesty the King of Denmark."

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Foreign office, Jan. 25.
Mr. Thornton signed, with the Danish Minister Plenipotentiary, a Definitive Treaty of Peace and Alliance between His Majesty and Denmark. All conquests to be restored except Heligoland—prisoners on both sides to be released—Denmark to join the allies with 10,000 men, if England will give a subsidy, 400,000 pounds sterling in the year 1814. Pomerania to be ceded by Sweden to Denmark in lieu of Norway—Swedish still to continue a depot for English produce—Denmark to do all in her power to abolish the Slave trade—and England to mediate between Denmark and the Allies.

The Park and Tower guns were fired in celebration of the Peace with Denmark.

A Minister Plenipotentiary from the New Government of Holland to the U. States.

LONDON, JAN. 31.—We have received Dutch papers to the 20th inst. The most important act which they communicate is the confirmation of the fall of Wittenberg, gallantly carried by storm, with little loss on the part of the Allies.

We learn by letters from the Hague, of the 22d, that the Prince of Orange in his new character of sovereign of the Netherlands, has appointed M. Chaignon, late Commissary General in Holland, Minister Plenipotentiary to the U. S. of America. The appointment has, of course, excited much interest among the Dutch people, who eagerly anticipate the benefit to be derived from a renewal of the intercourse with North America. But how these benefits are to be communicated in the present situation of England and the U. States is a difficulty which appears insurmountable.

Cincinnati, (Ohio) March 17.

GOOD NEWS.

We hasten to lay before our readers the following letter from Col. Butler to Gen. Harrison—by which it appears that a victory has been obtained by a small detachment of troops over a much superior force of British regulars, militia and Indians:

"Detroit, March 7, 1814.
DEAR SIR,
By Lieut. Shannon, of the 27th regt. U. S. infantry, I have the honour of informing you that a detachment of the troops under my command led by Capt. Holmes, of the 24th regt. U. S. infantry, have obtained a signal victory over the enemy.

The affair took place on the 4th inst. about 100 miles from this place, on the river De French. Our force consisted of no more than 160 rangers and mounted infantry. The enemy from their own acknowledgment, had about 240. The fine light company of the Royal Scots is totally destroyed, they led the attack most gallantly, and their commander fell within a few paces of our front line. The light company of the 89th has also suffered severely; one officer of that company fell, one is a prisoner, and another is said to be badly wounded. In killed, wounded and prisoners, the enemy lost about 80—while on our part there were but four killed and four wounded. This great disparity in the loss on each side, is to be attributed to the very judicious position occupied by Captain Holmes, who compelled the enemy to attack him at great disadvantage; this, even more than his gallantry, merits the laurel.

Capt. Holmes has just returned, and will furnish a detailed account of the expedition, which shall immediately be transmitted to you.
Very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
H. BUTLER,
Lieut. col. commanding, Detroit.

Enemy's force, as stated by the prisoners.
Royal Scots 101
99th regt. 45
Militia 50
Indians 40 to 60
236

P. S. We took one hundred head of cattle also from the enemy, intended for Loog Point or Burlington."

The following additional information was communicated by Lieut. Shannon to Gen. Harrison:

Capt. Holmes' detachment consisted of select men, drawn from each of the companies of U. S. infantry at Detroit, belonging to the 24th, 26th, 27th and 28th regiments, and Capt. M'Cormick's company of rangers. Captain Holmes advanced, with the intention of attacking the enemy at Delaware; but finding them too strong, he retreated to the 18 mile creek, where he fortified his camp. The enemy followed him, and Capt. H. again advanced to attack them; but finding their numbers greatly superior, he thought it best again to occupy his original position and await the attack. The enemy came on, about 4 o'clock in the evening; their militia and Indians were pushed to the rear, to intercept the retreat of our men, whilst the regulars attacked in front. The position was well chosen; the enemy had to march up a steep hill—in this situation, they were exposed to a destructive fire from our lines, which obliged them to retreat, in which they were also greatly exposed to our fire.

It was understood, that Capt. H. was obliged to leave the enemy's wounded to the care of the inhabitants.

DAYTON, March 8th.
It is believed that the treaty between the U. S. and the northwestern Indians, which is expected to be negotiated, will be held at this place, on the first of June next.

PIQUA, March 1, 1814.

Messrs. Pettit & Strain,
SIRS—the deputation of Indians whom I lately met in Council at Dayton, have agreed for themselves & the Tribes whom they represented, to take up arms and join us in the war against the British nation—a very large force of them can be raised for the approaching campaign. After many fruitless attempts to draw the enemy from the barbarous and inhuman course which they have pursued in the prosecution of this war, our Government has been reluctantly compelled to yield to the employment of this species of force in order to meet them on their own ground; it is a course which has been imposed upon us by necessity alone, and whatever consequences may grow out of this measure in the further prosecution of the war, will be charged by all honest and impartial men to the proper account.

I am sorry you published what you call the substance of my propositions to the Indians, the statement is defective, and not altogether correct as far as it goes; I have no notes of what I said, otherwise I would send you my speech at length. When in actual service the Indians are to receive the same compensation as our troops, unless when they furnish their own horses.

While on this subject I will add for the information of the public that the Creek war had its origin with the British authorities in Canada; it is known to me that in the summer preceding Gen. Harrison's campaign on the Wabash, Tecumseh and the younger Blue Jacket were detached on a special mission to the Creek nation to prepare them for the part which they have been lately acting. The battle of Tippecanoe was the effect of the same influence.

Although the interference of the British officers in Canada with the Indians who resided within our acknowledged limits, exciting them to acts of hostility against us in times of profound peace between England and the United States, did not form an item in the catalogue of grievances upon which the declaration of war was founded, it was certainly nevertheless, one of the most unjustifiable acts of that nation, and of itself a sufficient cause of war.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN JOHNSON,
Agent for Indian affairs.

Newark, N. J. March 22.
On Thursday last, the intrepid Com. RODGERS passed through this town, on his way to the southward. On the morning of the day a carriage, drawn by four white horses, was provided, and waited for the Commodore at Jersey City; where he was met by Col. Decatur's Troop of Horse, and a detachment from Capt. Munn's Troop, from West Bloom-

field, and by them escorted to this place. As they entered the town a federal salute was fired by the Flying Artillery of this town, and a detachment of Capt. Jerol. man's Artillery from Bellevue. The Commodore alighted a short time at Capt. Gifford's Inn—from whence he was escorted to Col. Decatur's where he dined, in company with his excellency the Governor, and several other gentlemen of distinction. The appearance of the Military was handsome; and the respect they paid to this distinguished Naval Commander amply testified how highly they appreciate his public service and private worth.

Albany, March 22.

The last advices from the west lead us to believe, that the enemy have no force west of the Niagara strait, except a small detachment may have been sent to Mackinaw, to reinforce their garrison there. Dickson and other British agents are understood to have gone among the western Indians, to excite anew their hostility against us.

Gen. Hull closed his defence before the court martial on Friday. It remains only for the Judge Advocate to sum up the testimony &c. ere the court will give their decision in this important trial.

TROY, MARCH 22.

A gentleman who recently arrived in this village from Plattsburgh, states, that before he left there, about 50 prisoners & 80 or 90 barrels of provisions, taken by the detachment under Col. Clark, (old file), had arrived.

ANOTHER VALUABLE PRIZE.

New York, March 23.
The British ship Victory, prize to the Viper of this port, has safely arrived at Camden, 40 miles to the eastward of Wiscasset. The Victory is 300 tons burthen, a new vessel, coppered to the bends, mounting 12 guns, and is laden with 464 bales of cotton, 240,000 w. of coffee, 90 tons of Nicaragua wood, 50 tons of logwood, 16 cerosons of indigo, &c. &c. and was bound from Jamaica to London. The Viper is owned by Caze and Richards of this city.

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLESTOWN, APRIL 7.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Washington City, April 1.

The following Message was yesterday transmitted by the President of the U. States to both Houses of Congress.
To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

Taking into view the mutual interest which the United States and foreign nations in amity with them, have in a liberal commercial intercourse, and the extensive changes favorable thereto, which have recently taken place: taking into view also the important advantages which may otherwise result from adopting the state of our commercial laws to the circumstances now existing:

I recommend to the consideration of Congress the expediency of authorising, after a certain day, exportations, specie excepted, from the United States in vessels of the United States, and in vessels owned and navigated by the subjects of powers at peace with them; and a repeal of so much of our laws as prohibits the importation of articles not the property of enemies, but produced or manufactured only within their dominions.

I recommend also, as a more effectual safe guard & encouragement to our growing manufactures, that the additional duties on imports which are to expire at the end of one year after a peace with Great Britain, be prolonged to the end of two years after that event; and that, in favor of our monied institutions, the exportation of specie be prohibited throughout the same period.

JAMES MADISON.

March 31st, 1814.
The Message having been read, with in both Houses, referred to its committee on Foreign relations.

Owing to an alteration in the arrival of the mail at this place, no papers from Washington later than the 1st inst. have been received. The subject of the President's message was to have been taken up in Congress on Monday last. Of an armistice nothing certain was known.

Some of the papers in Massachusetts head their electioneering pieces in favor of STRONG, thus:—"Up Orange!—Down Bonaparte!" And those in favor of Dexter, present the following:—"Whig!—down TORY!" This is an excellent offset for federal folly.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

In 193 towns, Mr. PLUMER, the Republican candidate for governor, has gained last year, of 523 votes.—Ten towns only remain to be heard from. It is conjectured, that the Federal candidate is elected by a few dozen votes. The Council is Republican, and there is a republican net gain of 23 members in the House; this will nearly balance the Federal majority of the Senate is Federalist. Another year, and Federalism will be completely prostrate in N. Hampshire.

THE NAVY.

There has recently been transmitted to the Senate, by the Secretary of the Navy, a very interesting report on the state of the Navy, which we shall take pleasure in publishing at length, as soon as we can find room for it. From this report, it appears, that three seventy four gun ships are building: one at Portsmouth, N. H. one at Charlestown, Mass. and one at Philadelphia—the two former expected to be launched in the month of July, and the latter in the month of December. Three ships of 44 guns each, are also building, one at Philadelphia, one at Baltimore, and one at the Navy Yard in this city—the two former to be launched by the middle of April, and the latter in all the month of July next. The six sloops of war, authorized by law, have all been built, two of which are at sea, three more nearly ready, and the sixth equipping at the Navy Yard in this city. Eleven barges have been purchased, twelve have been built, and twenty-two are building and nearly completed at various points. Of gun boats, there are in service and fit for service, 125.—The Secretary recommends an increase of the Marine Corps; the appointment of officers exclusively for fleet service; and points out the right bank of Hudson, above the highlands, as the best site in a general situation, for the establishment of a stock yard. The Secretary, in consideration of the increase already authorized, and the number of vessels launched, and about to be launched, and regarding also the difficulty of procuring more materials for building than can be used under existing laws; states his opinion, that any further provision at present for the increase of our naval force, would not add to its efficiency, and therefore is unnecessary.—Nat. Intel.

NEW U. S. FRIGATES.

The Java, rating 44 guns, to mount on the gun deck 30 32lb gunades, 20 43lb carronades and 2 long 24s on her spar-deck, is to be launched in April, at Baltimore.

The Guerriere, rating 44, to mount 62 guns, is to be launched at Philadelphia, in May.

We understand, (says the Boston Chronicle) that the officers and crew of the U. States frigate President, are ordered to Lake Ontario. The officers and crew of the new sloops of war Erie and Ontario, at Baltimore, in case they should not have an opportunity of getting to sea by the 16th inst. are likewise ordered to Lake Ontario.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the United States Army, dated Sackett's Harbor, March 21.
"The 11th and 21st regts of infantry, are on their march, the 9th and 25th on their orders, and are to be accompanied by the 3d artillery: the place of destination is unknown. Hence it is for you to conjecture, I am in hopes, with the blessing of Heaven, we shall do something worthy the character of American soldiers; but as the place or object of our movements is secret, shall not flatter myself too much until time gives birth to the event. Our troops at this point are in fine order, and our shipping progresses with great rapidity."

Copy of a letter to the Editors of the Baltimore Patriot dated Matthews county, (Vir.) March 18.
SIRS—I yesterday visited the camp near New-Point Comfort, and had the pleasure of seeing one of the handsomest skirmishes, I ever witnessed. About 10 o'clock, Captain Weedon, who commands at this post, received information from a trooper, that the enemy showed a disposition to cross over on the main, with about fifty or sixty men. In a few minutes, about the same number, was ordered to advance and meet them, which was promptly obeyed, with the result in their hands. The fire commenced equally severe on both sides for about fifteen minutes, when the enemy was compelled to take shelter under the cover of some sand hills. At this moment a barge came in to their assistance, and commenced a fire from a 12 pound cannon, which was returned from a concealed six; which was continued with

great warmth for a few minutes, when she had to make the best of her way to the beach, being in a sinking condition, having several shot through her.—Here sirs, it will give me great pleasure to speak of Captain Weedon, as he deserves. More determined bravery never was displayed by any man, although being in the most imminent danger throughout the whole of this affair; having his horse shot down at the most trying moment, yet no signs of fear or confusion was discovered. I am happy to inform you we lost not a man; and while we have such officers as him, we have every thing to hope and nothing to fear.

A FRIEND TO THE BRAVE.

From Plattsburgh, March 16.

Smuggling, both in and out of Canada, has been carried on, until lately to a great extent. A few days since, the far famed Col. Clark, and Major Forsyth, with 500 infantry and 300 riflemen, were sent to the lines to interrupt the smugglers, and I am much inclined to believe they will do it. Clark is on the east, and Forsyth is on the west side of the lake—and each has made an expedition into Canada, and the former brought out 15 or 20 slight loads of public property, and the latter 15 or 20 prisoners. This colonel and major with their light troops, carry more terror into the British provinces than Wilkinson's and Hampton's armies both did last fall.

FROM A LATE GEORGIA PAPER.

Substituting—The following anecdote has been lately communicated to us, and we will willingly publish it.—A youthful citizen had volunteered his services & joined the army under Floyd. On the approach of the first battle, his forebodings that he would not survive the engagement (if he went into one) were so great as induced him to employ a substitute, and return home to his heart's delight—when it seems, was his destined bride.—She had, however, heard of his conduct before his return, and felt a worthy and patriotic indignation at it. At their first interview, after the usual salutation, he informed her that he was now ready to solemnize the object of their engagement.—She replied "I must refuse to fulfill my engagement, until you employ a SUBSTITUTE."

Extract of a letter from Sackett's Harbor, dated March 13.

One thousand men, under the command of Gen. Brown, left this place to day for Niagara. We have three vessels building which will be launched as soon as the ice leaves us. One of them to mount 60 guns, the others 22 guns each.

Those persons who subscribed money for the repair of the Stone Church in Charlestown, are requested to pay the same to Mr. Matthew Frame, as soon as possible.

The office of the Patriot's Repository is removed to the late occupied by Mr. Charles A. Perry, near door to Mr. Wilson's store.

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 list to be followed, if not previously taken up.

Thomas A. Bott, James Lemmon, George Auelberger, John Alday, Marcus Alder, Sarah A. Ayle, Alexander Besteman, C. Mary Cox, Jacob Thomas, Samuel Crowell, D. John Dismale, John Duke, E. Margaret Foulke, Elizabeth F. Uke, G. Samuel Garmer, H. Samuel Hamilton, George Hagley, Peter Hill, D. H. Harris, George Harris, William Harris, John Hosteler, I. Elizabeth Jones, Jos. Phillips, J. Mr. Brice, K. Samuel Litchlider, L. John Lo, M. Samuel T. Young, N. JAMES BROWN, P. M.

Regimental Orders.

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

JOSEPH CRANE, Lieut. Col.

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.

LIST OF LETTERS

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

Jam. S. W. Athey, Sarah Johnson, Wm. Jett, 2; John Jamison, 2; K. John Kennedy, William King, L. Robert Bond, 2; M. G. R. Bickwell, 2; N. Abraham stroke, George Burnett, William Butler, John Bell, Benjamin Beeler, J. Buckmaster, 3; G. Henry Conklyn or Thomas Wood, Jonathan Cox, Thomas Davenport, Commandant of the 55th Regtment, Frederick Clepper, Wm. Craigill, Jesse Cleveland, Thomas Gockrell, John Carisle, Sarah Cooper, D. Jacob Decamps, Wm. Dick, Wm. Dilow, E. Hanson Elson, F. John Farnsworth, Daniel Ford, Joseph Finnegar, G. John Gill, Wm. Gimes, Franklin W. Gibbs, 2, H. Henry Hains, James Hogin, 2; Samuel Holmes, 2; John H. Watkins, John Heskett, John Hayne, Solomon Hardy, John H. Wising, 2; Harriet B. Holliday, Samuel Hammond, James Heath, J. Henry Jeffers.

Francis Moore, William Menor, David Moore, Joseph M. Cartney, Alexander M' Coy, William Miller, Jonathan Murphy, O. Thomas Osburn, Samuel O. Ollitt, Elizabeth Ogleyvie, Geo. Ogleyvie, John Ogden, Humphrey Ogleyvie, P. Jacob Parsons, R. Michael Rerrin, William Roberts, Tobias Raughter, Samuel Right, John Rodgers, Van Rutherford, S. Fanny Saunders, William Sinclair, Henry Shepherd, Oliver Smith, Stephen Simmons, T. Thomas B. Taws, U. Hugh Uppalart, V. William Vestal, W. Joseph Waters, Joseph Wising, 2; Jesse Woody, J. John White, A. Willitt.

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 KEYES, P. M.

April 7.

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, (CROLY AND) BLISTERED STEEL, WROUGHT AND CUT NAILS, FIRST CHOICE IMPERIAL TEAS, AND YOUNG HYSON.

Charles Town, April 7.
Wanted to purchase immediately, a quantity of FLAX SEED.

Come and see!

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
Superfine Cloths, Home-made Tow and Flax Lines,
Cambrics Vesting, Twilled Bags,
Cambric Mullins, Shoe Thread,
CALICOES, FLAX,
Irish Linens, Spun Cotton Yarn of all numbers,
Men's and Women's Silk and Cotton Hosiery,
Buck Lugs,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Nice Skirting for Salliers, Calf and Hogs' Skins,
FRENCH and AMERICAN Fair Tops,
Bar Iron, Castings, Real Grey Steel, English, Blistered and Country ditto,
Anvil 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.

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.

ATTENTION!
THE Company commanded by Capt. Anderson, is ordered to parade in Charles Town, on Saturday the 16th inst. precisely at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the Market square.
April 7.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Co-Partnership which existed in this place under the firm of WORTHINGTON, COOKES, & CO. was dissolved this day by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said concern, or to Robert Worthington, are requested to make payment as speedily as possible to Robert Worthington, or John T. Cooke, who are authorized to settle the business of said concern.—We avail ourselves of this opportunity of thanking our friends and 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,
ROBERT WORTHINGTON,
JOHN T. COOKES,
Shepherd's Town, April 1, 1814.

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

SUPPLY OF GOODS,

some of which are now coming, which we select with great care from the best Goods put into market since the appearance of peace, which are much lower than they were some time ago; all of which we will endeavor to set-off on the most advantageous terms—and request those who may wish to purchase, to give us a call.
ROBERT WORTHINGTON,
JOHN T. COOKES,
Shepherd's Town, April 1, 1814.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received and just finished opening
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
FANCY GOODS;

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

CONSISTING IN PART OF,
ELEGANT danish SILK SHAWLS, Levantine Silks, Fancy Ribbons, Black and Changeable Laces, White Satin and Mousins, Fine Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Fawn and Spilt Straw, Silk, and Cut Velvet Bonnets, Knotted Counterpanes very large and handsome, Cheap Irish Linens, Fancy Mullins of all kinds, Cheap Cambrics, Calicoes and Quilts, 10 Bales of India Muslin, a large assortment of Men's and Boy's Shoes, Ladies' Morocco and K. I. 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 GOLD AND WELL SEASONED
PINE PLANK.

—ALSO—
HOG SKINS, Bar-Iron and Castings, Jack-screws, Smith's Vices, Nails, Philadelphia finished C. H. Skins, Boot Lugs and Fair Tops, Plated Silver, Iron and Brass Bits, Home-made Linen, TWILL D. U. S. &c. &c.

JOINER'S PLANES.
A quantity of Joiner's Planes, R. Lines, Squares and Plane Bits.

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

SELY & SWEARINGEN.
Shepherd's Town, April 7.

CARDING MACHINE.

THEY SUBS. desire to 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 & REEHER.
April 7. 8 w.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE NAPOLEON,

WILL stand this season at the Subscriber's Farm, three and a half miles from Shepherd's Town, on the Winchester road, and be let to mares at Four Dollars the season, payable next October. On 20th inst. 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; paying up 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