

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VII.]

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1814.

[No. 320.]

### 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. Disant 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 for every subsequent week, 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 for.

### PICTURE OF PARIS.

The following Picture of Paris is from the pen of an intelligent and observing native of Philadelphia, whose talents, opportunities and love of truth, qualify him eminently to give the most faithful and interesting accounts of every thing passing in his vicinity.—Press.

PARIS, FEB. 28, 1814.

"In my last, written several weeks ago, I mentioned the departure of the emperor for the army a few days before, and stated my belief that notwithstanding the deplorable state of France, she would yet be saved in consequence of the dilatory movements of the enemy, which had given time to organize another force to oppose them. About that date the battle of Arcene took place, in which the French suffered considerably, and were obliged to fall back—the consternation excited by that event at Paris, exceeds all description; the general belief was that the allies would be in Paris in two or three days, several bodies of them had been within eight leagues. All kinds of business was at a stand, nothing was to be seen but confusion and dismay; shops shut, goods, families, &c. quitting town and seeking refuge in the interior—bank stock, which a few months before was at 1200 francs fell to 490. Specie was no longer to be found; it had disappeared in the twinkling of an eye—bank notes were discounted at a premium of 30 per cent, and very soon could not be discounted at any price. At the moment when this scene of horror was at its height, and when the enemy were momentarily expected to arrive, the firing of the cannon of the hotel des Invalides announced a victory gained over the Russians and Prussians, which was rapidly followed for several days, & others, until the whole forces of the allies commenced their retreat; and Paris, a short time before apparently destined to inevitable destruction, has now nothing more to fear for its safety."

With respect to the details of these remarkable battles, I refer you to the official accounts, which will doubtless arrive before my letter. Of the slaughter and destruction however made among the allies, they give but a feeble idea. I have conversed with an officer who was wounded in one of them, and consequently back here. He says that for himself he never had an idea of such a scene of carnage, and that the oldest veterans in the army declare they never witnessed its equal. It is said by many who have had authentic accounts, that the Emperor discovered a character of sternness and ferocity never before displayed by him, and seemed bent on destroying all before him, without mercy. The soldiery and peasantry wrought up to a pitch of frenzy by the devastations of the enemy, entered into his feelings and as long as any excuse for slaughter remained showed no quarter. To a few thousand old troops brought on from Spain, their successes are in a great measure attributable; these mixed among the new conscripts, infused their courage and energy into them at the point of the bayonet, exclaiming at every stroke they dealt, *so porte ca Paris! Go, take that Paris!* In one instance a body of Bavarians, consisting of near 4000 men, were massacred to a man—add to all this that numerous brigades are roaming about the woods who are hunted like wild beasts by the peasantry (now all furnished with arms gathered on the fields of battle) and mostly shot down without mercy.—The roads, ditches, fields &c. are covered with dead bodies, and so many have been drowned in the Seine, that a notice has been issued to the inhabitants of Paris by the police, requesting them not to use its waters without previous purifications.

"To us who are spectators of these passing events, how interesting is a residence at Paris at this moment! The scene of action is so near, that every change and occurrence is instantly known. The triumphs and miseries of war, may here be seen in all their brilliancy; and all their horror.—At one moment we heard the shout of victory, and the next, the groans of the wounded and dying; now the eye encounters a body of prisoners, and now a long melancholy cavalcade of miserable beings, whose agonizing wounds and ghastly countenances, show that victory has been dearly purchased. Within two weeks upwards of 20,000 Russian, Prussian and Austrian prisoners have passed through here, accompanied by a large number of officers. Three Russian generals have also arrived here together, escorted by the gendarmie, and surrounded by the populace who made the air ring with their shouting and exultation.

"The head-quarters of the Emperor are now at Troyes, the capital of Champagne. The Austrians continue to fall back, but unless an arrangement is made, a terrible action must take place very soon. Peace is much talked of, and is most devoutly to be wished for by every friend of humanity. This desolating war has filled the world with widows and orphans, and made of some of the most flourishing districts of Europe, a desert and a grave. Not one object for which it was commenced, has been effected; but, on the contrary, it has opened a door for endless jealousies and contentions, and I anticipate nothing for the future but everlasting wars and bickerings among the very powers now fighting under the same banners.

"I close this letter in haste: I put off writing till the last moment; every day furnishes something new and interesting, and I wish to give you the latest intelligence. I fear indeed it will be too late for the first vessels at Bordeaux. I shall again address you the first opportunity."

Translated from the Paris Monitor.

Our enemies since the opening of the campaign, have been egregiously mistaken, as to the situation of our forces. We know how astonished Blucher was, when he was so promptly attacked by the French, and expelled from his general quarters at Brienne. He, indeed, thought the emperor to be yet in the palace of the Thuilleries, whilst the Prussian and Russian troops perceived but too clearly the magic effects of his presence. That affair although it astonished the allies, did not lessen their confidence. Deceived by fallacious tales, they continued to believe that we had only a handful of men to oppose them; so great was the security that the persuasion of our weakness had inspired them with.

They were marching directly to Paris, with two armies that did not even expect to meet the slightest obstacle. The Russians and the Prussians particularly, from the meanest soldier to the general in chief, could mention the day, hour, and moment, of the entrance into the capital. Had they not been perfectly ignorant of the state of our forces, had not an absolute silence been habitually kept by every body, which concealed from them that the emperor had it in his power to take from his numerous army a considerable detachment, to rush upon them with the velocity of lightning, to destroy them and come back to oppose the progress of their principal army—surely they would not have had the temerity to await those battles, by which they lost in four days all those hopes that they had vainly indulged themselves in, of arriving at Paris, and have rendered them incapable of hereafter attempting, with the least probability of success, any enterprise from which France may apprehend danger. Their mistakes have not been confined to the numbers of our soldiers—their ideas of the quality of our army were equally erroneous—unfaithful reports, such as they have been deceived by for twenty years, such as interested and corrupt men have used to mislead the continental powers at every new coalition formed against France, have made all Europe believe that we had no longer a single corps of our old soldiers remaining.

This ill-informed of the truth, which it was our interest to conceal from them, the coalesced sovereigns have suffered themselves to be carried head long by an imperious and intolerant opinion propagated around their persons; and those princes, although perhaps disposed to listen to moderate counsellors, have yielded to calculations built upon mere suppositions.—They have come to conquer us, as though we were a people unprovided and unskilled. Europe now knows the result of their rashness—and cannot fail to profit by the example, and to be convinced of the necessity of listening to the voice of reason, and ascertaining the truth.

One can hardly have a just idea of the disastrous consequences which the errors adopted by the enemy have occasioned him. Hear his prisoners—they will themselves give you the secret of their defeat. They believed they had but weak children to fight against—how were they astonished and disconcerted when they saw square battalions of infantry ten thousand strong, pierced and dispersed by brave men who did not give them time to manoeuvre.

At the sight of the French marching upon them with so much rapidity and courage, they have recognized old soldiers, and have felt themselves vanquished before fighting. It will be the same hereafter with whatever enemy may dare to appear before us. The enemy's army certain of meeting no resistance, generals, soldiers, all looked at the capital as a sure prey. Now that defeat has destroyed his illusions; now that their retreating armies have felt our superiority, by what artifice, by what new device, can that enthusiasm which had been excited by his illusory hopes, be re-established? When once the moral of an army is weakened, when it has no longer the confidence that it had been inspired with, it requires a length of time, to re-establish it in its former attitude.

The *Boston Patriot* contains a translation of the Manifesto of the Civil and Ecclesiastical authorities of that ill-fated city, depicting the excesses, which attended its destruction by the British and Portuguese, under Genl. Graham, on the last day of August 1813, and twenty four successive days. It is a record of horrors, never exceeded, and of treachery and malignity never equalled. The blood would curdle in the veins of a *Gezar Pacha*, at a recital of the dreadful scenes; and the guilt is tenfold aggravated, by the consideration, that the demons of rapine, lust and murder, who were let loose, came in the guise of friends and protectors. The authenticity of the narrative is unquestionable. It is certified by more than one hundred and seventy of the civil and ecclesiastical officers.

A sketch can do no justice to this horrid picture; but we are able to present only a sketch at present. A few traits may give some idea of the scene. As the English and Portuguese allies entered, they were hailed from the windows and balconies, where handkerchiefs waved, and other voluntary testimonials of joy were manifested. The allies fired upon those windows and balconies whence they were welcomed! The French taken with arms in their hands, alone were spared. From 11 in the morning, the scene of entry, until near night, a scene ensued of plunder, violation and massacre, which beggars description. Women violated, and circumstances of brutality, over which decency draws a veil, in sight of their husbands, fathers, and mothers; and the outrages common to all, almost from infancy to decrepitude! assassinations of children in their parents' arms! priests and laymen subsequently perishing, from wounds received, while the mercy of speedy murder was denied! Women climbing for momentary refuge to the roofs of houses, and to deprive them of this last resource, whose houses fired!

The morning dawned on the scene of British humanity. The sated spirit of diabolical cruelty paused, and permitted some to retire—and how? Delicate young ladies, wounded or abused, in their linen only, sallied forth from the burning city.—Were these outrages permitted by the British officers? The very plundered clothes were sold publicly in sight of the British Head-Quarters! Nay, to carry the devastation beyond the city, the papers and documents of those absent were wantonly destroyed. The ordinary progress of the flames was not sufficiently rapid; but unusual incendiary preparations were used to hasten the catastrophe of those they came to protect.

Of more than six hundred houses, which were contained within the walls of *St. Sebastian thirty-six only* were left standing by British friendship.—And the scenes to which we have alluded, formed the contrast of British aid with French enmity. On such a narrative, we have not words to convey our feelings. We will simply say, *St. Sebastian*, was the *Boston* of Spain, faithful to the interests, devoted to the cause of Britain.—Thus was she rewarded! [Balt. Pat.]

The emperor has concealed his forces, even from the French, and his first success have thus had more eclat, and his army in a single day has acquired a high opinion of its prowess. The emperor, who was acquainted with all his resources, has, every day, gradually developed them, & extended hope throughout the country. The capital, guarded without the knowledge of the nation, by 80 battalions distributed around it, has been struck with admiration. The view of so many thousands of their fellow citizens hastening through the capital to the army, since the emperor's departure, has increased the confidence and security of the capital.

The army, on its side, has seen with enthusiasm myriads of brave men coming to share in its perils and labors. Its enthusiasm is the greater, as it had not been prepared by magnificent promises for that rapid augmentation of its forces which it has experienced. When it performed prodigies, without the succors sent to it by the vigilance of its chief, we can judge of what it is capable of performing, now that it has added to the courage of Frenchmen, the confidence acquired by victory.

All that the enemy's army, frustrated in its expectations, has lost in courage, confidence and energy, the French army has gained. The emperor, who knows the character and qualities of the French, has revealed to them by their victories the secret of their strength; he can now obtain from them all the efforts that the safety of France requires, and all the suc-

cesses that such a brilliant beginning foretells; to be convinced of it, it suffices to talk a few minutes with those brave soldiers who, though wounded, return into our walls with an air of hilarity—so much love of the country is a virtue of French hearts. "We are ourselves astonished at our successes, say they—we did not expect victories so complete—the enemy cannot resist us: it is true, that, when the emperor arrives, we think ourselves stronger by 40,000 men more.—Would to God that you would see him amongst us—how he animates us!—therefore, as soon as he has commanded, his orders are obeyed." Such are the expressions of those warriors. So say all the army, and each one of the soldiers of that army fights for his family, his property, his native land and the national independence.

*DESTRUCTION OF ST. SEBASTIAN.*  
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*LIFE FOREIGN NEWS.*  
PROVINCIAL, APRIL 29.  
On Tuesday evening last, the Swedish sch. *Eliza*, capt. Loddock, arrived here from St. Bartholomew's, after a passage of twenty days. Nineteen passengers arrived in this vessel, most of whom went

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

William Arthur, Edward Boteler, Thomas B. telez, 2; Joseph Climer, William Carr, 2; Thomas Clappell, David Coon, Jacob Crou; Jos. Delephane, Mrs. Jane T. Davis, Wm. Denry; Michael Everhart, 4; Charlotte Everhart, Emma; Engle, John Ervin, Ralf Farding, Nancy Peter, Luke Green, John Grandstaff, Robert Hickon, George Hindry, Joseph Lancaster, Eliza Larkin, Frederick Orwin, Catherine Roberts, William Reid, William Seegs, Levi Stevenson, Philip Strofer, 2; Henry Strider, Frederick States, Isaac Shook, Mathias Smedley, William Sedgwicks, Elizabeth Steiman, Alexander Taylor, Archibald Taylor.

### FULTON'S HOTEL.

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

ROBERT FULTON.  
Charlestown, Va. Feb. 25.

### REMOVAL.

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

JOHN HAINES,  
JOHN AMPHERSON.  
April 14.

### REMOVAL.

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

JOHN WILKINS.  
April 7, 1814.

### NOTICE.

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

JOHN DAWSON.  
Buckles-Town, March 31, 1814.

### BAR IRON.

HUMPHREYS & KEYS,  
I have received a few tons well assorted Columbian BAR IRON of superior quality, of which they intend keeping a constant supply.

ON HAND  
GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CASTINGS,  
CROWLEY AND HESLER'S STEEL,  
WRIGHT AND STEIN'S  
FRESH CHOP IMPERIAL  
AND  
YOUNG HYSON  
Charlestown, April 7.

Wanted to purchase immediately, a quantity of FLAX SEED.

### CARDING MACHINE.

THE Subscriber informs the public that the CARDING MACHINE, at Mills Grove, near Charlestown, is in the most complete order for breaking and carding wool. All wool sent to the machine must be well picked and cleaned, and the carder must be well acquainted with the use of the machine. The Machine will be well attended, by a person acquainted with the business, and those sending their wool may depend upon having it all done.

WALKER & DEWLER  
April 7.

### FOR SALE, A VERY VALUABLE FARM

In Jefferson County, Virginia, about three miles from Charlestown.  
IT lies in that body of land known and commonly called the Rich Woods. This tract contains about 300 acres, and is inferior to none in the county as to fertility of soil; at least one third is in very valuable timber, the balance is cleared, and in good farming land, having at this time one hundred and twenty head of cattle, and two acres are a good corn thirty feet square, shelled all round, and a breaking floor thirty feet square, two excellent well about thirty feet deep, and have never been known to fail, a good dwelling house, with some 20000 bushels of corn, and a good mill—there is also a small apple and peach orchard. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber.

RICHARD BAYLOR.  
March 10, 1814.

### NOTICE.

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

HENRY ISLER, Junr.  
Frederick County, March 3.

### Hides & Skins wanted.

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

HENRY ISLER.  
February 17.

### Regimental Orders.

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

JOSEPH CRANE, Lieut. Col.  
April 7.

### NOTICE.

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

ROBERT C. LEE,  
Dep. Clk. J. C.  
March 17.

### Estray Heifer.

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

RICHARD HARDESTY,  
Jeff. Iron County, At 128.

### Estray Mare.

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

A DAVENPORT.  
April 28.

### CAUTION.

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

JOHN WOMELDORFF.  
April 28, 1814.

### Coopers Wanted.

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

JAMES STERRET.  
April 21, 1814.

### A Stray Bull Calf.

CAME to the Subscriber's farm 3 miles from Charlestown, sometime in February last, a red Bull Calf supposed to be one year old past—with a white h. ut and a streak over his back, and the left eye cut—appraised to 5 dollars. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

HENRY GARNHART.  
April 21.

### 15 Dollars Reward.

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

CHRISTIAN HOVERMILL.  
April 14.

### TO BE RENTED FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

THAT well known and long established Tavern stands in Charlestown, Jefferson County, belonging to the representatives of Thomas Flagg, deceased, and which has been for several years past in the occupancy of Mr. Robert Fulton—possession may be had on the first of August next. For particulars apply to the subscriber living in Marlinsburgh, Berkeley County, or to M. Hanson, Esq. of Charlestown.

JOSEPH HYNOR.  
February 24.

### FOR SALE, MILLS AND LAND,

desirably situated on the waters of Rappahannock, Virginia.

A Mill, situate on the north branch of Rappahannock river in the county of Culpeper, about 28 miles above Fredericksburg, running 2 pair of feet burrs and 1 pair county stones, with all necessary machinery, newly built and in an excellent state of repair. Also a pair of mill county stones, and a Saw Mill on the opposite side, in a rich country. Near these Mills are 450 acres of wood land—both of these situations are admirably calculated for iron and mill water factories, always affording an abundance of water for any purpose—the terms will be made easy. For further information apply to the printer of the Repository.

April 14.

### Carding Machine.

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

JOHN HOGELAND.  
April 21, 1814.

P. S. Merino wool, as well as that of the Common sheep will be carded; it the best manner. But it would be preferred that the farmer would send such as he wishes the proper manner of washing it, is understood.

### Double Flint Glass, JUST OPENED.

QUART, } TUMBLERS.  
PINT, }  
HALF PINT, }  
GILL, }  
HALF GILL, }  
QUART, } DECANTERS.  
PINT and }  
HALF PINT, }  
WINE GLASSES, BOWLS, PITCHERS, &c.  
As they are scarce those that want had better apply immediately.

JAMES S. LANE.  
Shepherd's-Town, April 16, 1814.

### HENRY GOOD, PUMP MAKER,

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

April 28.

### NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received and just finished opening A LARGE QUANTITY OF FANCY GOODS; Which have been lately purchased for cash in Philadelphia, and selected from the latest arrivals—

CONSISTING IN PART, OF  
ELEGANT damask SILK SHAWLS, Levantine Silks, Fancy Ribbons, Black and Changeable Laces, White Satin and Mantuas, Fine Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Fashionable Spilt Straw, Silk, and Cut Velvet Bonnets, Knotted Counterpanes very large and handsome, Cheap Irish Linens, Fancy Muslins of all kinds, Cheap Cambrics, Calicoes and Chintzes, 10 Boxes of India Muslin, a large assortment of Men's and Boy's Shoes, Ladies' Morocco and Kid Slippers, Looking Glasses, &c. &c. all of which are now of great sale on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

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

—ALSO—  
HOG SKINS, Bar-Iron and Castings, Jack screws, Smith's Vices, Nails, Philadelphia finished Calf Skins, Boot Legs and Pair Tops, Plated Stirrup Irons and Bridle Bits, Home-made Linen, Twilled Bags, &c. &c.

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

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

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

### Come and see!

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF  
Superfin. Cloths, Home-made Tow and Cassimeres, Flax Linen,  
Marselles Vesting, Twilled Bags,  
Cambric Muslins, Silk Thread,  
Galicoes, LAX Cotton Yarn o  
Irish Linens, all numbers,  
Mens' and Womens' Spinning Cotton, &c  
Silk and Cotton, &c &c.

—ALSO—  
1,000 Pieces India Muslins, of different qualities,  
250 G. Ions first quality Maryland WITKEY distilled by Andrew Rinehart, of noted fame for making real good Whiskey,  
Old Madeira and Port Wine, with all other kinds of WINES and other LIQUORS,  
Rice, Groceries, Paints, Medicines, Oil and Dye Stuffs,  
Hard Ware—Queens' Glass, China and Pottery Ware, &c.  
Soal and Upper Leather,  
Nice Skirting for Sallies,  
Calf and Hogs' Skins,  
French and American Fair Tops,  
Boo-Legs,  
Bar-Iron, Castings, Real Crowley Steel, English—Hitlered 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 (with most articles are both scarce and high in the different sea ports) 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.

### REMOVAL.

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

JOHN CARLILE.  
Charlestown, April 14.

### Stone Masons.

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

JOHN WILKINS.  
April 14.

abroad in the capacity of masters of vessels. Dr. John Hendree, of Virg. one of the Passengers, informs, that the Eliza was captured soon after she sailed by the privateer sloop Rambler, Captain Goldsborough, with a crew of 20 negroes (the first lieutenant being the only white man on board) and carried the same day into St. Christopher's, and that, after the passengers had ransomed the Eliza, she was permitted to proceed on her voyage to this port.

Previous to her sailing, London papers had been received as late as March 15, which furnished accounts of a battle within 40 leagues of Paris, between the French army commanded by Bonaparte in person, and the allied forces. A wing of the allied army, composed of Russians, was defeated with the loss of 15,000 prisoners.

The same papers advised, that owing to the bad conduct of the Spanish troops under Lord Wellington, he has been defeated by the French, and was on the retreat.

Dr. Hendree adds, that the slaves in the Spanish Main having been declared free, had emboldened to the number of 80,000, and were committing the most horrid murders; and that to prevent total destruction, the Spaniards have applied to the commander in chief of the British force in the W. Indies.

On the 9th inst. the Eliza was boarded by the Saratoga privateer, and politely treated, and, in the latitude of Bermuda, was also boarded, and treated in like manner, by the privateer Hawk.

A British fleet of 600 sail, under a strong convoy, was to leave St. Thomas' on the 1st of May.

The crops in the Leeward Islands had suffered severely by droughts.

#### BRITISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF PERRY'S VICTORY.

His Majesty's late ship Detroit, Putin Bay, Lake Erie, September 12.

SIR—The last letter I had the honor of writing to you, dated the 6th instant, informed you that unless certain intimation was received of more men being on their way to Amherstburg, I should be obliged to sail with the squadron, properly manned as it was, to fight the enemy (who blockaded the port), to enable us to get supplies of provisions and stores of every description perfectly despatched to the port, that there was not a day's victual in store and the crews of the squadron under my command were on half allowance of many things, and when that was over there was no more. Such were the motives which induced major general Proctor (whom by instructions I was directed to consult, and whose wishes I was enjoined to execute, as far as related to the good of the country) to concur in the necessity of a battle being risked, under many disadvantages which I laboured, and it now remains for me the most melancholy task to relate to you the unfortunate issue of that battle, as well as the many untoward circumstances that led to that event. No intelligence of seamen having arrived, I sailed, on the 9th instant, fully expecting to meet the enemy next morning, as they had been seen among the islands, not far distant; soon after day light they were seen in motion in Putin Bay, the wind then at south-east with light, giving us the weather gage, I bore up with the intention of bringing them to action among the islands, but that intention was soon frustrated, by the wind suddenly shifting to the south east which brought the enemy directly to windward. The line was formed according to a given plan, so that the ship might be supported against the superior force of the two frigates opposed to them. About ten the enemy had cleared the islands, and immediately bore up, under easy sail, in line abreast, each brig being supported by a small vessel. At a quarter before 12 I commenced the action by a few long guns; about a quarter past, the American commodore also supported by 2 schooners, one carrying 4 long 12 pounders, the other a long 30 and 24 pounder, came to close action with the Detroit; the other brig of the enemy, apparently desirous to engage the Queen Charlotte, supported in like manner by two schooners, kept so far to windward as to render the Queen Charlotte's 20 pound carronades useless, while she was with the Lady Prevost, exposed to the heavy and destructive fire of the Caledonia, and 4 other schooners, armed with long guns, like those I have already described. Too soon, alas! was I deprived of the services of the noble and intrepid captain Fenwick, who soon after the commencement of the action fell, and with him fell my greatest support; soon after lieutenant Stokes, of the Queen Charlotte, was struck senseless by a splinter, which deprived the country of his services at this very critical period. As I perceived the Detroit, which I endeavored to contend with, without the prospect of fresh, I ordered the Queen Charlotte, which had then had charge of the Queen Charlotte, to be towed up with great courage, but his assistance was much too limited to supply the place of such an officer as captain Fenwick, hence she proved of far less assistance than I expected.

The action commenced with great fury until half past two, when I perceived my opponent drop astern, and a boat passing from him to the Niagara (which vessel was at this time perfectly fresh,) the American commodore seeing, that as yet the day was against him, his vessel having struck soon after he left her, and his vessel being in such a state of confusion, that I could receive very little assistance from her, and the Lady Prevost being at this time too far to leeward, from her rudder being injured, made a noble, and almost too successful an effort to regain it, for he bore up, and supported his ship in the position we had with pistol shot, and took a raking position on our bow, nor could I prevent it, as the unfortunate situation of the Queen Charlotte prevented us from wanting in attempting it we fell on board her; my gallant first lieutenant Garland was mortally wounded, and myself severely, that I was obliged to quit the deck. Manned as the

squadron was with not more than 30 British seamen, the rest a mixed crew of Canadians and Indians, and who were totally unacquainted with such service, rendered the loss of officers more sensibly felt, and never in any action was the loss more severe, every officer commanding vessels, and their second, was either killed or wounded so severely, as to be unable to keep the deck. Lt. Buchanan in the Lady Prevost behaved most nobly, & did every thing that a brave & experienced officer could do in a vessel armed with 12 pound carronades, against vessels carrying long guns. I regret to state that he was severely wounded. Lt. Bignal, of the Dover, commanding the Hunter, displayed the greatest intrepidity; but his guns being small, (two, four and six pounders,) he could do but little service than he wished—Every officer in the Detroit, behaved in the most exemplary manner—Lt. Inglis showed such calm intrepidity, that I was fully convinced that, on leaving the deck, I left the ship in excellent hands; and for an account of the battle after that, I refer you to his letter which he wrote me for your information—Mr. Hoffmeister, purser of the Detroit, nobly volunteered his services on the deck, and behaved in a manner that reflects the highest honor on him. I regret to add that he is very severely wounded in the knee. Provincial Lt. Purvin, and the military officers, Lieut. Gardner, of the Royal Newfoundland Rangers and O'Keefe, of the 41st regt. behaved in a manner which excited my warmest admiration; the few British seamen who behaved with their usual intrepidity, and as long as I was on deck, they behaved with a calmness and courage, worthy of a more fortunate issue to their exertions.

The weather gave the enemy a prodigious advantage, as it prevented the Queen Charlotte from doing much more than to annoy the Detroit, and as long as I was on deck, they behaved with a calmness and courage, worthy of a more fortunate issue to their exertions.

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All officers, non commissioned officers, and soldiers, being prisoners of War, who are not prevented in consequence of their wounds, are commanded to join their respective corps and stations, on the 15th day of May next, and to resume military duties.

EDW. BAYNES, Adj. Gen.

CAPT. BARCLAY.

A public dinner and ball was given to Capt. Barclay, at Terrehoune, (Canada) on the 20th inst. Among the volunteer Toasts, this gallant but unfortunate officer, gave, "Com. PERRY, the gallant and generous enemy."

Extract of a letter from Gen. Wilkinson, to his friend in Albany, dated

CHAMPLAIN, April 9.

"DEAR SIR—You tell me I am charged with the countermark of Major General Brown to Sackett's Harbor, after he had advanced more than 200 miles through mud and mire on an expedition against Niagara—and you desire to know whether such be the fact? It is just as true, as that I commanded Major General Hampton last campaign for a single minute; or, that I had turned toward and become a drunkard after thirty years service; or, that I had not favored the attack of Kingston until I found it impracticable; and finally, that I shrunk from the attack on Montreal when my means were competent to the enterprise. I confess to you, that after four or five years of remorseless persecution, during which painful period, my character has been mangled and lacerated throughout the nation, I reluctantly obtrude myself on the public, to refute those modern slanders; and an additional motive to silence, under the loads of obliquity which have of late been heaped on me, has been the continued menaces vomited forth by certain public prints, whose sympathies happen to be in opposition to my welfare, of courts of enquiry and of arrest, which have been long hanging over me for imputed offences, committed six months since: Subsequent to which I have been so far honored with the confidence of the executive, as to be continued in the administration of the most arduous, critical and confidential military command of the nation; and I have not at this day received, from the war department, an intimation of any complaint against me.

"I have but one objection to indulge your desire—it is the vanity of attempting to check the current of prejudice: For I have experienced on former occasions, that the refutation of one calumny has produced an hundred others; nevertheless, as I may do it without giving just cause of offence to any one, I will remove your solicitude, by assuring you, that to this hour I am an utter stranger, but by common report, to Major Gen. Brown's march from Sackett's Harbor to Niagara, or of his counter-march to the former place; nor have I any information concerning the specific object of either movement: But, I must acknowledge, that on hearing of his march to the westward and having ascertained that the enemy continued to strengthen his garrisons on Lake Ontario, with heavy reinforcements as late as the 17th ultimo, on which day Hamilton on the St. Lawrence: In comparison with other motives equally imminent, I made the late incursion into Lower Canada, to put the enemy in fear nearer home, and thus to effect a diversion in favor of Major General Brown's operations, whether offensive or defensive; and if I am not deceived, by a concurrence of information, the movement has had the effect to draw the whole of the enemy's force in Lower Canada to the vicinity of St. Johns, including a corps of Glengarians who were stationed on the St. Lawrence, at Coteau-de-Lac.

"Before closing my letter, I beg leave to remark, that although I have not interfered with Major General Brown since our separation at the French Mills, I am certain that my legitimate right to control any movement, within the district of my command, made by a subordinate officer without my knowledge, will not be questioned by that gentleman or any other military man; because should this right be taken away, the bonds of subordination and discipline will be dissolved—consequently, the soul of military operations, will be destroyed, and anarchy must ensue.

With much respect, I am, Dear Sir, your friend,

J. A. WILKINSON."

PLATTSBURG, April 20.

"Old men for counsel and young men for war." Gen. M'Comb has taken the command here, and by his activity and judicious arrangements, has already inspired confidence. Signals have been established, by which to give notice, night

or day, the moment the enemy crosses the line and enters the lake. We shall be well prepared to receive him, I am almost certain he will not come, or, if he does, he will be obliged to stay in the middle of the Lake; or on some uninhabited island; (therefore, will not be worth the time, trouble and expence, which it will cost him to come out.—Col.

FROM SACKETT'S HARBOR.

By the politeness of an officer at Utica we are enabled to remove any doubts respecting our affairs at Sackett's Harbor, by the following extract of a letter received by express from a gentleman of rank at the Harbor.—Col.

"Sackett's Harbor, April 23d.

"We have ascertained that the enemy's intention to attack us, arose from a report he had received from our side that our fleet had sailed up the lake to cooperate with Major Gen. Brown's division of the army at Niagara. An intelligent person lately from the vicinity of Kingston, informs us that the expedition was abandoned as soon as it was found that our fleet was yet in the harbor.

The enemy's fleet, including 2 new ships launched a week ago, will be out by the 4th or 5th of May; and by that time we shall be ready to meet them on the lake, and on this place, as we feel ourselves sufficiently strong to receive any force the enemy may be able to send against us. Lieut. Smyth arrived yesterday morning with his command in good order. His men are amongst the best looking recruits I have seen."

Extract of a letter dated "Sackett's Harbor, April 26, 1814.

"As this is the spot, to which the eyes of the whole nation are at present fixed, you will, I presume, expect to hear what is going on; in doing which I feel much pleasure, as I am able to say what must please every true American. Our naval force consists of five fine vessels, in commission last year; also two fine brigs, now nearly rigged, to mount 26 long 32's each. A ship that will be launched about the first of May, to mount 70 guns, 32's and 54's, besides several well armed schooners, that will answer for either batteries or transports, the whole composing a force I believe amply sufficient to enable our gallant Chauncey, not only to chase the knight, but also to drub him.

"From Kingston, distant about thirty miles from here, we learn that they have built two large vessels, the last of which was launched three days since, so we they will soon be able to come upon the lake. This information was received here the evening before last, by our lookout schooner the Lady of the Lake, the commander of which, lieutenant Gregor, in his report to the commodore, says that he entered the harbor of Kingston, within a mile of their fleet, and after having reconnoitered, gave them a gun.

This produced a general alarm in the town; they beat to quarters on board the fleet, and the whole military force (which consists of about 3000) turned out, expecting an attack from our fleet—he then wore ship, and stood out of the Harbor.

"We have, for several days past expected an attack here, in consequence of having learned that the enemy had embarked 3000 men; but find since that he had a spy among us (who, by the bye, came very near being taken.) This fellow informed that our fleet, which they supposed had gone to the head of the lake, was still in the Harbor; and they disembarked and gave up the project—and well for them, for had they ventured, they would most assuredly have been cut up, as the Harbor is not only well fortified, but strongly garrisoned."—Pres.

Middlebury, Vt. April 27.

From Vergennes we learn that 6 row galleys were launched last week, capable of mounting two heavy guns each. The militia lately assembled at that place, except one company, have been permitted to return home, and are to hold themselves in readiness to re-march at a moment's warning. Their place is supplied by a detachment of four or five hundred from the 30th and 31st regiments, under the command of Col. Davis. The new brig is represented to be one of the finest of her class. If our fleet, thus strengthened, clears Otter Creek in safety, we venture to predict that it will ride triumphant on Lake Champlain the ensuing season.

NEW-YORK, MAY 1.

COURT MARTIAL.

The Court Martial at Lake George is broken up. Gen. Wilkinson objected to the form of the Court, on the ground of its not being composed of General Officers. Col. King came down in the steam boat yesterday. Gen. Wilkinson remains suspended at Lake George. General Izard takes command of the northern army.

THE REPOSITORY.  
CHARLES-TOWN, MAY 12.

By proclamation, dated at Bermuda 25th April, Admiral Cochrane has declared the whole of the United States' coast to be in a state of rigorous blockade.

NEW-YORK CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

It appears from the returns, reports, and prospect of the election of last week, that this state, were closed [the house of representatives] congress by 9 republicans and 18 federalists, will, probably have in the fourth congress, 20 republicans and 7 federal members—a change so republican and so all its depressing circumstances, most remarkably favorable to the general administration.—Col.

THE LOAN.

The interest on the Loan of Ten Millions of Dollars for the service of the present year, was closed on Monday, according to Public Notice. More than the required amount was offered at 88 for one hundred dollars of stock, being the same terms on which the Loan was obtained. Thus perish the hopes of a country, which is so industrious and undaunted courage can achieve on the waters, shores and vicinities of Lakes Ontario and Champlain and the St. Lawrence river, not to speak of ulterior operations which time will develop.

Meanwhile, at home, how glorious is the triumph of principle! How ascendant the virtue of the people! The election in the great and powerful state of New-York, resulting in the complete success of the Republican party, has at once thrown the projects of disorganization and patriarchy of Opposition. New-York is with the general government—and its colossal power and influence will give vigor to its operations by coincidence of action, instead of lending its aid, as the friends of the East vainly hoped and predicted, to the support of the Federalists.

It is not in a moral or physical effort to stop the wheels of government. The representation of that state in Congress will also be essentially changed in our favor, and completely secure the Republican party from any diminution of its power and preponderance in the fourteenth which it now possesses in the Thirteenth Congress. A decided Republican majority is thus ensured in the House of Representatives for three years to come. On this prospect we congratulate our readers.

Ross do we felicitate them on the success of the Loan. Maugre the hour-glass speeches in Congress against it; maugre the entreaties and menaces of the factious prints directed to those who were disposed to lend their money; maugre the liberal policy of the Boston Bank in withdrawing their specie into their vaults; maugre their general refusal to lend it—the loan was filled with 40 little difficulty, as to leave no doubt of the practicability of obtaining a like amount at the present rate in modern times. It was wanted, and it did not mean to say that the efforts of the Essex Junto were entirely without effect; but we do mean to say that the despicable spirit infused by them into the community of that vicinity, scarcely extends beyond the limits of Boston, and has proved as impotent to accomplish its object as could be wished, either for the honor of the country or the credit of the government.

Let us rejoice in moderation, at our successes. Let our brethren in Maryland and elsewhere look to New-York for an example, and imitate her magnanimity. Let them shake off the ignominy which befalls their faculties. Among other prospects, many dwell with confidence and delight upon the prospect of peace.—Our enemy please it, we shall have an HONORABLE PEACE—an event we should greet with heart felt pleasure. But if our enemy persist in their wrongs, we shall have a VIGOROUS WAR. That the people will support the present in it is proved by the glorious issue of the New-York Election; whilst the result of the Loan proves that the government will find no difficulty in procuring, from an enlightened and liberal people, the ways and means to carry on a war in support of their just and inalienable rights.

GENERAL HULL.

The court, in consequence of their determination respecting the second and third charges, and the specification under those charges, exhibited against the said brig. Gen. William Hull, and after due consideration do sentence him to be SHOT to death, two thirds of the court concurring in the sentence.

The court, in consideration of brig. Gen. Hull's revolutionary services, and his advanced age, earnestly recommend him to the mercy of the president of the U. S.

(Signed) H. DEARBORN, Major General and President of the court.

The sentence of the court is approved, and the execution of it remitted.

JAMES MADISON, Adjutant and Inspector general's office.

THE ROLL OF THE ARMY IS NOT to be longer dishonored by having upon it the name of brig. general William Hull.

(Signed) J. B. WALBACK, Adj't general.

THE ENEMY.

A dispatch from W. Lambert Esq. to the governor of Virginia dated "Lanka of the Harpaticus" Lancaster county (Virg.) April 22d 1814, states that on the 18th inst. 4 British barges passed up the river to Carter's Creek, where they captured two schooners, one the "Felicity" belonging to the United States, with 20 crew, and 400 lbs of flour on board. They also took some arms, and were Election and Court day, of which they were supposed to be apprized, and they met the same number of barges passed up to Carter's Creek, and took some negroes. They were repulsed by fire or six militia. One officer and several others supposed to be killed or wounded.

It appears by a letter from Col. Bayley to the Governor, dated Accomac Court House the 14th April, that on the 4th a frigate, brig and two schooners anchored in Pocomoke sound. The enemy have taken soundings of the mouth of the Creek, and are giving a prominent camp on Watts' and Tangier Islands. Barracks, two hospitals and a breast-work are building on a large scale. Cannon are planted, and a fort is erecting. A fleet is expected with ten thousand men. They are supplied with provisions, with six weeks' provisions, and are building a large schooner, and several small schooner tenders. They profess their intention of sending a flag to demand provisions, which if refused, they should land in force and scour, as they said, the country. A large sloop, loaded with tobacco, from Tappahannock having been captured by two barges, near the mouth of Pocomoke river.

\*This must be erroneous. The Chesapeake was at Halifax the last dates.

NEWS OF THE ESSEX FRIGATE.

New-York, May 3.

On the 22d ult. off the Capes of the Delaware, the Santiago was boarded on the Delaware frigate, which put on board a passenger, taken in a Swedish sloop by that frigate, on his passage from Matanzas for Providence, and the sloop sent to Bermuda. The Belvidera had captured the evening before, in 20 fathom water, the ship New Zealand (then in sight) John J. King, prizemaster (acted on board of the Essex as master's mate) prize to the United States frigate Essex, with a cargo of 2200 bbls. Oil. The gentleman put on board the Santiago, conveyed to the prizemaster and crew, and learned the following:

The New Zealand parted from the Essex 10th January last (where they would not state) and the prizemaster had despatches from Capt. Porter, which he destroyed previous to recapture.

The Essex had taken, up to the 10th January, twenty-two sail, ships and brigs; she had cruising in company with her, two ships of twenty-two guns each, and 2 brigs of 16 guns each; had hunted up the coast since, in a small frigate, which was not stated, and dismantled them; had taken possession of three small islands in the vicinity of the Creek, and fortified it with 100 pieces of cannon. With this fortification, together with the Essex and the armed ships and brigs in company, Capt. Porter felt himself secure, and safe from any attack that might be made from that quarter.

The officers and crew of the Essex were in good health—men, ammunition and provision were plenty—in fact she was not in want of any thing.

She had not met with any British cruisers since her arrival in the South Sea, and had not been molested by any body; in fact, she had the sole command of the South Sea, and all the information could obtain of the Essex.

Buffalo, April 25.

From Lake Ontario we soon expect to hear of naval events, of the greatest moment to the nation and to the people of this state. Both contending parties have been indefatigably engaged to get the superiority in point of force. In a fair contest, ship to ship, gun to gun, man to man, we have no fears as to the result. There will be but little manœuvring this spring: there must be a great and decisive action fought, early in the season of naval operations.

We have no correct data, from which to make an estimate of the naval forces on Lake Ontario—but are told, however, that both fleets are calculated to mount nearly 500 guns! When we consider this force in reference to Lake Ontario, the history of the world cannot produce its parallel.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman dated Auburn, (N. Y.) April 25.

"A letter just received from the printers at Williamsville (12 miles east of Buffalo) states that 1500 infantry and 300 artillery were at that place on the sixteenth of April, and 700 artillery were at Batavia. We understand by travellers that the above artillery were on their return to Sackett's Harbour, and were yesterday at Geneva—we expect them here to-day. The cavalry, to the amount of 80, returned through this place to the east last Wednesday. It is curious to observe so much marching and countermarching as we have been witness to this season."

NASHVILLE, APRIL 13.

Extract of a letter from a correspondent in Nashville, to his friend at Fort Williams, dated the 10th April, 1814.

"You have gained, on the 27th ultimo, one of the greatest victories remembered in the annals of American history. It will be handed down in the fairest page of history, with as much eclat, and more astonishment, than the immortal Perry's victory on Lake Erie. You cannot anticipate how much pleasure your friend, the friends of Col. Williams, and the friends of subordination, discipline and good order, have felt on seeing that the 39th was the "Bulwark" of the army, on this glorious occasion.

Col. Morgan and his Cherokees were of great service; it seems they crossed the river and attacked the enemy in the rear, at a very favorable time to secure the success of the assault on the breast-work—they have too, testimonials, as well as the 39th, of their sustaining the heat of the day.—My God! what a great

disproportion the official report furnishes, when compared to the aggregate strength of the army!—Of the 39th, 17 men killed, among whom were 3 officers, and 55 wounded—Of the Cherokee force 18 killed, besides 5 friendly Creeks, and in all 47 wounded—Total loss of the 39th and friendly Indians, 40, and wounded 82—Thus it appears that the balance of the army lost 9 killed and 41 wounded, 11 of whom were of the artillery.

Milledgeville, April 24.

We have information from the Creek Nation which may be relied on, to the following purport:—

That the great body of the Hostile Indians have dispersed and fled precipitately towards the Spanish posts of St. Marks and Pensacola—that in their flight they were met by Col. Russell's army who killed a great number of them—their principal Prophet Francis was among the slain—Our armies have concentrated in the neighborhood of Hoithle, waule.

It is reported, that some of the hostile Creeks have sued for peace and delivered up the Tallasee King to our officers—but how they have contrived to resuscitate this old king, who was killed at Autosee, we cannot imagine.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Chauncey to the Secretary of the Navy, dated 1814.

U. S. Ship General Pike, Sackett's Harbor, 26th April, 1814.

SIR—The Lady of the Lake (which I have kept cruising as a look-out vessel between the Galloway and Kingston ever since the ice broke up) having on the evening before yesterday, run close into Kingston and slewed her colors, which were answered by the enemy's fleet and batteries—the 100 feet lay moored off the town with all sails bent and top gallant yards across—a number of boats appeared to be ready—one only of the new ships had her lower masts in, the other appeared to be preparing to take masts in, sir, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

Hon. Wm. Jones, ISAAC CHAUNCEY, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

From the same to the same.

U. S. Ship General Pike, Sackett's Harbor, April 27, 1814.

SIR—The night of the 25th inst. two of our guard boats fell in with three of the enemy's boats in this bay. Lieut. Dudley (the officer of the guard) hailed and was answered, "guard boat" this, however, not being satisfactory, he repeated the hail, but was not answered, finding that the strange boats were attempting to cut him off from the shore, he fired upon them; the enemy, laying upon their oars a short time, pulled in towards Bull Rock Point, without returning the fire. The boats returned to us, and got a reinforcement of boats; but nothing more was seen of the enemy that night.

Yesterday morning I directed both shores of Sherman's Bay to be examined, to see whether the enemy had not secreted himself in some of the small creeks. Nothing however was discovered, but six barrels of powder, found in the water near the shore, where our guard-boats fired on the enemy; these barrels were all slung in such a manner, that one man could take two across his shoulders and carry them; each barrel had a hole bored in the head of about an inch diameter, with a wooden plug in it; these barrels of powder were evidently fitted for the purpose of blowing our large ship up, if the enemy could have got in undiscovered, by placing them under the ship's bottom and putting a piece of slow match or port-fire in the hole in the head, which would burn a sufficient time to allow the parties to escape before the fire would communicate to the powder; this also accounts for the enemy not returning the fire of our boats, for, having so much powder in her, was apprehensive of accidents, which no doubt would have induced her to be prepared to return the fire, if she had intended to have succeeded even if she had eluded our guard boats (which there are two lines of) for, independent of the above, the enemy is moored across the large ship's stern, within 20 yards, and her guns loaded with canister and bags

AN ACT

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

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That courts martial, to be composed of militia officers alone, for the trial of militia drafted, detached, and called forth for the service of the United States, whether acting in conjunction with the regular forces or otherwise, shall, when necessary, be appointed, held and conducted in the manner prescribed by the rules and articles of war for appointing, holding and conducting courts martial for the trial of delinquents in the army of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in all cases in the militia, where an offence is punishable by stoppage of pay or by imposing a fine, limited by the amount of pay, the same shall be taken to have relation to the monthly pay existing at the time the offence was committed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any delinquent directed to be summoned to appear before a court martial neglect or refusal to obey the orders of the president of the United States in any of the cases recited in the first, second, third and fourth sections of the act, entitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and to repeal the act now in force for those purposes," passed February twenty-eighth, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, shall be absent when any non-commissioned officer shall call to summon him, it shall be a sufficient summons of such delinquent if the non-commissioned officer leaves a copy of the summons or a written notice thereof, signed by him, with some person of suitable age and discretion, at the usual place of abode of such delinquent at least ten days previous to the day of appearance. And in the case of the non-appearance of such delinquent, the court martial may proceed with his trial in the same manner as if he had appeared and pled not guilty to the charge exhibited against him.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the president of any court martial for the trial of militia, if required, and upon his being duly satisfied that such testimony is material to the trial, to issue his precept directed to any person to be summoned to attend, commanding him or her attendance at such court to testify for or against the person to be tried, as the case may be, and any witness having been duly summoned, and failing to appear, without a reasonable excuse, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the United States, by bill, plaint, or information, in any court of competent jurisdiction. And if any witness when called upon for that purpose shall refuse to testify, or shall behave with contempt to the court, or if any other person shall use any menacing words, signs, or gestures in presence thereof, or shall cause any riot or disorder therein, it shall be lawful for such court to punish every such offender by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of carrying into execution the sentence, judgment or order of any such court martial, for any of the offences specified in the last clause of the preceding section of this act, it shall be lawful for the court to issue an order to any commissioned officer of militia not below the rank of captain, commanding him to carry the same into effect by military force, which duty it shall be to obey the same, and execute the order accordingly.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That on the trial of delinquents, for offences not capital, by any such court martial, the defendant, if not taken before a justice of the peace or other person authorised to take affidavits to be read in any court of record in the state where the same shall be taken may be read in evidence, provided the prosecutor and person accused are present at taking the same, or are duly notified thereof. And further that the returns of captains or other commanding officers of companies, of delinquents drafted or ordered into the service of the United States, who shall have refused or neglected to enter the same, sworn to as aforesaid, shall be competent evidence of the facts therein contained.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall wilfully swear before any such court martial, or in any affidavit or deposition taken as aforesaid, he or she shall be adjudged to be guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, and shall be indicted, tried and punished accordingly, by any court of competent jurisdiction in the state where such offence shall be committed.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the militia when called into the service of the United States by virtue of the before recited act, may, if in the opinion of the president of the United States the public interest require it, be compelled to serve for a term not exceeding six months after their arrival at the place of rendezvous in any one year.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That regimental chaplains in the militia, which have been or shall be called into the service of the United States, shall receive the same monthly pay and rations as a captain of infantry, with the addition of forage for one horse, and whenever called into the service of the United States, division quarter-masters shall be entitled to the pay, emoluments and allowances of deputy quarter-master general; brigade quarter-masters to the pay, emoluments and allowances of assistant deputy quarter-master general; and regimental quarter-masters to the pay and emoluments of a lieutenant of infantry, and sixteen dollars per month in addition thereto, and forage for one horse; division inspectors shall be entitled to the pay, emoluments and allowances of a lieutenant colonel of infantry; brigade majors to the pay, emoluments and allowances of a major of infantry; aids-de-camp to brigadier generals to the pay, emoluments and allowances of a captain of infantry, with an addition of sixteen dollars per month, and forage for one horse.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the expenses incurred or to be incurred by marching the militia of any state or territory of the United States to their places of rendezvous, in pursuance of a requisition of the President of the United States, or which shall have been or may be incurred in cases of calls made by the authority of any state or territory which shall have been or may be approved by him, shall be adjusted and paid in like manner as the expenses incurred after their arrival at such place of rendezvous on the requisition of the President of the United States. Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be considered as authorizing any species of expenditure previous to arriving at the place of rendezvous, which is not provided by existing laws to be paid for after their arrival at such place of rendezvous.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where a brigade of militia shall be called forth for actual service, it shall be the duty of the brigade major of such brigade to inspect and muster the same, and sign the muster rolls, conformably to the provisions of the act entitled "An act more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States." If less than a brigade be called forth, then it shall be the duty of a brigade major of the militia, wherein such militia may rendezvous, to inspect and muster the same, and sign the muster rolls: two musters to be made in the manner aforesaid, one on the assembling and the other on the discharge of such militia. If there should be no brigade major in the vicinity, the commanding officer may direct any officer under the rank of lieutenant colonel, whether of the regular troops or militia, to inspect and muster the militia so called forth.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That any commissioned officer, musician or private of the militia of the United States, who shall have committed an offence while in the actual service of the United States, may be tried and punished for the same, although his term of service may have expired, in like manner as if he had been actually in the service of the United States.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That this act be continued in force for and during the present war, and no longer.

LANGDON CHEYVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives. E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate. April 18, 1814—Approved. JAMES MADISON.

COLUMN TURNING.

THE Subscriber will engage to execute all kinds of turning in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice, from the smallest size up to a column twenty feet long and any circumference. Cabinet-makers from the neighbouring towns can see a sample of my turning at any time.

ANDREW WOODS, Charles-Town, May 5, 1814.

FOR SALE, A TIGHT CARRIAGE.

With a new set of HARNESS. For terms apply to the subscriber near Charles-Town, Jefferson County, Virginia.

J. JOSEPH CRANE.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

THE 2d Battalion of the 55th Regiment commanded by Major James Hite, is ordered to muster at Charles-Town, on Saturday the 14th of May, and on Saturday the 21st of May the first battalion commanded by Major Van Rutherford, is ordered to muster at Shepherd's-Town.

JOSEPH CRANE, Lieut. Col. Com. 55th Regt. V. M. May 5.

Stray Mare.

CAME to the subscriber's farm, near Charles-Town, some time in April last, a sorrel mare, 14 hands high, about seven years old, a small star in her forehead, about all round. Appraised at forty dollars. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WALTER SHIRLEY. May 5, 1814.

Public Sale.

Agreeable to the last will and testament of James Strodes, dec'd. will be sold, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house of Henry Bedinger, in Berkeley County, on Saturday the 21st inst. two NEGRO MEN and a Mulatto LAD—And on Monday the 23rd inst. will be sold, in like manner, on the premises, that large and commodious BRICK HOUSE and a Saw Mill, in Shepherd's-Town, occupied by Mr. James Lane. The terms will be made known at the times of sale.

HENRY BEDINGER, ABRAHAM SHEPHERD, Ex'rs. May 5, 1814.

FOR SALE, A TRACT OF LAND.

IN Berkeley County, on Back Creek, containing 36 acres on the neck horse road, this tract has upwards of 100 acres of creek bottom, consisting of corn and meadow lands is well watered, has on it two good dwelling houses, a Barn, &c. the upland produces excellent wheat, three fourths of this tract is wood land, and is thought superior to any on the creek as a stock farm, having extensive summer range for cattle; it would suit well to divide into two farms. Price ten dollars per acre.

ALSO, a tract of 450 acres, two miles from the above; is unimproved, lies contiguous to Paul Taylor's saw-mill, is valuable chiefly on account of its timber. Price one dollar per acre.

ALSO, a tract of 536 acres adjoining the 450 acre tract, and including several branches of brush creek—This land is also unimproved, and well timbered. Price one dollar per acre.

Mr. James Magoven, of Kentucky, by special letter of attorney, has empowered me to sell and convey the above lands—the original patents are in my possession, and will show these lands to any person desirous to purchase.

HENRY BEDINGER, Berkeley County, May 5, 1814.

Double Flint Glass, JUST OPENED.

QUART, PINT, HALF PINT, GILL, and HALF GILL, } TUMBLERS. PINT and HALF PINT, } DECANTERS.

WINE GLASSES, BOWLS, PITCHERS, &c. As they are scarce those that want had better apply immediately.

JAMES S. LANE, Shepherd's-Town, April 16, 1814.

BAR IRON. HUMPHREYS & KEYS,

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

ON HAND GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CASTINGS, CROWLEY AND BUSTERED STEEL, WROUGHT AND CUT NAILS, FIRST CHOICE IMPERIAL } FEAS, YOUNG IRON.

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

CLOVER SEED.

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

JAMES S. LANE, Shepherd's-Town, March 3.

PLASTER PARIS

Abundance has lately been discovered in the vicinity of Berkeley County—Many are of opinion it will answer every purpose, by putting a larger quantity on, than of the Imported Plaster.

Come and see!

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF Superfine Cloths, Home-made Tow and Cassimeres, Flax Linen, Marseilles Vesting, Twilled Bags, Gambrie Muslins, Shoe Thread, Calicoes, FLAX, Irish-Linens, Spun Cotton Yarn or Mens' and Womens' all numbers, Silk and Cotton Spinning Cotton, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO—1,000 Pieces India Muslin, of different qualities, 2,500 Gallons first quality Maryland WHISKEY, distilled by Andrew Kinehart, of noted fame for making real good Whiskey, Old Madeira and Port Wine, with all other kinds of WINES and other LIQUORS, Rice, Groceries, Baints, Medicines, Oil and Dye Stuffs, Hard-Ware—Queens', Glass, China and Pottery's Ware, &c.

Seal and Upper Leather, Nice Skirting for Sallars, Galf and Hogs' Skins, French and American Fair Tops, Boat Legs, Bar Iron, Castings, Real Rowley Steel, English Hardware and Country Litter, Anvils and Vices, Jackscrews, Hoop Iron, Nails, &c.

The greater part of which were laid in before the declaration of war, and (while most articles are both scarce and dear 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.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received and just finished opening

A LARGE QUANTITY OF FANCY GOODS; Which have been lately purchased for cash in Philadelphia, and selected from the latest arrivals—

CONSISTING IN PART, OF ELEGANT damask SILK SHAWLS, Levantine Silks, Fancy Ribbons, Black and Changeable Lustrings, White Satin and Mantuas, Fine Linen Cambric Hemkerchiefs, Fashionable Split Straws, Silk, and Cotton Velvets, Bonnets, Knotted Counterpanes very large and handsome, Cheap Irish Linens, Fancy Muslins of all kinds, Cheap Gambrie's, Calicoes and Chintzes, 10 Bales of India Muslin, a large assortment of Mens' and Boys' Shoes, Ladies' Morocco and Kid Slippers, Looking Glasses, &c. &c. all of which are now offered for sale on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

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

ALSO—HOG SKINS, Bar-Iron and Castings, Jack screws, Smith's Vices, Nails, Philadelphia finished Calf Skins, Boot Lays and Ear Tops, Plated Stirrup Irons and Bridle Bits, Home-made Linen, Twilled Bags, &c. &c.

JOINERS' PLANES. A quantity of Joiner's Planes, Rules, Squares and Plane Bits. The highest price in Cash is given for good Clean Flax-Seed.

SELBY & SWEARINGEN, Shepherd's-Town, April 7.

CARDING MACHINE.

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

WALKER & FRELER, April 7.

Stray Heifer.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation last Decem. ber, an estray heifer, about two years old, red horns, a crop in the right ear, white face, with red about both eyes, white under the belly, and three white legs.—The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

RICHARD HARDESTY, Jefferson County, April 28.

HENRY GOOD, PUMP MAKER,

TAKES the method of informing the public, that he has commenced the above business, in Charles-Town, near Mr. Henry Hays, where he is ready to execute any order in his line on the shortest notice and in the best manner. He will also bore pipes for the conveyance of water under ground.

April 28. WHEREAS my wife Catharine has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, I hereby forewarn all persons from crediting her debts on my contract from this date.

JOHN WOMELDORFF, April 28, 1814.

TO BE RENTED FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

THAT well known and long established stand, in Charles-Town, Jefferson County, Va., belonging to the representatives of Thomas Flagg, deceased, and which has been for several years past in the occupancy of Mr. Robert Fulton—postponed by the death of the said Mr. Flagg, to the 1st day of April next. For particulars apply to the subscriber living in East. of Charles-Town.

JOSEPH HYNOR, February 24.

ESTRAY MARE.

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

A. DAVENPORT, April 28.

JESSE PENNELL, take notice, that on the 21st day of May next, at Robert Burt's Tavern, in Charles-Town, we shall take the depositions of Nathan Haines, and Orlin Grubb, which will be taken in evidence upon the trial of a suit in Chancery, depending in the superior court of Jefferson, in which you are complainant, and we as executors of William Grubb, are defendants.

JOHN HAINES, JOHN HAINES, JOHN HAINES, April 14.

FOR SALE, A VERY VALUABLE FARM.

In Jefferson County, Virginia, about three miles from Charles-Town.

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

RICHARD BAYLOR, March 10, 1814.

FOR SALE, MILLS AND LAND.

desirably situated on the waters of Rappahannock river, Virginia.

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

April 14. THE Subscriber informs the public, that he has erected, and has now in operation, a complete set of CARDING MACHINES at Colonel Griffin Taylor's mill in Frederick County, about 8 miles from Charles-Town, 4 from Battle-Town, and 5 from Snickers-Ferry. The terms of Carding will be eight cents per pound; and it will be expected that one pound of grease will be sent with every ten pounds of wool, unless it is greased before it is sent. It will be to the advantage of those who send their wool to have their wool carded by a machine, to send it as early as possible; as it not only cards better early in the season, but there is a greater certainty of its being speedily and punctually done, than in the fall, when the weather is generally a great gross of business. The subscriber will also have in operation by the first of May, another set of Carding Machines at the mill (formerly Dorsey's) now belonging to Col. Griffin Taylor and others, at Little's Falls, on the Shenandoah River, about 4 miles from Charles-Town, and the same distance from Harper's Ferry. From the excellence of his machinery, and the strict attention and punctuality with which he and his business will be executed, he hopes that he will receive and merit the encouragement of the public.

JOHN HOGELEND, April 21, 1814. P. S. Merino wool, as well as that of the Cotswold sheep will be carded in the best manner. But it would be preferred that the former should be first unwashed, unless the proper manner of washing it, is understood.

BLANK ATTACHMENTS

For sale at this Office.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is \$10 Dollars a year; one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks to non-subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent publication, and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.—Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid.

MARCHING OF TROOPS.

RICHMOND, MAY 8.

To those who love their country, whose feelings are cordially enlisted on the side of independence, and who exult with conscious pride at beholding the evidences of her strength and resources, there can scarcely be a sight more pleasing than the fine companies of mountaineers now almost daily passing through this city to the defence of the seaboard. They look so healthy, hearty and robust, and they march in with so cheerful an aspect, that it is truly gratifying to see them pass.

Conformably to the intention we some weeks ago expressed, of noticing periodically the different corps of volunteers and militia who should march by the way of Richmond to Norfolk and Hampton, we have procured the following statement.

List of troops marched by this post to Norfolk, since the 31st March, 1814, applied, and transported by Joseph Wheaton, A. D. Q. M. General.

Capt. Henry St. Dixon, Riflemen, Washington County, 47 Wm. Smith, Infantry, do. 38 L. J. Poindeexter, artillery, Louisa, 53 A. W. Woodson, do. Prince Edward, 83 W. Sale, Cavalry, Amherst, 51 M'Mullen, Infantry, Rockbridge, 68 J. Dickson, do. do. 79 J. W. Bailey, artillery, Shenandoah, 61 J. Richardson, Infantry, Frederick, 58 Thomas Gramer, do. do. 83 James Rowland, do. Rotteter, 96 William Gregory, do. Berkeley, 103 Lieut. Davenport, do. Jefferson, 108 William Cackly, do. Bath, 34

Total number, 1004

The manner in which these troops are marched from the mountains, is worthy of attention. From the moment of their being inspected and mustered in their own districts, they are by previous instructions from the United States' quarter master department established here, provided for and marched at the expense of the general government. This arrangement prevents the necessity of impressing private property on the road, and takes away all pretext for molesting or incommoding the inhabitants, as was formerly done. Thus not only the cause of dissatisfaction with the government, is removed, but by the simplicity and excellence of the regulation, all confusion and misunderstanding in settling the accounts of expenditure on the march are effectually done away, and an immense saving of public money is produced. It will scarcely be credited, perhaps, but it is nevertheless true, that after including every disbursement on account of provisions, transportation of men and officers' baggage, with every other incidental charge, the expense of marching the Virginia troops on the plan now pursued, has not yet averaged more than 25 cents per day for each man. If in other districts, the same economical and judicious course is pursued: nothing can be more absurd than the exaggerated stories we sometimes hear of extravagancy and waste in the expenses of the army.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Leonard Town, Md. May 3. On Wednesday last, a part of the enemy's squadron, consisting of a 74 (perhaps the Dragon, capt. Barrie), and three large schooners, entered the Potomac as high as Montebello, the seat of Major Sommerville. Some barges endeavored to burn a vessel in Britain's Bay, but were repelled by the militia; they afterwards took possession of Blackstone's and St. George's Islands, for the purpose of watering; on Sunday another ship and brig came into the river, and at sun set last evening (Monday) they were all un-

BRITISH ACCOUNT OF THE DEFEAT OF THE ALLIES.

[From a Bermuda paper of the 13th of April.] Foreign Office, London, Feb. 24, 1814. BULLETIN.

The Hon. F. Robinson arrived this morning at this office, with despatches, of which the following is an abstract: Sir Charles Stewart, in a dispatch dated at Chatillon, the 12th instant, incloses reports from Col. Lowe, of the preceding operations of the army under Marshal Blucher, up to the 12th inst. inclusive.

Gen. D'York attacked Chalons on the 5th Feb. which surrendered by capitulation; Marshal Macdonald retiring over the Marne in the direction of Meaux: he had with him the corps of Sebastiani and Arrighi, besides his own.

On the 6th, Marshal Blucher's head quarters were at Sandron. On the 8th they were moved from Vertus to Stoges, Gen. Sacken being then at Montmirail, Gen. D'York at Chateau Thierry, and Gen. Kleist at Chalons, the whole advancing upon the army of Macdonald, who was retiring with one hundred pieces of artillery. On the evening of the 8th, Marshal Blucher's head quarters were again removed to Vertus, on the report of a Russian regiment having been attacked at Baye.—The advanced posts of D'York from Dormont, and of Sacken from Montmirail, now reached as far as Chateau Thierry and La Porte sons Soarre.

In the afternoon of the 10th, the Russian corps of Asulief being at Champanbert, was attacked by a very superior force of the enemy from Sezanne, and after an obstinate resistance, was compelled to retire after considerable loss. On the 11th, Marshal Soult's head quarters were at Bergeres. On that day the corps of Sacken and D'York marched upon Montmirail against the enemy. A severe engagement ensued for several hours, both armies remaining in their positions; Gen. Sacken lost four guns; the hottest part of the action was in the village of Marchais, which was taken and retaken three times.

The enemy was 30,000 strong under Bonaparte. On the 12th Sacken was at Chateau Thierry, and D'York at Biffert: Marmont with the 6th corps, at Etoges. On the same day, Marshal Blucher, with the corps of Kleist and Kossitzwitz, were in position at Bergeres.

Duplicates of subsequent dispatches from Col. Lowe, to Sir C. Stewart have been brought by Mr. Robinson, from the 13th to the 17th inclusive.

On the 17th, Marshal Blucher's head quarters at Champanbert. He had advanced from Bergeres to attack Marshal Marmont at Etoges, who had about nine or ten thousand men. The enemy gradually retired, and several brisk attacks were made upon his rear, particularly by the Cossacks. The pursuit continued from Etoges to beyond Champanbert. The enemy bivouacked in front at Fromentiers. In the mean time Bonaparte marched from Chateau Thierry, from whence generals D'York and Sacken had retired behind the Marne. The 14th, Marmont retired from Fromentiers near of extravagancy and waste in the expenses of the army.

der way standing down the Chesapeake. About noon, yesterday, there was a severe skirmish between the barges with two privater schooners, and the Westmoreland militia, near Picoatone—the fire continued with great vivacity for at least an hour, after which the boats retired.

Gen. Blucher's whole loss on these days is estimated at 3,500 men, killed, wounded and prisoners; that of the enemy is stated to have been very great, as he was exposed to a tremendous fire of artillery, in which Blucher was superior. Gen. Blucher subsequently retired to Chalons, where he was joined on the 18th by generals Sacken and Von York.—Part of Gen. Winzingerode's corps had carried Soissons by assault, taking two generals and about 3000 men; General Winzingerode was himself at Rheims. Counts Langerson and St. Priest were rapidly advancing to join Marshal Blucher, whose whole army would speedily be united at Chalons, ready to resume the offensive.

Lord Burghersh writes from Troyes, on the 13th and 16th of February. The town of Sens was taken by assault on the 11th by the prince royal of Wurtemberg, who immediately marched on Bray by Pont-sur-Yonne. On the 9th, Count Hardegg attacked the rear of the enemy at Romilly and attacked them near St. Aubin and Marnay, and drove them upon Nogent, part of which was occupied by Count Hardegg on the 10th.

Count Wittgenstein having advanced towards Point-sur-Seine, Gen. Wrede towards Bray, the enemy abandoned the left of the Seine, and destroyed the bridges, which were re-established by the allies; and Gen. Wrede advanced towards Provins. Gen. Wittgenstein crossing at Point-sur-Seine, Gens. Bianchi and Giulay were at the same time marching on Montereau, and measures were taken to place the grand army on the left of the Seine, with the right at Mery, and the left at Montereau, with the corps of Gens. Wrede and Wittgenstein, and the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, at Provins and Villevoeuve.

On the 16th dispositions were made (on receiving intelligence that Marshal Blucher had repulsed the corps opposed to him, and was advanced beyond Etoges) to remove the head quarters to Bray, and the corps of Wrede and Wittgenstein by Naugis towards Melun, that of gen. Bianchi pressing upon Fontainebleau.

Mr. Robinson was officially acquainted, on his road to Troyes, that on the 17th instant Fontainebleau was taken by Counts Hardegg and Thurn, and gen. Platoff; the enemy lost some guns and prisoners, and the allied advanced posts were pushed on towards Paris.—On the 11th, Bonaparte attacked, with a large corps of cavalry, at Naugis, the advanced corps, under Count Pahlen, and drove it back with considerable loss both of men and artillery. Prince Schwartzberg then withdrew his army behind the Seine.

On the 19th the enemy made three desperate attacks upon the corps of the prince royal of Wurtemberg, posted at Montereau, and occupying the bridge at that place. He was repulsed with loss—the prince of Wurtemberg took some cannon. Late, however, in the evening, the attack was renewed, and the enemy succeeded in obtaining possession of the bridge, and it was understood that he had passed over a considerable part of his army.—The head quarters of prince Schwartzberg were to be at Troyes on the night of the 19th.

On the morning of the 29th Mr. Robinson passed through Marshal Blucher's whole army, from 50 to 60,000 strong, in admirable order. It was marching from Chalons to unite with the grand army. The head of the column was near Arcis-sur-Aube, and about 18 or 20 English miles from Troyes.

(Thus far the Official Bulletin.) LONDON, FEB. 26. We are concerned to state that the grand allied army has been defeated with considerable loss.

Bonaparte proceeded without delay to Troyes, where the allies were collected through this obstacle, and by opening a heavy fire of artillery and musquetry upon the cavalry, posted in a solid mass on the chaussee, he succeeded in his object. Upon reaching Etoges towards night, he was assailed by a body of infantry which had penetrated through the by-roads upon his flank and rear, but Gens. Kleist and Kausiwitz forced their way through this obstacle also, and took a position for the night at Bergeres.

Gen. Blucher's whole loss on these days is estimated at 3,500 men, killed, wounded and prisoners; that of the enemy is stated to have been very great, as he was exposed to a tremendous fire of artillery, in which Blucher was superior. Gen. Blucher subsequently retired to Chalons, where he was joined on the 18th by generals Sacken and Von York.—Part of Gen. Winzingerode's corps had carried Soissons by assault, taking two generals and about 3000 men; General Winzingerode was himself at Rheims. Counts Langerson and St. Priest were rapidly advancing to join Marshal Blucher, whose whole army would speedily be united at Chalons, ready to resume the offensive.

Lord Burghersh writes from Troyes, on the 13th