

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VII.]

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1814.

[No. 321.

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 force 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 repel invasions, 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. 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 may be 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.

W. 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.

JOSEPH CRANE.

May 5.

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 1st Battalion commanded by Major Van Rutherford, is ordered to muster at Shepherd's-Town.

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

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 small LOT, 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.

QUART, PINT, and HALF PINT, } DECANTERS.

WINE GLASSES, BOWLS, PITCHERS, &c.

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

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

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 BUSTER 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

Shepherd's-Town, March 3.

Come and see!

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

Soal and Upper Leather,
Nice Skirting for Sallers,
Galf and Hogs' Skins,
French and American Fair Tops,
Bnot Legs,
Bar Iron, Castings, Real Rowley Steel, English
Blistered 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 Balti-
more, 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 ar-
rivals—

—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
Straw, Silk, and Cotton Vestments, Knitted
Counterpanes very large and handsome, Cheap
Irish Linens, Fancy Muslins of all kinds, Cheap
Gambriks, Calicoes and Chintzes, 10 Bales of
India Muslin, a large assortment of Mens' and
Boys' Shirts, Ladies' Morocco and Kid Slippers,
Looking Glasses, &c. &c. all of which are now
on hand for sale on the most reasonable terms for
Cash.

SEASONED PLANK.

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

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

JOINERS' PLANES.

A quantity of Joiners' 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, no
horns, a crop in the right ear, white face, with
red about both eyes, white under the belly, and
three white legs.—The owner is desired to come
forward, prove property, pay charges, and take
her away.

RICHARD HARDESTY,
Jefferson County, April 28.

BLANK ATTACHMENTS

For sale at this Office.

HENRY GOOD,

PUMP MAKER,

TAKES the method of informing the public,
that he has commenced the above business,
where he is ready to execute any order in
the most short notice and in the best man-
ner under ground.

April 28.

CAUTION.

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

JOHN WOMELDORFF,
April 28, 1814.

TO BE RENTED

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
THAT well known and long established
stand, in Charles-Town, Jefferson County, Va.,
standing to the representatives of Thomas Flagg,
deceased, and which has been for several years
past in the occupancy of Mr. Robert Fulton—pos-
sion may be had on 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 Otrus 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 HAINESON,
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 com-
monly called the Rich Woods. This tract con-
tains three hundred and twenty acres, and is su-
perior 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 abun-
dantly supplied with fuel, and have never been known
to fail, a good dwelling house, with stone chimney,
and other convenient buildings—there is also
a small apple and peach orchard. Any person
wishing to purchase may know the terms by ap-
plying to the subscriber.

RICHARD BAYLOR,
March 10, 1814.

FOR SALE,

MILLS AND LAND,

desirably situated on the waters of Rappahannock,
Virginia.

A Mill, situated on the north branch of Rappa-
hannock river in the county of Colquhoun, about
28 miles above Fredericksburg, running 2 pair 6
feet burrs and 1 pair country stones, with all ne-
cessary machinery, newly built and in an excel-
lent state of repair, and in good farming order.
The mill is 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 kinde-
rably calculated for cotton and wool manufac-
tures, always affording an abundance of water for
breaking saw—the terms will be made easy. For
further information apply to the printer of the Re-
pository.

April 14.

Carding Machine.

THIS 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 sub-
scriber 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 Sie-
rrocks River, about 4 miles from Charles-Town,
and the same distance from Harpers-Ferry—
From the excellence of his machinery, and the
strict attention and punctuality with which he
business will be executed, he hopes that he will
receive and merit the encouragement of the pub-
lic.

JOHN HOGELEAND,
April 21, 1814.

P. S. Merino wool, as well as that of the Com-
mon sheep will be carded in the best man-
ner. But it would be preferred that the former should be
servicewashed, 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
per paid.

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 Châtillon, the 12th instant, incloses
reports from Col. Lowe, of the preced-
ing operations of the army under Mar-
shal Blucher, up to the 12th inst. inclu-
sive.

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 ad-
vancing 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 re-
port 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
Sarre.

In the afternoon of the 10th, the Rus-
sian corps of Asulief being at Champan-
bert, was attacked by a very superior
force of the enemy from Sezanne, and
after an obstinate resistance, was com-
pelled 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 po-
sitions; Gen. Sacken lost four guns; the
hottest part of the action was in the vil-
lage 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 Bifert:
Marmont with the 6th corps, at
Etoges. On the same day, Marshal
Blucher, with the corps of Kleist and
Kossitzwitz, were in position at Ber-
geres.

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 ad-
vanced from Bergeres to attack Marshal
Marmont at Etoges, who had about nine
or ten thousand men. The enemy gradu-
ally 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 Fro-
mentiers. 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
to Janvillers, where he was joined by
Bonaparte, who had made a forced
march in the night from Chateau Thi-
erry with the whole of his guards and a
large body of cavalry. A very severe
action now took place. Marshal Blucher's
force being very inferior in num-
bers, and particularly cavalry, his infantry
were formed into squares and determined
on a retreat. The enemy made the most
desperate attacks of cavalry upon these
squares, but were received with such un-
daunted firmness, that not one of them
was broken. After a very severe and
unequal contest, carried on during a re-
treat of nearly four leagues, Marshal
Blucher observed a large corps of cavalry
posted on the chaussee, in his rear near
Etoges. He resolved to force his way

der way standing down the Chesapeake.

About noon, yesterday, there was a se-
vere skirmish between the barges with
two privateer schooners, and the West-
moreland militia, near Picoatone—the fire
continued with great vivacity for at least
an hour, after which the boats retired.

[Nat. Int.]

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quarters were at Sandron. On the 8th
they were moved from Vertus to Stoges,<

GLORIOUS NEWS!

Charleston Gazette Office, Ten o'clock, A. M.

Extract of a letter from our correspondent, at Savannah, dated May 2, 1814.

The American brig PEACOCK, capt. Warrington, has adorned with another most brilliant laurel, the Naval History of our Country.

She captured three days since, near this Port, His Britannic Majesty's Sloop of War EPERVIER, of eighteen guns, but mounting Twenty Two, with a full complement of men, after an action of 40 minutes, the EPERVIER was commanded by Richard Wales. The prize is now coming up; and in half an hour will be opposite our City. The Peacock took out of the Epervier TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SPECIE; and ordered her in for this port. Lieut. Nicholson is the prize master.

The Epervier had 8 men killed, and between 30 and 40 wounded; and is much damaged in rigging, sails and hull—her first Lieutenant had his right arm & thigh shot off—he is on board the prize. The Peacock's loss was trifling, only 3 wounded, none killed. No damage done to her hull at all, and very little to her rigging.

The Epervier was built in 1812; and I am told by gentlemen who have been on board of her, that she is a fine elegant vessel—She had orders to engage any American sloop of war.

The Peacock's damage was so trivial that she has proceeded on her cruise.—Capt. Warrington did not deem it necessary to come into port. I have given you as far as I have been able to learn, the particulars of this brilliant action—to-morrow we shall hear more of it.

Extract of another letter to a Gentleman in this City.

It is said the Epervier was fitted out in London expressly for the purpose of taking some of the American Sloops of War. The bet is at Lloyd's is reported to have been 3 to 1 in her favor.

In addition to the multiplied evidence of the capture of the Epervier, a letter has been received in Baltimore, from an officer of the United States corvette Adams, at Savannah, which confirms beyond the possibility of doubt, the arrival of the captured prize, in that port.

OFFICIAL NAVAL LETTERS.

Copy of a letter from the Navy Agent at Savannah to the Secretary of the Navy. Navy Agent's Office, Savannah, 2d May, 1814.

SIR—I have the pleasure to inform you that the British sloop of war Epervier, Wales late master, arrived last evening at Tybe, a prize to the American sloop of war Peacock, Capt. Warrington. She was taken after an action of 40 minutes, during which 8 of her men were killed and several wounded, among whom is her first Lieutenant, who lost his right leg and arm.

The Peacock had only 3 men wounded. She took on board the prize \$200,000 in specie.

Lieut. Nicholson is prize officer. I have the honor to be, &c. A. S. BULLOCK, Navy Agent.

Hon. William Jones, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Charles Morris, commanding U. S. S. Adams, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated May 2, 1814.

I have the pleasure to inform you that a fine brig of 18 guns, prize to the U. S. S. Peacock, anchored here this morning. She is much shattered in her hull and damaged in her rigging, having fought 45 minutes—her loss 8 killed and 15 wounded—the Peacock 2 slightly wounded. She was chased on the 30th April by a frigate, but escaped by running close in shore in the night. Lt. Nicholson, prize master, will forward you a more detailed account of this handsome affair.

Copy of a letter from Lt. Nicholson to the Secretary of the Navy, Savannah, May 1st, 1814.

SIR, I have the honor of informing you of my arrival here in late His Britannic Majesty's brig Epervier, of eighteen 32 pound carronades, Capt. Wales, captured by the sloop Peacock, on Friday morning the 29th, off Cape Carnaveral, after an action of 45 minutes, in which time she was much cut up in hull, spars, rigging and sails, with upwards of five feet wa-

ter in her hold, having the advantage of the weatherage.

She has lost 8 killed and 15 wounded, among the latter her first lieutenant, who has lost his arm. I am happy to say the Peacock received no material injury—her fore-yard and 2 men slightly wounded—she received not one shot in her hull. The brig had upwards of \$100,000 on board.

I have the honor to be, &c. JOHN B. NICHOLSON, The Hon. William Jones.

Copy of a letter from Gen. Morris, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated U. S. Ship Adams, April 29, 1814.

SIR—Having passed the enemy in Lynhaven on the night of the 11th of January last, I steered to the northward of Bermuda and crossed the Atlantic, between 22 and 30 degrees N. On the 29th Jan. captured an English schooner from Malaga to Halifax, with a cargo of wine, oil and fruit, which we burnt, as we likewise did another schooner from Newfoundland to Grenada, with a cargo of fish and oil, captured on the 9th February.

On the 4th March, captured a small schooner boat under Cape Mount, on the coast of Africa, with a little rice and camwood on board—twenty leagues east of Cape Palmas we captured on the 11th March, the brig Rocbuck, of London, with a small quantity of ivory, a quantity of palm oil, and various other articles.—After destroying her armament and cargo, we paroled our prisoners, and gave them the brig as a cartel to Sierra Leone.

After a long chase on the 25th March, the last four hours of which was in thick weather, we captured the English India ship Woodbridge, with a cargo of rice and dye woods, but had barely taken possession of her, when the weather cleared up, and we discovered a fleet of 25 sail immediately to windward of us and two ships of war standing for us; we were compelled to abandon the prize with precipitation and attended to our own safety till 11 A. M. the next day, when they gave over the chase and returned to the fleet.

I close the paroles signed by the prisoners. I am, with great respect, your obedient servant, C. MORRIS.

Hon. WILLIAM JONES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Blakeley to the Secretary of the Navy, dated U. S. ship Wasp, At sea, 3 P. M. 1st May, 1814.

SIR, I have the pleasure to inform you we sailed this day at four P. M. from Portsmouth, N. H. and have now a fine breeze at North West. From the specimen of the sailing of this ship since leaving port, I entertain the most favorable presages of her future performances. I shall keep you informed of my proceeding by every proper opportunity.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obt. servant, J. BLAKELEY.

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

Copy of a letter from Commodore Chauncey, to the Secretary of the Navy, U. S. ship General Pike, Sackett's Harbor, May 1, 1814.

SIR, I am happy to have it in my power to inform you that the U. S. ship Superior was launched this morning, without accident.

The Superior is an uncommon beautiful, well built ship, something larger than the President, and could mount 64 guns, if it was thought advisable to put as many upon her. This ship has been built in the short space of eighty days, and when it is taken into view, that two brigs of 500 tons each have also been built, rigged and completely fitted for service since the first of February, it will be acknowledged that the mechanics employed on this station have done their duty.

I have the honor to be, &c. ISAAC CHAUNCEY, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

CRUIZE OF THE ADAMS. An officer on board the U. S. corvette Adams, Captain Morris, writes the following to his friend in Baltimore, under date of April 30, off Savannah.

"On the 19th Jan. weighed anchor from Point Look Out, and stood down the bay in a strong N. E. gale, with a heavy snow. At 10 A. M. struck on Fork Pit, but fortunately got off without any injury. At 1, A. M. cleared the

Capes and stood to sea, still blowing fresh from N. E. having passed the enemy's squadron, (of which we saw 3 large ships) without hull musket shot, at anchor and doubt asleep. On the 24th Jan. spoke two Russian ships from the United States.—26th, spoke a Portuguese brig—29th, burnt British schooner Prince Regent from Malaga, for Halifax, carp fruit, wine and oil, which was worth 17,000 dollars—9th February, burnt British schr. Industry, from Newfoundland, for Grenada, valued at 18,000 dollars.—March 4, on the coast of Africa, took a cargo of rice on board from a small sloop, and let her go. March 11, on the same coast captured the British brig Roc Buck, vessel and cargo worth 25,000 dollars— took a few tons of ivory of her, destroyed the rest of her cargo, consisting of palm oil, dry goods, &c. and paroled the prisoners in her.—25th, took an English East-India-man, the Woodbridge, by name, & would have made a glorious blaze of her, if bad luck had not sent a fleet of 25 sail of men of war and Indiamen to her rescue, just as she struck her colors. We escaped that fleet with difficulty.—April 26, chased a sloop from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. when we came up with her—she proved to be the Clara, of Baltimore—her capt. was much disappointed by being overhauled by a square rigged vessel.—Yesterday we made the land, after a cruise of 101 days, (part of which we were on short allowance,) after running over a course of 12,000 miles. As soon as we have victualled, we shall be off again.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Decatur to the Secretary of the Navy, dated New London, May 6th, 1814.

"The enclosed, No. 2, is the copy of a note I addressed to Captain Capel of his B. M. S. La Hogue, on the subject of Bernard O'Brien, a native citizen of the United States. In the boat that bore the flag of truce to the La Hogue, the father of the man in question went. Capt. Capel would not permit him to see his son—he directed my officer to inform me that he would answer my despatch the next day, since when I have not heard from him."

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NEW-LONDON, May 4.

The petit guerre of the Sound has been extremely lively for the last week. Thursday two sloops were captured close in with Saybrook, and a schooner ran on shore.

Same day, the wreck of the smack Pully, Jones master, drifted on shore near the Light House. Every thing was gone above deck, and the deck destroyed.—She had evidently been taken by the English. Besides Mr. Jones, there were on board two men belonging to this place.

Sawyer's smack mentioned in our last, was given up; and her little cargo, Wednesday last, a sloop from New York, Forsyth, master, belonging here, was chased on shore near Mill-Point, and abandoned by the crew; leaving a Mrs. Howard, of this place, and an English woman, passengers, on board. The barges took off the last, and left Mrs. H. It was apparent the enemy intended the destruction of the vessel and cargo, but in consequence of the urgent entreaty, and distressing situation of Mrs. H. they left the vessel as they found her. The English woman said she was the wife of a Doctor who was at New-London, and going to Bermuda in a cartel. A few nights previous an Englishman of that description and a Lieut. who put up at Brown's Coffee House, stole a boat belonging to a poor citizen and went off to the blockading squadron.

Lieut. Rogers, of the Macedonian with a part of the crew of that frigate, arrived at New York on Wednesday last, in the packet Juno, Howard, from this port. On Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock, seven packets and smacks with the residue of the crew of the Macedonian and part of the crew of the U. States, under the direction of Lieuts. Hendry and Hamilton, and other officers, left here for New York, with a fine fair breeze, and probably reached the narrows last night.

A frigate and a sloop of war lay about four miles from the Light House, and two 74's and a brig in Gardiner's Bay, in view of our little fleet, without making an attempt to intercept them; a circumstance so surprising and inexplicable by us. The Superb of 74 guns, Capt. C. Parker went into Gardiner's Bay on Wednesday last, where she now lies.

"Better late than never."—By order of his Excellency Gov. Smith, signal poles are erecting along the coast and contiguous, to spread with expedition the information of invasion by the enemy. We sincerely rejoice that a measure so necessary should, even after a year's talk, be at last carried into execution.

Part of a letter from a gentleman at Vergennes, (Vt.) to the Editor of the American, dated 25th April, 1814. "Being on the spot, I have it in my power to give you a true statement of our fleet on Lake Champlain. It consists of a new ship which mounts 80 guns on one deck, 32 pounders; a sloop of 12 18 pounders; 2 sloops, carrying 8 and 12 and 18 pounders; 2 do. carrying 6 and 18 do. and ten row galleys carrying two heavy guns each.—This fleet will be able to go into action by the 10th of May.

"The British fleet from the best information I can obtain, consists of a new brig carrying 18 12 pounders; 4 sloops carrying from 6 to 10 guns; and 12 row galleys. "From this statement, I am inclined to believe, that our fleet will command the Lake this summer.—Commodore M'Donough and his men, anxiously wish for a brush with the British fleet.—The crews of his vessels are all active young men, under proper discipline, and fit for their business.—What a difference between the Americans on land, and the Americans on water!"

Waterstown, April 27. From Sackett's Harbor, April 25. The most lively emotions of joy, were this day manifested by the troops and citizens of this place, on learning, the arrival of that "excellent officer," Major Gen. Brown. His arrival was announced by a charge of cannon from all of the forts and park of artillery in the harbor.

The enemy on the Niagara frontier, at Fort George and York, on learning the approach of Gen. Brown, very prudently thought it advisable to clear out and hasten to their strong hold at Kingston, where the British forces are now chiefly concentrated. The dragoons have also arrived at the Harbor with the general.—His army is expected in a day or two. Sailors and marines are, in considerable numbers, daily arriving.

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THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, MAY 19.

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We have received no further accounts of the late victory said to have been gained by the troops under the command of Gen. Jackson, over the hostile Creek Indians, near the Hickory Ground.

The crew of the United States frigate President, have arrived at Philadelphia. They are intended to man the new and elegant Frigate Guerriere, which is to be commanded by commodore Rodgers.

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Ilands neutralized again.—St. Croix and St. Thomas have been recently given up by the English, and the Danish government re-established.

Richmond, April 30. GENERAL PORTER.—This veteran of the revolution, now grown grey in the military service of his country, and having passed through all the grades of promotion to his present rank of brigadier general, has been selected by government for the defence of Norfolk, and passed through this city to-day on his way thither. His long experience in the proper disposition and management of troops, will enable him to introduce such a system as may be best adapted to the number and description of the force placed under his command, and in the event of an attack on Norfolk, much may be confidently expected from the bold and decided energy of his character.

From the Nashville Clarion. MAJOR MONTGOMERY.—While we congratulate the nation on the success which has crowned our arms, it is with no small emotion that we record the untimely loss of the gallant M. J. Lemuel P. Montgomery, of the 9th regt. U. S. Infantry, in the battle of Telopiski. His loss will be deplored while departed greatness commands a tear. This was the first military exploit of our hero. He was a youth of about twenty five years of age, and had just attained a standard of eminence and distinction at the bar. Possessed of a mind bold and energetic, and a genius that had begun to expand itself in all the richness of intellectual refinement, with prospects in life the most alluring and flattering, he abandoned his professional pursuits for the more immediate service of his country, and sought for renown in the field of arms. Military distinction had been the subject of his reveries, and the pride of his ambition. From him the highest expectations were entertained; and his amiable and regular deportment through life excited the warmest interest in his success.

The great bravery was displayed in the tragic scene which closed his existence. He led on the assault at the head of his division, with a promptitude and decision of character which could not be surpassed. So soon as he reached the breast-works, with his pistol he dispatched an Indian on the opposite side—in the act of scaling the walls, he leaped, and called on his men to press on—at that instant he received a ball through his head, which immediately terminated his existence; a piteous smile reigned on his countenance, in the expiring moment of dissolution, the American Republic.

Another Montgomery has fallen! While virtue, patriotism and bravery are the pillars of immortality—the name of Montgomery will be cherished in the bosoms of the good and great, and be handed in posterity as one of the heroes of the American Republic.

FAVETTESVILLE, (N. C.) May 7. Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Charleston to another in this town, (who states it upon the authority of a gentleman in Savannah) dated May 3, 1814. "The British ship EPERVIER, having on board five hundred tons of merchandise, three Three Hundred Thousand Dollars was captured by the U. S. S. Peacock, on Friday morning the 29th of April, off Cape Carnaveral, after an action of 45 minutes, in which time she was much cut up in hull, spars, rigging and sails, with upwards of five feet wa-

ter in her hold, having the advantage of the weatherage. She has lost 8 killed and 15 wounded, among the latter her first lieutenant, who has lost his arm. I am happy to say the Peacock received no material injury—her fore-yard and 2 men slightly wounded—she received not one shot in her hull. The brig had upwards of \$100,000 on board.

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Copy of a letter from Capt. Blakeley to the Secretary of the Navy, dated U. S. ship Wasp, At sea, 3 P. M. 1st May, 1814.

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Savannah, May 2.

Arrived at this port on Saturday, the last falling letter of marque Steamer Atlas, Thompson commander, being the only American vessel left at Bordeaux, when the Grampus sailed.

Captain T. on his homeward passage took eight vessels, and 12 prisoners; among whom were 14 French and two English. It sailed from Bordeaux on the 14th March, and has not only fallen with the following extracts from the letter of his consignor at Bordeaux, while he was lying in the boat.

"The enterprise was constantly fighting, first about Troyes and then towards Rheims; his presence is necessary every where, for the Allies are pressing hard upon him. The latest accounts from Paris are very gloomy."

"The British are only 3 or 4 leagues from this city. The prefect, customs-house officers, &c. are off. A deputation is formed to await on the English the moment they present themselves, and it is expected they will march in to-morrow."

Capt. T. further informs that before he got out of one river, Bordeaux was actually invested by the combined armies, and that no resistance was made.

From the New-York National Advocate May 5. Hull's Trial.—We this day publish the proceedings on the trial of the late General Hull. It will be seen, that the court sentenced him to be shot, but recommended him to the mercy of the executive. The President has approved the sentence, and remitted the execution of it, ordering his name to be struck from the roll of the army. And we do not well see how the President could have done otherwise; but cannot refrain from expressing our surprise at the recommendation of the court. Responsibility is but a name, if revolutionary services and age are to screen from punishment crimes of so deep a dye as cowardice and unofficer-like conduct in a commanding general.

When it is considered how many privates have been shot—poor, ignorant, friendless men, for desertion, it will appear still more surprising, that it should have been thought expedient by a military tribunal, which should be above the little weaknesses of human nature, to spare the few remaining years of an officer, whose conduct has sacrificed thousands of innocent lives. It is not humanity to him—and it is cruelty to those who are to come after him, and who are to assume, what ought to be, the dread responsibility of commanding our armies. Such a proceeding partakes of the nervous character which has marked so much of the conduct of the war, and appears to us to be consistent neither with justice nor sound policy. It was but the other day, that a sentinel was shot at Charleston for sleeping on his post—and now the commander of an army is only struck from the roll—not for sleeping on his post, but for delivering that post to the enemy;—for passing his troops under the yoke, and laying open the whole frontier to the inroads of a savage and merciless invader. Where is the equality of such an administration of martial law, which should strike with the same relentless severity the high and the low? What must be its effects upon the discipline of the army, to preserve which is the sole object of military punishment?

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL. DISASTROUS INTELLIGENCE. NEW-YORK, May 12. The following distressing intelligence is copied from the Albany Register, of the 10th inst. which was received last evening by the steamer boat North River.

ANOTHER DISASTER. A gentleman who left Onondago on Sunday morning, and arrived in this city (Albany) last evening, informs that before he departed, a express arrived from the village of Oswego, with the melancholy information that about 1500 British troops had, on the 6th inst. made good their landing at Oswego—that the opposing force at Oswego did not exceed 2 or 300 men—that was taken as well as the village, together with a quantity of military stores, and a number of pieces of heavy ordnance—that the enemy then moved towards the Falls, where there were considerable quantities of military stores, with a design, no doubt of destroying them.

Our informant also adds, that the militia at Onondago were ordered out, and were about to march to Oswego.

By a gentleman from Utica, who arrived in the Steam boat last evening, we have received the following interesting verbal intelligence:—"On Thursday last, the 4th inst. about eleven o'clock, the British fleet under commodore Ewen, appeared off Oswego, in force 7 sail including three two masted and two brigs, and commenced an attack on the fort between 12 and 1 o'clock. After cannonading some time, an attempt was made to land a body of troops in two gun-boats and about twelve barges, which were repulsed by our Garrison. A second attempt was made in the course of the afternoon, under protection of the fleet, and proceeded within close gun shot of the fort, which again opened its fire upon the boats, and drove them back to the shipping, without the loss of a man on our side in either attack. This account was first told by a millshipman or clerk to Capt. Woolsey, of the Onondago, who was at Oswego Falls, to superintend the passage of the cannon and stores for the new vessels at Sackett's Harbor, but on the appearance of the British fleet were ordered up to Oswego with a party of sailors, to assist in defending the place, and were in the engagements on the evening after which the young man left the place for Utica.

Our informant further stated that the Lady of the Lake was chased by the enemy into Sackett's Harbor on Thursday, and that Gen. Castaner's new brig and two brigs, and the Commodore immediately got his squadron under way, in pursuit of the enemy, having with him the two new brigs. The frigate was launched on Sunday morning at night, and would be ready for sea in a few days, 49 of her guns have arrived, the remainder being on the way.

From the New York Gazette. HIGHLY IMPORTANT. One of the first mercantile houses in this city has received a letter from the supercargo of a neutral vessel, long passage from Gottenburg, of New-London, dated the 4th of May, which states that on that day they were boarded from the British ship Bulwark, 74, and informed, that they were directed from Bermuda, by the U. States (Commodore) to ordered the blockade of the whole of the New-England coast from Esopus to New Orleans. The captain further stated, that late accounts had been received from England, announcing that an ARMISTICE was agreed upon between Bonaparte and the Allies on the 5th of March, and that there would be a peace on the continent. A formidable force was preparing in England for this country.

The above vessel being short of provisions was going to Halifax.

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FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VII.]

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1814.

[No. 322.]

POETRY.

A KIND INVITATION.

"O, we would, if we could," say many men,
"Get married," but this sure, is sporting;
For I'm sure there's plenty of girls, and then,
Dear me! they don't want so much courting.
O, seek them, dear sirs, seek and woo,
They'd soon, if they might, fly to you.

Nay, gentlemen, don't be ashamed! no, no,
And don't be afraid—nay fear not;
Indeed it's no shame, and don't you all know,
'Tis but when you're silent we hear not,
O, why then, O, why don't you woo,
O, think, we must wait till you do.

I wish you'd all wed; for then I foresee,
My joys would defy fancy's summing;
I'm sure as I'm born there's a mate for me,
But O! he's so mighty long coming;
Will you come—will you come—O, do!
Sweet Sir! I would soon fly to you.

Al! thus, while you're trifling from day to day,
Nor pity nor thought your steps hasting,
I'm wailing and fretting my life away,
And my youth and my beauty wasting.
Will you come, will you come—O, do,
O, come! I'll be kind, come and woo.

THE LADIES' MAN.

No malice, no envy inspires
The bard, his advice to disclose;
The favor a fopling acquires
Will never disturb his repose.

Though sad, he must always seem gay,
Though restless, appear at his ease,
Must talk, when he's nothing to say,
And laugh, when there's nothing to please.

Must never look shy, nor afraid,
Approve of nonsensical clatter,
And smile at whatever is said,
Good, bad, or indifferent—no matter.

If Nancy says, "Cressus was poor,"
'Tis his to say "yes," and agree;
Or Harriot, "two threes are but four,"
"Correct, mam," just four they must be.

Should Julia remark, "it is hot,"
His answer must be, "it is so,"
If Mary observes "it is not,"
To her he consents, and says "no."

Would any dispose of his mind,
Bow, kneel, sigh, whimper and pray;
And hoodwink'd be led by the blind,
To such I have only to say—

Quit Paley, and study to please,
Read Chesterfield's system of laws;
And then you may bask at your ease,
In the sun-shine of female applause.

Double Flint Glass, JUST OPENED.

QUART,
PINT,
HALF PINT,
GILL,
HALF GILL,
TUMBLERS,
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.

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.
JOSEPH CRANE,
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, shod all round—Appraised to 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 Strode, dec'd. will be sold, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling-house of Henry Bedinger, in Berkeley County, on Saturday the 21st instant, two NEGRO MEN and a Mule to LAD—And on Monday the 23d inst. that large and commodious BRICK HOUSE and LOT, 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.

OBSERVE.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ immediately, Several Journeymen, who are competent to carry on the CHAIR and SPINNING WHEEL Making Business, to whom will be given constant employ and the best wages.
MATTHEW WILSON,
Charles-Town, May 12, 1814.

BARK WANTED.

CASH WILL BE PAID FOR
Chestnut, Spanish, and
Black Oak Bark,
delivered in Shepherd's-Town, (at Mr. John Kearsley's tan-yard) by John Jackson of the subscriber.
JOHN B. HENRY,
May 12, 1814.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public generally, that he has removed from his old stand to the house one door above Mrs. Wilzinger's tavern, and opposite to Mr. John Heiser's, where he intends carrying on the

Clock and Watch Making

Business, in all its various branches, and intends keeping a constant supply of
Silver and Jewellery Work
on hand. Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.
JOHN WOLTZ,
Shepherd's-Town, May 12, 1814.

CARDING MACHINE.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he has erected and has now in operation a complete new CARDING MACHINE, at his saw mill in Jefferson County, about a half mile from Isaac Strider's mill, about half a mile from Lee-Town, and five from Capt. Walpert's tavern. The terms of carding will be eight cents per pound, and it will be expected that one pound of clean grease will be sent with every ten pounds of wool, unless it is greased before it is sent, and all wool sent to the machine must be well picked and cleaned.
WILLIAM ROBERTS,
May 12, 1814.

NOTICE.

THE purchaser at the Sale of the personal estate of Robert Shirley, dec'd., are hereby notified, that their notes will become due on the 15th inst. of this month. It is much wanted, for the purpose of discharging the decedent's debts—and as the Subscriber (as administrator) has been sued in several instances to May court, it will become indispensably necessary for him to sue all those (who do not discharge their notes punctually) to the same court.
R. C. LEE, Adm'r of
Robert Shirley, dec'd.
May 12.

A HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust from Peter Smurr, to the subscriber, dated the 7th day of June, 1802, and recorded in the county court of Jefferson, for the purpose of securing the payment of a certain sum of money due from the said Smurr to Henry Bedinger, of another sum of money due from the said Smurr to John Haines, and of another sum of money due from the said Smurr to Jacob Bedinger, the subscriber will offer for sale, by public auction, on the premises, on Monday the 30th inst. at 12 o'clock, a part of a Lot of Land, situate fronting Prince's street in Shepherd's-Town, and county aforesaid. On the aforesaid part of a lot there is a frame dwelling house in which the said Smurr now resides. It is considered a good stand for a tradesman, being on a public part of said street. Persons wishing to suit themselves with a convenient stand for business, in this town may find it to their interest to attend the sale.

All the right and title of the said Peter Smurr, vested in the subscriber, by virtue of the aforesaid deed of trust, will be made to the purchaser, by JOHN MORROW,
Shepherd's-Town, May 12, 1814.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust from Ferdinand Fairfax, dated the 1st day of December, 1807, and recorded in the county court of Jefferson, to William Byrd Page, and the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money due from said Fairfax to John D. Ozer, the subscriber, being the surviving trustee named in the said deed, will offer for sale, by public auction, on the premises, on Thursday the 11th day of August next, very valuable seats for water works, on the Shenandoah River, in the county of Jefferson, with about 20 acres of land, adjacent to the upper end of a tract of land, also conveyed by said deed of trust, called Samuel Spencer's tenement, upon the margin of the river Shenandoah, so laid off or to be laid off, as to comprehend the said seats and water-works, and a considerable portion of which is rich low grounds, and very heavily timbered, and the seats for water works are supposed to be equal to almost any on the river.
A conveyance of all the right and title of said Ferdinand Fairfax, vested in the subscriber, will be made to the purchaser.
JOHN M'PHERSON, Trustee,
May 5, 1814.

Trustee's Sale.

I will proceed to sell on the 21st of May, under a deed of trust, executed to me to secure a debt due to John Downey, all Robert M. Makin's interest in the crop of wheat and rye, on the plantation formerly John Bryan's, dec'd., on a credit of 3 months, the purchaser to give bond and security with interest.
EDMUND DOWNEY,
May 10th, 1814.

BAR IRON.

HUMPHREYS & KEYES,
HAVE received a few tons well assorted Columbia BAR IRON of superior quality, of which they intend keeping a constant supply.
GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CASTINGS,
CROWLEY AND BLENTERED STEEL,
WRIGHT AND CUT NAILS,
FINEST CHOP IMPERIAL
AND
VOINGE IRON.
Wanted to purchase immediately, a quantity of FLAX SEED.
Charles-Town, April 7.

CLOVER SEED.

THE Subscriber has received a supply of the best 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.

An abundance has lately been discovered in this and in 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,
Casimires,
Marseilles Vesting,
Cambric Mullins,
Calicoes,
Tweed Bages,
Shoe Thread,
FLAX,
Spun Cotton Yarn of
all numbers,
Spinning Cotton, &c.
&c. &c.

ALSO—
1,000 Pieces India Muslins, of different qualities,
2,500 Galls first quality Maryland WHISKEY,
distilled by Andrew Riechler, of noted fame for its singular good Whiskey,
Old Malaga 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's Ware, &c.
Sisal and Upper Leather,
Nails, Skirting, &c. &c.,
Coff and Hoop Sticks,
French and American Fair Toys,
Bar-Iron, Castings, Iron, Cast-Steel, English, French and Country ditto,
Abras and Vices, Jack-screws, Hoop Iron, Nails, &c.

The greater part of which were laid in before the late war, and of which the most articles are both cheap and high in the different departments (and are not to be sold to purchasers far and near to be sold and supply themselves with such articles, for they may not, while they are yet to be had—For the immense quantities 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 Linestrings, White Satin and Mantles, Fine Linnen 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 Castles, Calicoes and Gaiters, 10 Bales of India Muslin, a large assortment of Men's and Boy's Shoes, Ladies' Morocco and Kid Slippers, Looking Glasses, &c. &c. all of which are now offered for sale on the most reasonable terms for Cash.
SEASONED PLANK,
THEY HAVE ALSO ON HAND A QUANTITY OF
COPED AND WELL SEASONED
PINE PLANK.
—ALSO—
HOG SKINS, Bar-Iron and Castings, Jack screws, Smith's Vices, Nails, Philadelphia finish, Cutlery Skins, Boot Legs and Fair Tops, Plated Silver, Tea and Coffee Bites, Home-made Linnen, Twill Bages, Flax, &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.
SILBY & SWEARINGEN,
Shepherd's-Town, April 7.

CARDING MACHINE.

THE Subscribers inform the public that their CARDING MACHINE, at Mills Grove, near Charles-Town, is in the most complete order for breaking and carding wool. All wool sent to the Machine must be well picked and cleaned, and one pound of clean grease sent for every ten of wool. The Machine will be well attended, by a person acquainted with the business, and those sending their wool may depend upon having it well done.
WALKER & BEELER,
April 7.

Rifle and Rock Powder, Wrought and Cut Nails,

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

Stone Masons.

TEN or fifteen journeymen are wanted immediately, to whom good wages will be given and employment for the season. Apply to the subscriber in Charles-Town, Jefferson County, Va.
JOHN WILKINS,
April 14.

FOR SALE, A TRACT OF LAND,

IN Berkeley County, on Back Creek, containing 534 acres on the back 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. of the 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 400 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 350 acres adjoining the 400 acre tract, and including several branches of well timbered. This land is also unimproved, and Mr. James Magowan, of Kentucky, by special letter of attorney, has empowered me to sell and in my possession. I will show these lands to any person desirous to purchase.
HENRY BEDINGER,
Berkeley County, May 5, 1814.

TO BE RENTED FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

THAT well known and long established Tavern stand, in Charles-Town, Jefferson County, belonging to the representatives of Thomas Flagg, deceased, and which has been for several years past in the occupancy of Mr. Robert Fulton—possession may be had on the first day of April next. For particulars apply to the subscriber living in Martinsburgh, Berkeley County, or to M. H. Hays, Esq. of Charles-Town.
JOSEPH HYNOR,
February 24.

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 in the most fertile soil 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 on it one hundred and twenty acres sown in clover. On the premises are a good barn three feet square, two excellent wells about thirty feet deep, and have never been known to fail, a good dwelling house, with stone chimney, and other convenient buildings—there is also a small apple and peach orchard. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscribers.
RICHARD BAYLOR,
March 10, 1814.

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 pairs of best burrs and 1 pair country stones, with all necessary machinery, newly built and in an excellent state of repair, and is situated in a very fertile neighborhood, &c. &c. Adjoining this mill are 300 acres of fine farming land, on which are a dwelling house and other houses. One acre of wood land—both of these situations are admirably calculated for cotton and wool manufacturing, 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.
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TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks to non-subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent publication, and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.—Subscribers will receive a reduction of one-fourth on their advertisements.
All letters addressed to the Editor must be paid for.

BATTLE BETWEEN A BRITISH AND FRENCH FRIGATE.

LONDON, MARCH 5.
A letter from Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. to John Wilson Crocker, Esq. dated on board his majesty's ship York, in Cawsand Bay, the 2d inst. encloses the following:
His majesty's ship Eurotas, Plymouth Sound, March 4, 1814.

My Lord—I have the honor to inform your lordship, that his majesty's ship under my command, parted company with the Rippon on Monday night, the 21st inst. in chase of a vessel which proved to be a Swedish merchant ship; on Friday the 25th in endeavoring to rejoin the Rippon, being then in lat. 47, 40, N. and long. 9, 30, west, we perceived a sail upon the lee beam, to which we gave chase. We soon discovered her to be an enemy's frigate, and that she was endeavoring to out-manoeuvre us in bringing her to action; but having much the advantage in sailing, (albeit the wind had unfortunately died away) we were enabled at about 5 o'clock to pass under her stern, hail her and commence close action.

When receiving her broadside and passing to her bow, our mizen mast was shot away. I then ordered the helm to be put down to lay her aboard, but the wreck of our mizen mast laying on our quarter, prevented this desirable object from being accomplished.

The enemy just passed clear of us, and both officers and men of the Eurotas renewed the action with the most determined bravery and resolution, while the enemy returned our fire in a warm and gallant manner. We succeeded in raking her again, and then lay broadside to broadside; at 6, 20, our mizemast fell to the board, the enemy's mizen mast being at the same time; at 6, 50, our foremast fell, and the enemy's mainmast almost immediately afterwards. At 10 minutes after 7 she slackened her fire, but having her foremast standing, she succeeded with her foresail in getting out of range. During the whole of the action we kept up a heavy and well directed fire, nor did I know which most to admire, the men at the great guns, or the marines with their small arms, they vying with each other who should most annoy the enemy.

I was at this time so much exhausted by the loss of blood, from wounds I had received in the early part of the action from a grape shot, that I found it impossible for me to remain any longer upon deck. I was therefore under the painful necessity of desiring Lieut. Smith (first lieutenant) to take command of the quarter deck, and to clear the wreck of the fore-mast and main-mast, which then lay nearly fore and aft the deck and to make sail after the enemy; but at the same time I had the satisfaction of reflecting that I had left the command in the hands of a most active and zealous officer.

We kept in sight of the enemy during the night by means of boat sails and a jigger on the ensign staff; and before 12 o'clock the next day, Lieut. Smith reported to me, that by the great exertions of every officer and man, jury courses, topsails, and spanker, were set in chase of the enemy, who had not even cleared away his wreck, and that we were coming six and a half knots; that the decks were perfectly clear; and that the officers and men were as eager to renew the action as they were to commence it; but, to the great mortification of every one on board, we perceived two sail on the lee board, which proved to be the Dryade and Achilles, they having crossed the enemy

(we only four or five miles distant) before we could get up to her, deprived us of the gratification of having her colors hauled down to us.

The enemy's frigate proved to be the Clorinde, captain Dennis Legard, mounting 44* guns, with four brass swivels in each port, and a complement of 360 picked men.

It is with sincere regret I have to state that our loss is considerable, having 20 killed and forty wounded; I have most sincerely to lament the loss of three fine young midshipmen, two of whom had served the whole of their time with me, and who all promised to be ornaments to the service. Among the wounded is lieutenant Ford of royal marines, who received a grape shot in his thigh, while gallantly heading his party.

I learn from Monsieur Gerard one of the French officers, that they have calculated their loss on board the Clorinde at one hundred and twenty men.

I enclose a list of the killed and wounded, and have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed)
J. PHILLIMORE, Capt.
Killed and wounded on board his majesty's ship Eurotas.

Further particulars of the NAVAL ACHIEVEMENT.
SAVANNAH, MAY 5.
"Our march is on the mountain wave,
"Our home is on the deep."
Yesterday afternoon arrived in five fathom, his Britannic majesty's brig Epervier, captured by the sloop of war Peacock, captain Warrington.—On the 20th of April, about 9 o'clock in the morning, off Cape Carnaveral, the United States sloop of war Peacock discovered the Epervier to the windward, and gave chase. The enemy bore down upon her and the action commenced—in 40 minutes after, the Epervier surrendered to the Peacock.

The Epervier was commanded by captain Richard Wales; mounting 18 32 pound cannonades; was built in the latter part of the year 1812; had a full complement of men, about one hundred and thirty-three, thirteen of whom were killed, and fifteen wounded—among the latter, her first lieutenant who lost an arm, and in severely wounded in the thigh. The Peacock had three men wounded, none killed.

The damage done to the two vessels in this action, forms a most surprising contrast; for whereas the Epervier is literally cut to pieces, in sails, rigging, spars, hull, &c. the Peacock was in a situation to commence another action of the same kind immediately. Not a single shot did she receive in her hull, masts, or sails, when on the other hand the Epervier received upwards of fifty shots in her hull, several of which are between wind and water. All her boats were shot to pieces; and her foremast very much crippled. She had five and a half feet water in her hold when she was taken possession of.

The Epervier was bound to Halifax, with upwards of 100,000 dollars in specie, which was taken on board the Peacock.

It is worthy of notice, in order to account for the length of the action, that shortly after its commencement, the British colors were shot away—the Peacock, then stern of the enemy, who was in a raking position, demanded if she had struck, the reply was, not yet—and before the action could be renewed, the Peacock lost this advantageous position, otherwise the Epervier would have been carried in half the time.

Lieutenant Nicholson with twelve men were put on board the prize, with orders to proceed for this port. The day after parting with the Peacock, the Epervier was chased by a frigate, but escaped by standing close in with the land, where she was becalmed. The frigate's boats were manned, approached the prize within hail, and asked "what brig that was?"—was answered "what boats are these?" accompanied with throwing open the ports of the prize, which so alarmed the enemy, that they made off precipitately.

We understand that there were three impressed American seamen on board the

LOSS OF THE FROLIC.

BOSTON, MAY 11.
A gentleman from Providence informs that a cartel from Nassau, N. P. with 80 prisoners on board, was below that place on Monday last, and that she brought information of the capture and arrival at Nassau, of the U. S. sloop of war Frolic, captain Bainbridge, by the Orpheus frigate.

Again, again and again, we ask, are these the men, the oppositionists would surrender up to British thralldom and oppression? Forbid it justice! Forbid it shame!

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