

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VII.]

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1814.

[No. 336.]

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.

OFFICIAL LETTERS.

Copy of a letter from Lt. Col. Croghan to the Secretary of War, dated U. S. S. of War, Niagara, off Thunder Bay, August 9th, 1814.

Sir—We left Fort Gratiot (head of the Straits St. Clair) on the 12th ult. and imagined that we should arrive in a few days at Malhadash Bay. At the end of a week, however, the commodore from the want of pilots acquainted with that unfrequented part of the lake, despaired of being able to find a passage through the Island into the bay; and made St. Joseph, where he anchored on the 20th day of July. After setting fire to the Ft. of St. Joseph, which seemed not to have been recently occupied, a detachment of infantry and artillery, under Maj. Holmes, was ordered to Sault St. Mary's, for the purpose of breaking up the enemy's establishment at that place. For particulars relative to the execution of this order, I beg leave to refer you to Major Holmes' report herewith enclosed. Finding on my arrival at Michilimackinac, on the 26th ult. that the enemy had strongly fortified the height overlooking the old Fort of Mackinac, I at once despaired of being able with my small force, to carry the place by storm, and determined, (as the only course remaining) on landing and establishing myself on some favorable position, whence I could be enabled to annoy the enemy by gradual and slow approaches, under cover of my artillery, in which I should have the superiority in point of metal. I was urged to adopt this step by another reason, not a little cogent; could a position be taken and fortified on the Island, I was well aware that it would either induce the enemy to attack me in my strong holds, or force his Indians and Canadiana (his most efficient, and only disposable force) off the island, as they would be very unwilling to remain in my neighborhood after a gramanent footing had been taken. On enquiry, I learned from individuals who had lived many years on the island, that a position desirable as I might wish, could be found on the west end, and therefore immediately made arrangements for disembarking. A landing was effected on the 4th inst. under cover of the guns of the shipping, and the line being quickly formed, had advanced to the edge of the field spoken of for a camp, when intelligence was conveyed to me, that the enemy was a head, and a few seconds more brought us a fire from his battery, of 4 pieces fring shot and shells. After reconnoitering his position, which was well selected; his line reaching along the edge of the woods, at the further extremity of the field and covered by a temporary breast work; I determined on changing my position, which was now two lines, the militia forming the front, by advancing Maj. Holmes' battalion of regulars on the right of the militia, thus to outflank him, and by a vigorous effort to gain his rear. This movement was immediately ordered, but before it could be executed, a fire was opened by some Indians posted in a thick wood near our right, which proved fatal to Major Holmes and severely wounded Captain Desha, [the next officer in rank.] This unlucky fire, by depriving us of the services of our most valuable officers, threw that part of the line into confusion from which the best exertions of the officers were not able to recover it. Finding it impossible to gain the enemy's left, owing to the impenetrable thickness of the woods, a charge was ordered to be made by the regulars immediately against the front. This charge although made in some confusion, served to drive the enemy back into the woods, from whence

an annoying fire was kept up by the Indians. Lieut. Morgan was ordered up with a light piece to assist the left, now particularly galled; the excellent practice of this piece brought the enemy to fire at a longer distance. Discovering that this disposition from whence the enemy had just been driven, (and which had been represented to me as so high and commanding, was by no means tenable, from being interspersed with thickets, and intersected in every way by ravines; I determined no longer to expose my force to the fire of an enemy deriving every advantage which could be obtained from numbers and a knowledge of the position, and therefore ordered an immediate retreat towards the shipping.

This affair, which has cost us many lives, leaves us to lament the fall of that gallant officer Major Holmes, whose character is so well known to the War Department. Captain Vanhorn, of the 19th infantry, and Lieut. Jackson, of the 24th infantry, both brave intrepid men, fell mortally wounded at the head of their respective commands. The conduct of all my officers on this occasion merits my approbation. Capt. Desha of the 24th infantry, although severely wounded, continued with his command until forced to retire from faintness through loss of blood. Capt. Saunders, Hawkins and Sturgis, with every subaltern of that battalion, acted in the most exemplary manner. Ensign Bryan, 21st rifle regt. acting adjutant to the battalion, actively forwarded the wishes of the commanding officer. Lieuts. Hickman, 28th infantry, and Hyde of the U. S. marines, who commanded the reserve, claim my particular thanks for their activity in keeping that command in readiness to meet any exigency. I have before mentioned Lt. Morgan's activity; his two assistants, Lieut. Pickett and Mr. Peters, conductor of artillery, also merit the name of good officers.

The militia were wanting in no part of their duty. Col. Coitgrave, his officers and soldiers, deserve the warmest approbation. My Acting Assistant Adjutant Gen. Capt. N. H. Moore, 23rd infantry; with volunteer Adjutant M'Comb, were prompt in delivering my orders. Capt. Gratiot of the engineers, who volunteered his services as Adjutant on the occasion, gave me valuable assistance.

On the morning of the 5th, I sent a flag to the enemy, to enquire into the state of the wounded (two in number) who were left on the field, and to request permission to bring away the body of Major Holmes, which was also left, owing to the unpardonable neglect of the soldiers in whose hands he was placed. I am happy in assuring you, that the body of Maj. Holmes is secured, and will be buried at Detroit with becoming honors.

I shall discharge the militia to-morrow, and will send them down, together with two regular companies to Detroit. With the remaining three companies I shall attempt to destroy the enemy's establishment in the head of *Nara tau wa sa ga* river, and if it be thought proper, erect a post at the mouth of that river.

Very respectfully I have the honor to remain, sir, your obedient servant, G. CROGHAN, Lt. Col. 2d Riflemen, Secretary of War.

CREEK INDIANS.

FROM THE BALHORN REGISTER. We are favored with copies of the following letters for publication, by his excellency Governor Hawkins.

Head Quarters, near Fort Hawkins, July 16, 1814. Sir—About the middle of June, a party of the 51st regt. of infantry, which had come by land from the Alabama heights, (Fort Claiborne) arrived at Fort Jackson, and reported a detachment of two companies of four brigades, which had been left until their arrival. That part of said regt. which ascended the river in boats did not arrive until the 24th inst. Previous to setting out we had proposed an expedition from Fort Jackson against such of the *Red Onions* on the *Covecral* and *Apalachicola* in the Florida side of the line. Finding nothing to attract our attention in that quarter, we then proceeded to garrison the different forts as follows, in conformity with instructions which I had received from Major Gen. Bland, viz.—From Newburg to Fort Burrows, Capt. Gingles of Lincoln, 60 privates. Fort Decatur, Capt. Hood of Mecklenburg, Capt. Corder of Rowan, and one subaltern, and 30 privates of Capt. Davidson's artillery, with 2 pieces of brass cannon, 200—Fort Hill, Capt. Brinkley of Izard, 100—Fort Bainbridge, Capt. Martin of Wilkes, 100, with a due proportion of subalterns and non-commissioned officers, making in the whole 500 from the N. Carolina regt. including Lieut. Col. Atkinson, under whose command the above garrisons are placed. Fort Mitchell, Perry and Lawrence, are garrisoned by 100 privates each, beside officers; and placed under the command of Major M'Millan of S. Carolina.

We arrived at Fort Mitchell on the second of this month, with about 1500 effective troops, the chiefs from the Simolee, and most other parts of the nation, were assembling to hold a talk at Govetaw, about seven miles up the *Chirachouche* above Fort Mitchell. Finding such an assemblage of the chiefs in our neighborhood, some of whom had not seen American forces, we encamped in a single file, occupying about six hundred yards, leaving suitable intervals for the artillery, (five pieces) and invited the chiefs to attend the talk we were to hold on the 4th July. Most of them attended, and I trust, the manner in which they attended, through their friends and exhortations, artillery as well as infantry, must have made an impression on the minds of many of them, which may for a long period be favorable to the interests of the United States. I found they generally counted our numbers at double what they really are.

On the 5th I addressed a note to Col. Hawkins, agent for Indian affairs, a copy of which is enclosed, together with his answer. Finding from that and information received from Perryman, from Apalachicola, that the talk at Govetaw, on the 8th inst. when Col. Hawkins, Col. Pearson and myself were present, that no further force than the garrisons were needed in this quarter, I immediately marched to this place, where the troops have been mustered and accoutred, and delivered over their arms and accoutrements to the quartermaster's department. The regiment from South Carolina marched this morning. It is probable the regiment from North Carolina will march on the 8th inst. in full and in good spirits. The troops from your state, through their conduct in the battles they have been in, or the number of the enemy they have slain, yet I trust they have rendered essential services to their country, and am confident that they will do every thing they are required, or that it will be in their power to do after their arrival in the Creek Nation. That they have been decent and orderly in their department, accurate and soldier like in their discipline, and obedient and respectful to their superiors, all will admit who have been witnesses of their conduct.

Give me leave to recommend to the attention of your excellency, and the legislature of your state, most of the officers who have served in this campaign, many of whom are qualified for, and would do credit to any service in higher grades than they now fill. I have the honor to be, &c. J. GRAHAM.

His Excellency Wm. Hawkins.

Head Quarters, near Fort Mitchell, August 5, 1814.

Sir—Having detailed from the brigade under my command, garrisons for all the military posts from Tuckahatchie to Ocmulgee, in conformity with my orders from his excellency General Pinkney, and having a disposable force of upwards of 1000 men, having returned, this I have cheerfully, with thank you to state, whether according to the information you possess, any hostility exists between this and the Florida line, or that would require a military force to suppress it, or if it does exist, whether within such a distance of the present line, as would admit of our marching it to the 1st day of August, at which time the term of service of this brigade expires. I have the honor to be, &c. JOSEPH GRAHAM, Brigadier General.

Col. BENJAMIN HAWKINS, Agent of Indian Affairs.

Near Fort Mitchell, July 5, 1814.

Sir—I have received your favor of this date.—The whole force of the Alabama having surrendered to a detachment of your army under Col. Pearson, those of Oaktus kee, its dependants, and others, having been sent to you, and the remains of the eightth town on the Tallapoosa having generally moved into West Florida below our line of limit, between Pensacola Bay and Apalachicola, I know of no hostility existing between this and the Florida line, and it is not probable the hostile fugitives will be able to recruit their strength and spirits to attempt any thing hostile to us within the time of service to which your brigade is limited.

By recent information of which you are apprised, some British armed vessels have arrived near island at the mouth of Apalachicola, landed some men and taken possession of it. The officers wishing the Indians to come here for supplies of munitions, &c. may be furnished from the equipments of their vessels.—Two or three of the officers were by the last account at the store of John Forbes & Co. on the east side of Apalachicola, about 20 miles from the bay, and had sent to the chiefs of the Lower Creeks,

—Tallapoosa, Autauga, Natchez, Fowkechick, Ocmulgee, Escambia, Sawtooth, and Mobile.

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 Mantua, Fine Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Fashionable Split Straw, Silk, and Cuck Velvet Bonnets, Knotted Combs, various Fancy Muslins of all kinds, Cheap Cambrics, Calicoes and Chintzes, 10 Bales of India Muslin, a large assortment of Men's and Boy's Shoes, Ladies' Morocco and Kid Slippers, Looking Glasses, &c. &c. all of which are now 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, Smith's Vices, Nails, Philadelphia finished Carp Skins, Best Long and Hair Taps, Plated Sherrif Irons and Bill-File Bits, Home-made Linen, Twill Bags, 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.

FOR SALE, A VERY VALUABLE FARM

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

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

RICHARD BAYLOR, March 10, 1814.

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 Culpepper, about 28 miles above Fredericksburg, running 2 pair feet burrs and 1 pair country stones, with all necessary machinery, newly built and in an excellent wheat neighborhood, &c. &c. Adjoining this Mill are 400 acres of fine farming land, on which are a dwelling house and other houses. One other Mill situate on the south branch of Rappahannock, in Orange county, about 30 miles above Fredericksburg, running 1 pair 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 section and wool manufactures, always affording an abundance of water for any purpose—the terms will be made easy.

JOHN ALLCOCK, Culpepper County, Va. June 9.

RYE WANTED.

THE Subscriber will give a liberal price in cash for any quantity of good clean RYE, delivered at his mill on Mill Creek, Berkeley County.

CONRAD KOWNSLAR, July 13.

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 Falton—possession may be had immediately.

For particulars apply to the subscriber living in Martinsburgh, Berkeley County, or to M. Manson, Esq. of Charles-Town.

JOSEPH MINOR, February 24.

Stone Masons.

TEN or fifteen journeymen will be 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 Negro Man & Woman.

The man is an excellent hand on a farm, and well acquainted with every kind of business relating thereto. The woman is acquainted with every kind of house or kitchen business. Persons wishing to purchase can know the terms by applying to the subscriber, near Shepherd's-Town.

THOMAS LAFFERTY, August 11.

FOR SALE, ON MODERATE TERMS,

A valuable Mulatto GIRL, about 14 years of age, an excellent house servant, cook, washer, &c. For particular inquiry of the printer.

August 4.

A NEW STORE

ON THE HILL, NEAR HARPER'S FERRY

PHILIP HOFFMAN & ENOCH C. BRIDEN, Have opened a handsome supply of seasonable Dry Goods & Groceries,

on the Hill near Harper's Ferry, which they are determined to dispose of at very reasonable prices. From their acquaintance in Philadelphia it will always be in their power to get Goods at the shortest notice and lowest terms. They solicit their friends and acquaintances at the Ferry and neighborhood to call and see their stock. Gentlemen are particularly invited who wish wearing apparel, as they have been very successful in getting Cloths, Casimeres, Velvets, Corals, Vestings, and Linens at reduced prices and of superior quality.

August 4, 1814.

Weavers' Slays or Reeds,

OF EVERY DENOMINATION. COTTON YARN, Chain and Filling of every size, NICE SPINNING COTTON.

Low priced ditto, at 12 1/2 cents per lb. FLAX—NAILS, Cotton and Wool CARDS, of all numbers, ALMONDS, RAISINS, RICE, CHEESE, CHOCOLATE, COFFEE, LOAF and BROWN SUGAR, FRESH TEAS of the first quality, SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES, &c. &c.

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JAMES S. LANE, July 21, 1814.

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of present necessity, which on examination will be found under the late prices, and will be sold on fair terms.

June 30, 1814.

CARD.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are earnestly requested to come forward and discharge their respective sums. The money is wanting immediately and he hopes that every person interested will attend to this generous request.

HE HAS ON HAND A QUANTITY OF Wrought and Cut Nails, SCOTCH SNUFF, first and second quality, SCHOOL WRITING, and LETTER PAPER, with many other articles in demand, which will be sold on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser.

JOHN CARLILE, Near the Market-House in Charles-Town, Va. July 21, 1814.

JOHNSON & BOLEY

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the

Wheel and Chair Making Business, together with TURNING of every description, in the house belonging to Capt. George North, and formerly occupied by Jesse Moore, Esq. where the old stand of Joseph Brown, dec'd, who they are now ready to serve all who may please to favor them with their custom.

They wish to employ a Journeyman who understands the above business, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given. Charles-Town, July 28.

FOR RENT, FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

The Farm whereon Benjamin Thomas now lives, on Back Creek, adjoining Mr. Samuel Kennedy's and Abraham Snyder's farm and 21 miles, there are two orchards on the place, a quantity of fine meadow, and very convenient buildings. The tenant may have the privilege of mowing the present crop of grass, and putting in a fall crop.

For particulars apply to Major James Faulkner in Martinsburgh, Berkeley County, or the subscriber, near Lee-Town.

RICHARD M'SHERRY, July 7.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, vs. May Court, 1814.

John Ager, Plaintiff, vs. John Talbot and William C. Bowler, Deft. IN CHANCERY.

The Defendant, Bowler, not having appeared, and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the Plaintiff, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said Defendant, Bowler, do appear before the court on Monday in August next, and answer the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the Court House of the said County.

A Copy. GEO. HITE, C. J.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS many persons have been in the habit of going through the subscriber's farm, despoiling his orchards, and committing many other depredations thereon, all such are hereby cautioned against trespassing in any manner on said farm, as I am determined to prosecute all offenders to the utmost rigor of the law.

JOSEPH CRANE, August 4.

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ON THE HILL, NEAR HARPER'S FERRY

PHILIP HOFFMAN & ENOCH C. BRIDEN, Have opened a handsome supply of seasonable Dry Goods & Groceries,

on the Hill near Harper's Ferry, which they are determined to dispose of at very reasonable prices. From their acquaintance in Philadelphia it will always be in their power to get Goods at the shortest notice and lowest terms. They solicit their friends and acquaintances at the Ferry and neighborhood to call and see their stock. Gentlemen are particularly invited who wish wearing apparel, as they have been very successful in getting Cloths, Casimeres, Velvets, Corals, Vestings, and Linens at reduced prices and of superior quality.

August 4, 1814.

Weavers' Slays or Reeds,

OF EVERY DENOMINATION. COTTON YARN, Chain and Filling of every size, NICE SPINNING COTTON.

Low priced ditto, at 12 1/2 cents per lb. FLAX—NAILS, Cotton and Wool CARDS, of all numbers, ALMONDS, RAISINS, RICE, CHEESE, CHOCOLATE, COFFEE, LOAF and BROWN SUGAR, FRESH TEAS of the first quality, SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES, &c. &c.

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the enemy by a sudden incursion have succeeded in invading the capital of the nation, defended at the moment by troops less numerous than their own, and almost entirely of the militia; during their possession of which, though for a single day only, they wantonly destroyed the public edifices, having no relation in their structure to operations of war, nor used at the time for military annoyance, some of these edifices being also costly monuments of taste and of the arts, and others depositories of the archives, not only precious to the Nation as the memorials of its origin and its early transactions, but interesting to all nations, as contributions to the general stock of historical instruction and political science:

And whereas, advantage has been taken of the loss of a fort, more immediately guarding the neighboring town of Alexandria, to place the town within the range of a naval force, too long and too much in the habit of abusing its superiority wherever it can be applied, to require, as the alternative of a general conflagration, an undisturbed plunder of private property, which has been executed in a manner peculiarly distressing to the inhabitants who had inconsiderately cast themselves upon the justice and generosity of the victor:

And whereas, it now appears, by a direct communication from the British commander on the American stations to be his avowed purpose to employ the force under his direction "in destroying and laying waste such towns and districts upon the coast as may be found assailable;" adding to this declaration the insulting pretext that it is in retaliation for a wanton destruction committed by the army of the United States in Upper Canada, when it is notorious, that no destruction has been committed, which, notwithstanding the multiplied outrages previously committed by the enemy, was not authorized, and promptly shown to be so; and that the United States have been as constant in their endeavours to reclaim the enemy from such outrages, by the contrast of their own example, as they have been ready to terminate, on reasonable conditions, the war itself:

And whereas, these proceedings and declared purposes, which exhibit a deliberate disregard of the principles of humanity, and the rules of civilized warfare, and which must give to the existing war a character of extended devastation and barbarism, at the very moment of negotiations for peace, invited by the enemy himself, leave no prospect of safety to any thing within the reach of his predatory and incendiary operations, but in a manly and universal determination to chastise and expel the invader:

Now, therefore, I, James Madison, President of the U. States, do issue this my Proclamation, exhorting all the good people thereof, to unite their hearts and hands in giving effect to the ample means possessed for that purpose. I enjoin it on all officers, civil and military, to exert themselves in executing the duties with which they are respectively charged. And more especially, I require the officers commanding the respective military districts, to be vigilant and alert in providing for the defence thereof; for the more effectual accomplishment of which, they are authorized to call to the defence of exposed and threatened places, portions of the militia most convenient thereto, whether they be or be not parts of the quota detached for the service of the United States under requisitions of the general government.

On an occasion which appeals so forcibly to the proud feelings and patriotic devotion of the American people, none will forget what they owe to themselves; what they owe to their country and the high destinies which await it; what to the glory acquired by their fathers, in establishing the independence which is now to be maintained by their sons, with the augmented strength and resources with which time and Heaven have blessed them.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents. Done at the city of Washington, the first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and of the independence of the United States the thirty-ninth.

JAMES MADISON. By the President, JAMES MONROE, Secretary of State.

Extract of a letter from Com. Chauncey to the Secretary of the Navy, dated on board the U. S. ship Superior, off Kingston, August 10, 1814.

I have been duly honored with your letters of the 19th and 24th July. "I do assure you, sir, that I have never been under any pledge to meet Gen. Brown at the head of the lake; but on the contrary when we parted at Sacket's Harbor, I told him distinctly, that I should not visit the head of the lake, unless the enemy's fleet did.

"I can ascribe the intimation of Gen. Brown, that he expected the co-operation of the fleet to no other motive, than a cautious attempt to provide an apology for the public, against any contingent disaster to which his army might be exposed.

"But, sir, if any one will take the trouble to examine the topography of the peninsula, (the scene of the General's operations) he will discover that this fleet could be of no more service to General Brown, or his army, than it could to an army in Tennessee.

"Gen. Brown has never been able to penetrate nearer to L. Ontario than Queens-town, and the enemy is in possession of all the intermediate country; so that I could not even communicate with the army, but by a circuitous route of 70 or 80 miles.

"Admitting Gen. Brown could have invested Fort George, the only service he could have derived from the fleet, would be our preventing supplies of the enemy from entering the Niagara river; for the water is so shallow that the large vessels could not approach within two miles of their works.

"Gen. Brown had therefore too abundantly sufficient reasons for not expecting the co-operation of this fleet; it was not promised to him—and was chimerical in itself.

"My fixed determination has always been to seek a meeting with the enemy the moment the fleet was ready, and, to deprive him of an apology for not meeting me, I have sent four guns on shore from the Superior, to reduce her armament in number to an equality with the Prince Regent's, yielding the advantage of their 68 pounders. The Mohawk mounts two guns less than the Princess Charlotte, and the Montreal and Niagara are equal to the General Pike and Madison. I have detached, on separate service, all the brig's; and am blockading his four ships, with our four ships, in the hope that this may induce him to come out.

Six Cents and a Chew of Tobacco Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 21st of July, a black Girl named MARIA B. DGIN, about eleven years old, had on when she went away a blue linen frock, took no other clothing with her. I will give the above reward for said girl if brought home, but no thanks nor charges. JACOB HILMAN.

STOLEN MARE.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture, near the White House, Jefferson County, Virginia, on the twenty-ninth of July last. A BRIGITTE SORREL MARE, with a white in her face, and both hind feet white—about 7 years old, between 15 and 16 hands high, a natural pace—there is on the right fore leg a lump about the size of a partridge egg, which is very remarkable. I will give a reward of five dollars for the mare if taken in the county, ten dollars if within twenty miles of home, twenty dollars if a greater distance, and forty dollars for the mare and thief, if the thief is brought to conviction. SAMUEL MENDENHALL.

For Sale, A MILL & SMALL PLANTATION.

in Berkeley County, Virginia. This property is situated in a very good settlement, one mile from Smithfield, on Oneckon Creek; there is also a Saw Mill and Wood Girding Machine on said property. The said Mill is now in complete repair. The other improvements are also in good repair; and there is at all seasons a complete supply of water. It is unnecessary to say any thing more, as those who are disposed to purchase will no doubt view the property. Terms of sale will be made known by applying to the subscriber in Smithfield. ROBERT C. PEBBLES.

Negroes for Sale.

I will sell a very valuable Negro Man and his wife, both slaves for life, with a boy 14 years old, one 13 years old, one 7 years old, and a girl 5 years old, each to serve till they are 28 years of age. The Man is stout, strong and healthy, and equal to any other as a labourer on a farm. His character for honesty, industry and attention, is well established wherever he has lived. The Woman is inferior to none in Virginia, as a cook, baker, wash woman, dairy-maid, and nurse in a sick room. She is remarkably industrious, perfectly honest, and possesses as many useful and valuable qualities as any servant I ever knew. The children are active, healthy and well grown. I will sell them together or separate, but should prefer selling them together, and will sell on the 6th of October. For terms apply to me, near Winchester. EDW. S. GANTT.

A NEW STORE ON THE HILL, NEAR HARPER'S FERRY.

PHILIP HOFFMAN & ENOCH C. BREEDIN, Have opened a handsome supply of reasonable Dry Goods & Groceries, on the Hill near Harper's Ferry, which they are determined to dispose of at very reasonable prices, as they have been very successful in getting goods in their power to get Goods at the shortest notice and lowest terms. They solicit their friends and acquaintances at the Ferry and neighborhood to call and see their stock. Gentlemen are particularly invited with wearing apparel, as they have been very successful in getting Cloths, Cassimeres, Vests, Coats, Vestings, and Linens at reduced prices and of superior quality. August 4, 1814. 6w.

Weavers' Slays or Reeds, OF EVERY DENOMINATION.

COTTON YARN, Chain and Filling of every size, NICE SPINNING COTTON, Low priced, ditto, at 12 1/2 cents per lb. FLAX—NAILS, Cotton and Wool CARDS, of all numbers, ALMONDS, RAISINS, RICE, CHEESE, CHOCOLATE, COFFEE, LOAF and BROWN SUGAR, FRESH TEAS of the first quality, Sugar House MOLASSES, &c. &c. &c. Just opened and now ready for sale by the subscriber at his Store in Shepherd's Town. JAMES S. LANE.

JAMES BROWN Has just received, at the Corner Store, adjoining Jim's (the Globe Tavern) Shepherd's Town, in addition to his former stock on hand, many VALUABLE ARTICLES of present necessity, which of examination will be found under the late prices, and will be sold on fair terms. June 30, 1814.

CARD.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are earnestly requested to come forward and discharge their respective debts. The money is wanting immediately and he hopes that every person interested will attend to this generous request. HE HAS ON HAND A QUANTITY OF Wrought and Cut Nails, SCOTCH STUFF, first and second quality, SCHOOL WRITING and LETTER PAPER, with many other articles in demand, which will be sold on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser. JOHN GARLIE, Near the Market-House in Charles Town, Va. July 21, 1814.

JOHN & BOLEY RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the Wheel and Chair Making Business, together with TURNING of every description, in the house belonging to Capt. George North, and formerly occupied by Jesse Moore, Esq. opposite the old stand of Joseph Brown, dec'd, where they are now ready to serve all who may please to favor their shop with their custom. Journeyman who understands the above business, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given. Charles-Town, July 28.

FOR RENT, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, The Farm whereon Benjamin Thomas now lives, on back Creek, adjoining Mr. Samuel Kennedy's and Abraham Snyder's farm and mills. There are two orchards on the place, a quantity of fine meadow, and very convenient buildings. The tenant may have the privilege of mowing the present crop of grass, and putting in a fall crop. For particulars apply to Major James Faulkner, in Martinsburgh, Berkeley County, or the subscriber, near Lee-Town. RICHARD M'SHERRY.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, ss. May Court, 1814. John Ager, Plaintiff, vs. William C. Bowler, Def'ts. IN CHANCERY. The Defendant, Bowler, not having appeared, and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, he is ordered to defend the Plaintiff, by his counsel, on the motion of the said Defendant, Bowler, do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the Court House of said County. A Copy, Teste. GEO. HITE, C. J. C.

RYE WANTED.

THE Subscriber will give a liberal price in cash for any quantity of good clean RYE, delivered at his mill on Mill Creek, Berkeley County. CONRAD KOWSLAR. July 14.

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 Hays, deceased, and which has been for several years past in the occupancy of Mr. Robert Walton—possession may be had immediately. For particulars apply to the subscriber living in Martinsburgh, Berkeley County, or to M. RANSON, Esq. of Charles-Town. JOSEPH HYNOR. February 24.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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, Lawn and Silks, Fancy Ribbons, Black and Changeable Laces, White Satin and Mantua, Fine Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Fashionable Spotted Straw, Silk, and Cut Velvet, Manteos, Knit Counterpanes very large and handsome, Cheap Irish Linens, Fancy Muslins of all kinds, Cheap Cambrics, Calicoes and Chintzes, 10 Bales of India Muslin, a large assortment of Men's and Boy's Shirts, 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-Ton and Castings, Jack screws, Smiles' Vices, 21alls, Philadelphia finished Calf Skins, Boot Legs and Fair Topps, Washed Stirrup Irons and Bridle Bits, tinned and Galvanized Twill'd Bags, Flax, &c. &c.

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

FOR SALE, 10,000 lbs. prime Sweat Soap Leather, which will be sold low, by the quantity, if immediate application is made.

Upper & Harness Leather, RUP, CALF, HOG and MOROCCO SKINS, KID LUGS, American and French Fair Tops, New HERRINGS and DACON, &c. &c. &c. JAMES S. LANE, Shepherd's-Town, August 18, 1814. P. S. Cash paid for Hides and Skins.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Sunday night, the 6th instant, two apprentice boys, one named DANIEL RAGON, and the other JOHN WARE—Ware is of a dark complexion, and has a very remarkable scar in his forehead by a blow with an axe, which he received when he was a second hand blue cloth coat, dyed—Ragon is a boy that hath an awkward walk, rather slow of speech; had on a brown coat with white buttons—their other clothing not known, as they have a variety with them. They are both absentminded, and will try to pass for journeymen, and may have a certificate from the Journeyman's Society in Georgetown, D. C. Whoever will apprehend said boys and deliver them to the subscriber, living in Georgetown, or secure them in any goal in the United States, so that I get them, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home. N. B.—All persons are most strictly forbidden from harboring or employing said boys, as I am determined to put the law in full force against all such offenders. WILLIAM LANG, Georgetown, August 10, 1814.

FOR SALE, MILLS AND LAND, desirably situated on the waters of Rappahannock, Virginia.

A Mill, situated on the north branch of Rappahannock river in the county of Culpepper, about 28 miles above Fredericksburg, running 2 pair 6 feet burrs and 1 pair county stones, with all necessary machinery, newly built and in an excellent wheat neighborhood, &c. &c. Adjoining this Mill are 400 acres of fine farming land, on which are a dwelling house and other houses. One other Mill stands on the south branch of Rappahannock, in Orange, about 30 miles above Fredericksburg, running 1 pair 6 feet burrs and 1 pair 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 cotton and wool manufactures, always affording an abundance of water for any purpose—the terms will be made easy. JOHN ALLOCOCK, Culpepper County, Va. June 9.

CAUTION. WHEREAS many persons have been in the habit of going through the subscriber's farm, destroying his orchards, and committing many other depredations thereon, all such are hereby cautioned against trespassing in any manner on said farm, as I am determined to prosecute all offenders to the utmost rigor of the law. JOSEPH CRANE. August 4.

FOR SALE, An active Negro Boy, about eighteen years of age. For further particulars inquire of the Printer. August 4.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS! Vol. VII.] THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1814. [No. 337.]

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.

CAPTAIN PORTER'S LETTER. City of a letter from Capt. Porter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 7, 1814. SIR—Agreeable to your orders of the 31st ult. I proceeded with the detachment of Sailors and Marines under my command, to the White House on the West Bank of the Potomac, in order to guard the boats and prevent the destruction of the general ships on their passage down the river. Capt. Creighton, Lieut. Clark, and several other Navy Officers, as well as Mr. Augustus Monroe, Mr. Ferdinand Fairfax, and several other officers of the Militia and Volunteer companies, having been of my destination, volunteered their services on the occasion, and ably supported me through the arduous and fatiguing enterprise. By preceding my men, I arrived in company with the Hon. Secretary of State and General Hungerford and Xovog on the evening of the 1st inst. at the spot fixed on, where I found a few militia belonging to General Hungerford's army, clearing away the trees to make room for mounting our cannon, which had just arrived, but which had been sent on their way down, consisting of three long eighteens and two twelves. General Hungerford and Young had received orders to cooperate with me, to detach men on my requisition, and make such disposition of the forces as would best protect me in the rear in the event of the enemy's landing, the positions they were to occupy were also allotted to them by mutual agreements, when the enemy should attempt to pass the woods on the right bank, they would be enabled to clear the enemy's decks with their musquetry, and in a great measure divert his fire from our battery. At the moment of my arrival one of the enemy's vessels of war, a brig of 18 guns, was seen coming up, bearing a top-sail, and the men took their position in the woods; I caused them to be planted on the edge of the bank, and on the enemy arriving abreast of us we opened a brisk fire on him, he returned our fire, and was enabled to pass us, but could fire only one broad-side as he crossed the fire of our field pieces and musquetry; the militia continued following them up along the bank and firing at intervals by their well directed fire. In this affair we had only one man wounded, and we believed our elevated position rendered breast works useless, as it was remarked that none but the enemy's grape shot was our loss, his round shot went into the bank below. No man could have shown more zeal on the occasion than those composing the army, and they committed any errors which gave rise to confusion, they proceeded from an over desire to injure the enemy. Of the conduct of the war and Marine, I deemed it unnecessary to say any thing; their conduct on all such occasions has ever been uniform. The evening of our arrival two eighteen pounders reached our position, and next morning one of the enemy's Bomb Ships, and two barges, one carrying a long gun, and the other a mortar, commenced their operations upon us, the first throwing shells in front, beyond the reach of our shot; the other flanking us on our right; several shells fell near and burst over our battery, and although the first shot did us without injury, it had no other effect than to accustom the militia to the danger. In the afternoon I took an eighteen pounder to a more advanced point, about a mile distant, and commenced the bombardment of the enemy's vessels, including a schooner and an eighteen gun brig, which had dropped down that day. On the 5th the enemy was reinforced from above by another bomb ship and a sloop of war fitted up as a rocket ship. This latter anchoring within reach of our battery, we were enabled to play on her with great effect, and compelled her to change her position. All this day and the succeeding night the enemy kept up a brisk fire on us of shot, shells and rockets. In the course of the day their prizes from Alexandria anchored above them, and out of the reach of our cannon. The work of our battery went on five light field pieces from four to six pounders arrived and were united, and we had every hour of some receiving some long thirty-two pounders from Washington; we built a furnace for hot shot, and time only appeared necessary to make ourselves formidable. The whole of the 4th and 5th, an incessant fire was kept up by the enemy night and day; he had once attempted landing at night; it is supposed with an intention of spiking the guns of our battery, but was repulsed by the picket guard. My former plan of annoying him by advancing guns was adopted to better effect than before. The Rocket ship, lying close in shore, was much cut up by a twelve pounder and two sixes carried to a point; scarcely a shot missed his hull, and for one hour we drew to this point the fire of all the enemy's force. The cool indifference of my men to the danger to which they were exposed was very remarkable, and the integrity of Capt. Griffith of the Alexandria Artillery, his officers and men, merit the highest eulogiums; they fought their six pounders until their ammunition was expended, and coolly retired with their guns, when ordered to do so, under a shower of the enemy's shot.

As the enemy approached, a well directed fire was kept up from the battery with hot and cold shot, and my brave officers and men stood the broadsides of the ships with unparalleled firmness. I anxiously expected the militia would open their fire of musquetry, but was disappointed in this respect. I immediately dispatched an officer to General Hungerford, to request him to take the position agreed upon in the woods on the heights, but from the distance of his camp and the quick approach of the enemy, he was unable to march before the firing commenced, and after that period, almost impossible, as I have understood from the vast quantities of shot, shells and rockets which were showered over the hills and fell among his troops.

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