

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 brigades; 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. DUNN, 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 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, September 9.

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, August 4.

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 September. For terms apply to me, near Winchester.

JAMES MADISON, By the President, JAMES MONROE, Secretary of State, August 18.

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.

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, July 27, 1814.

JAMES BROWN Has just received, at the Corner Store, adjoining Jim Maw's (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 them with their custom.

They wish to employ Journeymen who understand 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, July 7.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, ss. May Court, 1814.

John Ager, Plaintiff, vs. John Faibot and William C. Fowler, Defts. IN CHANCERY. The Defendant, Fowler, 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, Fowler, 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, Va. June 9.

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. RAISON, Esq. of Charles-Town. JOSEPH HYNOR, August 4.

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

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 Coloured Laces, White Satin and Mantua, Fine Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Fashionable Spotted Straw, Silk, and Cut Velvet, Manteos, Knit Counterpanes very large and handsome, Green 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-Iron and Castings, Jack screws, Smilley's Vices, 21alls, Philadelphia finished Calf Skins, Boot Legs and Fair Topps, Washed Stirrup Irons and Bridle Bits, tinned metal, Twill'd Bays, 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. SELBY & SWEARINGEN, Shepherd's Town, April 7.

FOR SALE, 10,000 lbs. prime Sweat Soap Leather,

which will be sold low, by the quantity, if immediate application is made. ALSO, 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, as they are both able-bodied, 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.

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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.

Letters addressed to the Editor must be put paid.

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 entrance of the river, and to 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, having been sent on their way down the river, I was left in command of the detachment, and was obliged to remain on the spot, they could not be completed in time.

On the morning of the 6th, the enemy showed a disposition to move. I advised Gen. Hungerford of the same, and prepared to meet them on the spot. About 10 o'clock the two frigates got under way with a fair wind and tide, and stood down for us. The rocket sloop, bomb vessel, brig, schooner and prizes following in succession, the gun boats endeavoring to flank us on our right. 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.

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. My men were not excited until after the firing ceased. Finding that the whole of the enemy's fire was directed at my force, and that in a few minutes all his force would be brought to bear on me, and (entertaining no hopes of preventing his passing) I retired until I gave the order to retreat. I killed and wounded, I determined not to make an useless sacrifice; and when the enemy was on the point of anchoring abreast the battery, after sustaining his fire one hour and a quarter, I directed the boats to retire, and to anchor in the woods on the left, and be in readiness to charge the enemy if he should land to spike our guns. The two frigates anchored abreast, the bombs, sloops and smaller vessels passed outside them, all pouring into the battery their constant volleys of shot and shell. A fire of every description of missiles. In the woods on the left, a company of riflemen from Jefferson County, Virginia, under Capt. George W. Humphreys, greatly distinguished themselves by a rapid and accurate fire, and by the great number of men who fell under their command. Capt. Geny, who was posted by me on the right. The first lost one man killed, and one sergeant and four privates wounded; the latter two privates being the only ones who were killed. The militia distinguished itself on a former occasion, behaved with no less gallantry to-day; and it affords me much pleasure to observe, that the militia who came under my immediate notice, and were attached to retire until I gave the order to retreat—and it was not necessary to repeat the order to rally. Capt. Grayson of the marines is a brave and zealous officer—he had volunteered to come with his detachment under me at Baltimore. Two veterans who were with me, and distinguished themselves under their gallant though unfortunate commander at Bladensburg, were all willing to try another battle—they have been again unsuccessful, but no less courageous; two of them have fallen.

Capt. Spencer of the U. S. artillery, late second in command at Fort Washington, and now in command of the officers and men stationed there were attached to my command by the War Department. Several Lieutenants and Midshipmen of the army of the enemy, who were with me, and who were attached to my command by the War Department, were all willing to try another battle—they have been again unsuccessful, but no less courageous; two of them have fallen.

The work of our battery went on five light field pieces from four to six pounders arrived and were fired, and we had every hope of success 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 lay 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 industry 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.

We now, as if by mutual consent, ceased all hostilities. Some thirty-two pounders arrived.

Blank Deeds FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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Carpenters were employed to make carriages, two mortars, a large quantity of ammunition and an abundance of shot and shells reached us; two barges were equipped and every thing promised to be sent to us as soon as we could be put to sea for annoying the enemy. In the evening two frigates anchored alone above us, making his whole force consist of—

Table with 2 columns: Item, Count. Two Frigates, carrying 96 guns. Three Bomb Ships, 30. One Ship of War, fitted as a Rocket ship, 10. One Brig, 10. One Schooner, 1. Two Barges, 2.

Total, 173. The guns mounted in the battery were three 18 pounders, two 12 pounders, six 6 pounders and two four's. My two mortars were without carriage, as were all my thirty-two's, for notwithstanding every effort was made by the government at Washington to have them made there, as by myself on the spot, they could not be completed in time.

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I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient and humble servant, D. PORTER.

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WASHINGTON, SEPT. 9, 1814. SIR—The Battery under my direction at the Indian Head, was of too small calibre to make much impression on the enemy, as they detached the Potomac on the 5th instant. A single 12 pounder, which arrived only 30 minutes before the firing began, supplied with ammunition, was the only gun that could be of much service.

The field pieces (6 pounders) under the direction of that excellent officer Major Peter, of the Georgetown, and Capt. Birch of the Washington Volunteers, and Capt. Lewis of the General's, were of too small calibre to make much impression on the enemy, as they detached the Potomac on the 5th instant. A single 12 pounder, which arrived only 30 minutes before the firing began, supplied with ammunition, was the only gun that could be of much service.

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