

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.]

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1813.

[No. 258.]

### CAPTAIN DAGRES' DEFENCE.

Capt. DAGRES' Address to the Court-Martial which tried him, is published in the London papers. We copy it for the amusement of our readers—requesting their particular attention to the acknowledgment it contains of Americans on board the Guerriere.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Court,

"By my letter to Admiral Sawyer, and the narrative of the principal officers, I trust you will be satisfied that every exertion was used in defending the ship, as long as there was the smallest prospect of the resistance being of any use. In my letter where I mentioned the boarders being called, it was my intention after having driven back the enemy, to have boarded in return; and in consequence I ordered down my first lieutenant on the main deck to send every body up from the guns; but finding his deck filled with men, and every preparation to receive us, it would have been almost impossible for us to succeed. I ordered the men down to their quarters, and desired Mr. Kent to direct part of his attention to the main deck, the lieutenant being killed. The main mast fell without being struck by a single shot, the heart of the mast being decayed, and it was carried away solely by the weight of the foremast; and though every thing was done, we could not succeed in getting the ship under command; and on the enemy wearing round to rake us, without our being able to make any resistance, and after having used every exertion, to the best of my abilities, I found myself obliged to order the colors to be struck, which nothing but the unmanageable state of the ship (lying a perfect wreck) could ever have induced me to do, conceiving it was my duty not to sacrifice uselessly the lives of the men, without any prospect of success, or of benefit to their country.

"On the larboard side about 30 shot had taken effect, about 5 sheets of copper down, and the mizen-mast had knocked a large hole under our starboard counter, and she was so completely shattered, that the enemy found it was impossible to refit her sufficiently to attempt carrying her into port, and they set fire to her as soon as they got the wounded out. What considerably weakened my quarters, was permitting the Americans belonging to the ship to quit their quarters on the enemy hoisting the colors of that nation, which, though it deprived me of the men, I thought it was my duty.

"I felt much shocked, when on board the Constitution, to find a large proportion of his ship's company British seamen, and many of whom I recognized as having been foremost in the attempt to board.

"Notwithstanding the unlucky issue of the affair, such confidence have I in the exertions of the officers and men who belonged to the Guerriere, and I am so aware that the success of my opponent was owing to fortune, that it is my earnest wish, and would be the happiest period in my life, to be once more opposed to the Constitution, with them under my command, in a frigate of a similar force to the Guerriere.

"I cannot help noticing that the attachment of the ship's company in general to the service of their king and country, reflects on them the highest credit; for though every art was used to encourage them to desert, and to inveigle them into the American service, by high bounties and great promises by the American officers, in direct contradiction to the declaration to me, that they did not wish such a thing; only eight Englishmen have remained behind, two only of which number have volunteered for their service.

"Leaving the character of my officers and ship's company, as well as my own, to the decision of this honorable court, the justice of whose sentence no person can presume to question, I close my narrative, craving indulgence for having taken up so much of their time."

As to the boast of this Gascon that it would be the happiest period of his life to be once more opposed to the Constitution, in a frigate of a similar force to the Guerriere, we shall only observe, that we hope that happy period in his life may yet arrive—and we presume every commander of a frigate of equal force in our navy would be as glad to meet him, as he could possibly be to fall in with them.

FROM THE AURORA.

In no one action fought during the present war, has there been more courage and gallantry displayed than in the attack made by the privateer Rolla, of Baltimore, on the British ship Rio Nueva, and as no account has been published of the action, I herewith send you a statement of it, which reflects so much credit

on the conduct of captain Dooley, his officers and men. The Rolla originally carried four 12 pound carronades in her waist, and double fortified twelve—mounted on a pivot—in a gale of wind off Madeira, the four 12 pounders were obliged to be thrown overboard and only one gun remained—with this, however, on the 4th December the Rolla attacked the Rio Nueva, mounting 18 guns, and 30 men, and took her after an action of twenty minutes.

It is true, there occurred, very fortunately during the action, no casualties; but the men on board the Rolla, animated by the courage and conduct of captain Dooley and his officers, evinced a fixed determination to take the enemy or perish—one of the men had a hole made thro' his hat, by a grape shot—"well," said the brave fellow, "they have given me an air hole, which has saved me the trouble of making one myself."—And another during the whole time, was singing "the capture of the Guerriere," which animated the others extremely! When the ship struck, the Rolla had ranged up within pistol shot, and was preparing to board.—The British captain observed to captain Dooley, when he came on board the Rolla, that he had lost the fruits of thirty-five years labor, which the chief mate hearing, said that was very hard—but asked drily, "well, what will the 18 guns striking to an American privateer of one—and that, for his part, "he was ashamed of it."

This example, so worthily set, we trust will be followed by many of our other vessels, and it ought to be made known to animate them to equal, if not surpass it.

### LAND TO LEASE.

THE subscriber will lease for a term of years, a tract of about 3500 acres of LAND, on Buffalo Creek, Monongalia County, Virginia; a great proportion of this tract lays on the fork of the creek, about ten miles from its junction with the Monongalia River, and about three hundred acres of the first rate bottom. There are several mills in the neighbourhood of this land, and a public road running entirely through it. It is situated in a fine grazing country, and nearly as convenient to market as the south branch grazing farms, and by judicious management may be rendered of great value. The terms will be easy.—For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Shepherd's-Town, Jefferson County, Va.

JAMES BROWN.

February 19.

### Ten Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Friday the 13th inst. William Johnson, an apprentice to the blacksmith trade, twenty years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, heavy built, fond of drink and void of manners. Any person taking up and returning said apprentice, or placing him in the common jail so that I get him again shall receive the above reward, but no charges.—All persons are hereby cautioned against employing or harboring the said apprentice, as I shall certainly avail myself of the benefit of the law against such offenders.

TH. H. GRADY.

Feb. 19.

### Matthew Wilson, CHAIR-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business, at the west end of the main street in Charles-Town, in the house formerly occupied by John Lemon, where he is ready to supply all those who may please to call on him with Windsor Chairs, Settees, &c. made in the newest fashion, of the best materials and workmanship, and on the lowest terms. He intends commencing the Wheel-Wright business in the spring.

Charles-Town, Feb. 12, 1813.

### Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the recruiting rendezvous in Shepherd's-Town, Jefferson County, Va. on the 6th inst. a soldier named JOHN MANNING, born in Dumfries, Va. aged 24 years, five feet seven inches high, light complexion, light hair, light eyes, and by profession a labourer. Had on when he deserted, a rifle-man's uniform coat, woolen vest, green woolen overalls, and a ruffled shirt. The above reward will be paid on his delivery to any officer of the United States army, together with all reasonable charges.

HENRY V. SWEARINGEN, Lieut. of U. S. regt. riflemen.

Jan. 29.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Geo. A. Muse, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons, to whom the estate is indebted, are solicited to produce their accounts to the subscriber, properly authenticated. BATAILLE MUSE, Adm'or. of the estate of Geo. A. Muse, dec'd. Jefferson County, Jan. 29. 3 m.

### Stray Shoot.

CAME to the subscriber's farm on Elk Branch, about the 1st of September, 1812, a black and red Shoot—Appraised to one dollar and fifty cents. The owner is desirous to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away.

HENRY MILLER.

February 5.

### Clover Seed.

IT is the opinion of the best judges, that success in raising this valuable article, is more than two to one, in favor of early sowing.—It is now ready for delivery, at a low price in Shepherd's-Town.

JAMES S. LANE.

January 29, 1813.

### A Request.

THE subscriber requests all those indebted to him to discharge their accounts by the first of April next, as he wishes to purchase a complete new Carding Machine, for which he must pay cash, and to have his old one repaired, so that he can card wool in a complete manner he ensuing season.

JONA. WICKERSHAM.

Darkesville, Jan. 29, 1813.

### To Millers & Millwrights.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF BEST WARRANTED

### BOLTING CLOTHS;

ALSO, BEST HOME-MADE

### TWILLED BAGS.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-town, January 8, 1813.

### A CARD.

ALL those in arrears to the subscriber are earnestly requested to discharge their respective balances.—The utility of this must be obvious to every one, as it will enable him to supply them on better terms than if they withheld his funds. To his punctual customers he tenders his most grateful thanks, and assures them, nothing will afford him more pleasure than to serve them at all times with such articles as they may want, on the best possible terms.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, Jan. 22, 1813.

### NOTICE.

BOOKS will be opened at Mr. W. W. Lane's store, Charles-Town, and at Mr. R. Humphreys' store, Harper's Ferry, on the 22d February next, by the commissioners of Harper's-Ferry & Charles Town Turnpike road, to receive subscriptions to the same under the act of incorporation.

January 29.

### Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the recruiting rendezvous at Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. on the 17th ultimo, a soldier named WILLIAM DAVIS, born (as he says) in Frederick county, Va. but supposed to have been born in the state of Pennsylvania—aged 18 years, five feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, dark eyes, dark hair, and by profession a labourer—had on when last seen, a soldier's hat, blue hunting shirt, striped overalls of homemade cloth—other articles of clothing not recollected. It is earnestly requested that the utmost diligence should be used in apprehending and delivering said deserter to some officer of the U. S. army, by whom the above reward will be paid, together with all reasonable charges.

OTHO W. CALLIS, Lieut.

12th regt. U. S. Infantry.

Feb. 5.

### Stray Yearling.

CAME to the subscriber's residence at Berry Hill, sometime in September last, a brown Yearling Bull, with a white belly, marked with a swallow fork in the right and a slip off the left year. The owner is desirous to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

LEVI CLEVELAND.

February 6.

### Stray Mare.

CAME to the subscriber's farm about five miles from Shepherd's-town, a dark bay mare, without brand or mark, four years old next spring, about 14 hands high, and appears to be with foal—Appraised to 40 dollars.

ROBERT AVIS.

Feb. 19.

### For Sale or Rent,

THE yellow house on Congress street, in Charlestown, adjoining the Presbyterian meeting house lot.—The house is large and convenient, with three rooms below and three above stairs, with two neat parlors. There is a full lot of ground attached to the house, with a kitchen, smoke house, corn house, stable, &c. For terms apply to Samuel Russell, Charlestown, or to the subscriber at Harper's Ferry.

THOMAS RAWLINGS.

January 15.

Jefferson County, to wit, January Court, 1813. Leonard Y. Davis, Thomas W. Davis, and William R. Davis, Plaintiffs,

vs. Joseph W. Davis, Samuel Davis, Clementius R. Davis, Aquila Davis, Mary Davis, Nancy W. Davis, and Wm. Worthington, adm'or with the will annexed, of Joseph Wilson, dec'd, Defendants, in Chancery.

THE defendant William Worthington not having entered his appearance 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 Plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered that the said def. Wm. Worthington do appear here on the 4th Monday in April next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court house of said county: And it is further ordered that the other defendants do not pay, convey away or secret any monies, in their hands due, or goods or effects belonging to the said defendant William Worthington, until the further order of this court. A Copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, CLK

### James Brown & Co.

At their Store in Shepherd's-Town, are now opening and selling,

ROSE, striped and plain Blankets Superfine white and scarlet Flannels Yellow, red and white ditto, assorted qualities

Bearskins, Coatings and Forrest Cloths Kerseys, Half-Thicks and Plains Jersey Stripes and Plains Superfine Cloths & Cassimeres } assorted Middle and low-priced ditto, } colors Bedford Cords and Stockinets Velvets and Velvetines, assorted Marselles, Toilenette, Swansdown and Silk Vestings

Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery Silk, Kid, Shammy and other Gloves Black, pink, crimson, blue and straw-colored Canton Crapes

French ditto ditto Groceries and Liquors Hardware and Cutlery Books and Stationary China and Queen's-ware

Together with a variety of other articles, as well of necessity as of elegance and taste. They are determined to sell their goods at a remarkably low advance for ready payment—and to punctual customers, at a short credit. November 6. tf

### FALL GOODS.

THE subscriber informs his customers, and the public, that in addition to the Goods he opened in the early part of the season, he is now opening a very large assortment of

### MERCHANDISE,

well adapted to the season, embracing almost every article required in his line: The articles which have been most scarce and difficult to obtain for some time past, will be found among the present assortment, and having been purchased in the best markets for cash, will be sold accordingly cheap.

### To Blacksmiths.

The subscriber has for Sale, Genuine Millington Crow-ley Steel, warranted first quality, for Axes and other edge Tools,

Best English Blister, for Mill Irons, Hammers, &c. Do. Country Blister, for Iron, Sheet Iron, Strap Iron.

ALSO, Anvils and Vices,

of the first rate.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 20.

Apprentices Indentures

For sale at this Office.

### WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 25.

Copy of a letter from Commodore WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated U. S. FRIGATE CONSTITUTION, St. Salvadore, 3d Jan. 1813.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that on the 29th ultimo, at 2 P. M. in South lat. 13 6, and West long. 38, about 10 leagues distance from the coast of Brazil, I fell in with and captured His Britannic Majesty's Frigate JAV A, of 49 guns, and upwards of 400 men, commanded by Captain Lambert, a very distinguished officer. The action lasted 1 hour 55 minutes, in which time the enemy was completely dismantled, not having a spar of any kind standing. The loss on board the Constitution was 9 killed and 25 wounded as per enclosed list.—The enemy had 60 killed and 101 wounded certainly (among the latter Captain Lambert mortally.) but by the enclosed letter written on board this ship (by one of the officers of the Java) and accidentally found, it is evident that the enemy's wounded must have been much greater than as above stated, and who must have died of their wounds previously to their being removed. The letter states 60 killed and 170 wounded.

For further details of the action, I beg leave to refer you to the enclosed extracts from my Journal. The Java had in addition to her own crew upwards of 100 supernumerary officers and seamen to join the British ships of war in the East Indies; also Lieut. Gen. Hislop, appointed to the command of Bombay, Major Walker and Capt. Wood of his staff, and Captain Marshall, master and commander in the British navy going to the East Indies to take command of a sloop of war there.

Should I attempt to do justice by representation, to the brave and good conduct of all my officers and crew during the action, I should fail in the attempt; therefore suffice it to say, that the whole of their conduct was such as to merit my highest encomiums. I beg leave to recommend the officers particularly to the notice of government, as also the unfortunate seamen who were wounded, and the families of those brave men who fell in the action.

The great distance from our own coast and the perfect wreck we made the enemy's frigate, forbade every idea of attempting to take her to the U. States; I had therefore no alternative but burning her, which I did on the 31st ultimo after receiving all the prisoners and the baggage, which was very tedious work, only having one boat left out of eight and not one left on board the Java.

On blowing up the frigate Java, I proceeded to this place, where I have landed all the prisoners on their parole, to return to England and there remain until regularly exchanged, and not to serve in their professional capacities in any place or in any manner whatever against the United States of America, until said exchange is effected.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect, your obedient humble servant.

WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE.

Hon. Secretary of the Navy, City of Washington.

The following is a list of his Britannic Majesty's military and naval officers paroled at St. Salvadore, by Com. Bainbridge:—

- 1 Lieut. General } Military officers.
- 1 Major
- 1 Captain
- 1 Post-Captain
- 1 Master and Commander
- 5 Lieutenants
- 3 Lieuts. of Marines
- 1 Surgeon
- 2 Assistant Surgeons
- 1 Purser
- 15 Midshipmen
- 1 Gunner
- 1 Boatswain
- 1 Master
- 1 Carpenter
- 2 Captain's Clerks

28 Officers, 323 Petty officers, seamen, marines, and boys, exclusive of 9 Portuguese seamen, liberated and given up to the Governor of St. Salvadore, and 8 passengers, private characters whom the Commodore did not

consider prisoners of war, and permitted them to land without any restraint.

All the officers and seamen taken in the Java were paroled by Commodore Bainbridge, and landed on the 3d of January at St. Salvadore, Brazil.

[The extract from Commodore Bainbridge's Journal, differs very little from the account given in our last, and is therefore omitted.—The following is the letter alluded to in the foregoing dispatch.]

"Prisoner on board the American frigate Constitution, St. Salvadore, Jan. 1, 1813, Brazil.

My Dear Sir,—I am sorry to inform you of the unpleasant news of Mr. Gascoigne's death. Mr. Gascoigne & myself were shipmates in the Marlborough and first came to sea together. He was shot in the early part of the action by a round shot in his right thigh and died a few minutes after; 4 other of his messmates fared the same fate, together with 60 men killed and 170 wounded. The official account you no doubt heard of before this reaches you. I beg you will let all his friends and relations hear of his untimely fate. We were on board the Java frigate for a passage to India, when we fell in with this frigate. Two parcels I have sent you under good care—hope this will reach you safe. Your's truly, (Signed) H. D. CORNECK. Lt. Peter V. Wood, 22d regt. of Foot, Isle of France or Bourbon, E. Indies." A true copy.

WM. BAINBRIDGE.

NOTE.—Mr. Cloete, by whom this letter was intended to be sent, was a passenger on board the Java, and a native of the Cape of Good Hope. He was not considered by me a prisoner, but had permission to land immediately on our arrival at St. Salvadore. W. B.

U. S. FRIGATE CONSTITUTION, At Sea, 25th January, 1813.

In lat. 7 20, N. long. 41 30, W. SIR—By this conveyance, (a valuable prize to the Horns!) I have the honor to send you a copy of my dispatch from St. Salvadore, containing the information of the capture and destruction of H. B. M. frigate Java, by the frigate Constitution, under my command.

The damage the Constitution received in the action, but more especially the decayed state she is in, made it necessary for me to return to the United States for repairs; otherwise I should have continued to prosecute my original plans for the operation of the squadron under my command, and should thereby, beyond doubt have considerably distressed the enemy's commerce. Expecting to arrive very soon after your receiving this letter, induces me to postpone giving you further particulars until my arrival, when I shall have the honor of giving you details in full.

I have the honor to be, sir, With the greatest respect, Your obt. humble servant, Wm. BAINBRIDGE.

Hon. Secretary of the Navy, City of Washington.

### CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, February 20.

SUSPENSION OF NON IMPORTATION. On motion of Mr. Cheves, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill partially to suspend the Non-importation acts, and to lay additional duties on foreign tonnage.

Mr. Wright moved to strike out the first section of the bill, which contains the clause suspending the non-importation law.

The question was taken on Mr. Wright's motion, and carried. For striking out 63 Against it 23

A motion was then made that the committee rise and report progress.—Carried.

The bill was reported to the House as amended, and the question of concurring with the committee in striking out the first section was carried, Yeas 79, Nays 24.

The 2d, 3d, and 4th sections of the bill, being connected with and depending upon the 1st section, of course fell with it. Mr. Bibb moved that the 8th section which limits the operation of the bill to

the 1st day of January next, be stricken out.

Before the question on Mr. Bibb's motion was decided, a motion was made to adjourn and carried—half past 4 o'clock.

Monday, February 22.

Mr. Cheves reported a bill making appropriations for the support of the military establishment and of the militia in the actual service of the United States for the year 1813; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Tallman offered the following resolution for consideration, which was ordered to lie on the table:

"Resolved, That the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to bring in a bill for the benefit of the officers and crew of the frigate Constitution, granting to them a sum not less than 100,000 dollars as a reward for their gallantry in their late naval victory."

Mr. Grundy offered a resolution to the following effect, which, after the rejection of a motion to lay it on the table, was agreed to by a large majority:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for an earlier day for the next meeting of Congress than that fixed by the Constitution."

### ENFORCEMENT OF NON IMPORTATION.

The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, viz. the remnant of the bill lately referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

The motion pending on the last adjournment was, to strike out the 5th section, which prohibits the Judges of the U. States from giving up property under jurisdiction, on the owner's giving bonds for refunding its value.

After considerable desultory debate, the motion to strike out the section was negatived.

For striking out the section 44 Against it 73

On motion of Mr. Milnor, a new section was added to the bill, limiting its duration to the continuance of the war.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, as amended, embracing in this form merely the provision for enforcing the non-importation act, and the duty on foreign tonnage.

The vote on the question of engrossment was Yeas 67, Nays 45.

### NAVAL HEROISM.

The following message was received from the President of the United States. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States.

I lay before Congress a letter with accompanying documents from capt. Bainbridge, now commanding the U. S. frigate, the Constitution, reporting his capture and destruction of the British frigate the Java. The circumstances and the issue of this combat afford another example of the professional skill and heroic spirit, which prevail in our naval service. The signal display of both by capt. Bainbridge his officers and crew, command the highest praise.

This being a second instance in which the condition of the captured ship, by rendering it impossible to get her into port, has barred a contemplated reward of successful valor, I recommend to the consideration of Congress the equity and propriety of a general provision allowing, in such cases, both past and future, a fair proportion of the value which would accrue to the captors, on the safe arrival and sale of the prize.

JAMES MADISON.

February 22, 1813. The bill to alter the times of holding the district courts of New-York and Virginia, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill to amend the naturalization laws passed through a committee of the whole and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Newton, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Pickens in the chair, on the bill to prohibit any vessel of the U. States from trading under any pass or license from a foreign power.

The bill received several amendments in committee; but the committee rose without having gone through the same, and obtained leave to sit again.

Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The bill making compensation to the officers and crew of the frigate Constitution for the destruction of the British frigates Guerriere and Java, was read a third time and passed by Yeas and Nays.

For the bill 71 Against the bill 39

to continue the Mediterranean fund; and the bill to alter the times of holding the district courts of New-York and Virginia; were severally read a third time and passed.

The bill for imposing an additional duty on foreign tonnage, and for enforcing the non-importation act, was read a third time and passed.

THE FRIGATE CONSTITUTION. On motion of Mr. Bassett, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole Mr. Lewis in the chair, on the bill reported by the Naval committee this morning, to compensate the officers and crew of the United States frigate Constitution for the destruction of the British frigates Guerriere and Java. [This bill provides that 5000 dollars shall be paid out of the Treasury to Capt. Hull and the officers and crew of the Constitution frigate, and a like sum to Capt. Bainbridge and his crew, for their two gallant achievements; and appropriates a sum of 5000 dollars therefor.]

Mr. Bassett moved to fill the first blank with 50,000 dollars.

After some conversation between Messrs. Bassett, Ely, Stow, and Milnor, on the propriety of making a general instead of a special provision on this head, as recommended by the President—

bill. Mr. Bacon moved to amend the title so as to read "an act making compensation to the officers and crew of the frigate Constitution for their loss sustained in the destruction of the British frigate Guerriere and Java." Mr. Desha moved to amend the title so as to substitute for the words in *Italic*, the words "the capture."—Motion lost, says 37. Mr. Bacon's motion was negatived by a small majority. The following title was at length agreed to 40 to 39: "An act to reward the Officers & Crew of the frigate Constitution."

**EXTRA SESSION.**  
The house resumed the consideration of the Order of the Day, being the bill to alter the time of the next meeting of Congress. In committee of the whole; Mr. Lacombe in the chair.  
After considerable debate, the question was taken on fixing on the third Monday in October, and negatived.  
The first Monday in October and the 5th Monday in May were also negatived.

The fourth Monday in May was agreed to, 49 to 39.  
The committee then rose and reported the bill, and the amendment was concurred in by the House, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, says 60.

The bill to alter the time of the next meeting of Congress, was read a third time, and passed by the following vote: Yeas 78 Nays 33.

The following message was received from the President of the U. States.  
*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States.*

I lay before Congress copies of a proclamation of the British lieutenant-governor of the Island of Bermuda, which has appeared under circumstances leaving no doubt of its authenticity. It recites a British order in council of the 26th of October last, providing for the supply of the British West Indies and other colonial possessions, by a trade under special licenses; and is accompanied by a circular instruction to the colonial governors, which confines licensed importations from ports of the U. States to the ports of the Eastern States exclusively.

The government of G. Britain has already introduced into her commerce, during war a system which, at once violating the rights of other nations, and resting on a mass of forgery and perjury, unknown to other times, was making an unfortunate progress in undermining those principles of morality and religion, which are the best foundation of national happiness. The policy now proclaimed to the world introduces into her modes of warfare a system equally distinguished by the deformity of its features and the depravity of its character; having for its object to dissolve the ties of allegiance, and the sentiments of loyalty in the adversary nation, and to seduce and separate its component parts the one from the other. The general tendency of these demoralizing and disorganizing contrivances will be reprobated by the civilized and christian world, and the insulting attempt on the virtue, the honor, the patriotism and the fidelity of our brethren of the Eastern states, will not fail to call forth all their indignation and resentment; and attach more and more all the states to that happy union and constitution, against which such insidious and malignant artifices are directed.

The better to guard, nevertheless, against the effect of individual cupidity and treachery, and to turn the corrupt projects of the enemy against himself, I recommend to the consideration of congress the expediency of an effectual prohibition of any trade whatever by citizens or inhabitants of the U. States, under special licenses, whether relating to persons or ports; and, in aid thereof, a prohibition of all exportations from the U. S. in foreign bottoms; few of which are actually employed, whilst multiplying counterfeits of their flags and papers are covering and encouraging the navigation of the enemy.

**JAMES MADISON.**  
February 24th, 1813.  
[The proclamation and circular alluded to in the above message shall be given in our next.]

Friday, February 26.  
Mr. Calhoun from the committee of foreign relations reported the following bill:

**A BILL**  
Prohibiting the exportation of certain articles therein specified in foreign ships or vessels.

BE it enacted, &c. That no foreign ship or vessel shall be permitted to clear out or depart from any port or place within the U. S. or the territories thereof, having on board any staves, lumber, horses, mules, asses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, and every species of live stock and live provisions, and also every other

kind of provisions whatsoever (sea stores only excepted.)  
Sec. 2. That if any foreign vessel shall, during the continuance of this act, take on board any of the articles above enumerated, other than provisions and sea stores necessary for the voyage, such ship or vessel and the cargo on board shall be wholly forfeited, and may be seized and condemned in any court of the U. S. having competent jurisdiction, and every person concerned in such unlawful shipment shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten dollars, for every such offence.  
Sec. 3. Prescribes the mode of recovery and distribution of penalties.  
Sec. 4. Limits the duration of the bill to the 1st of July next.

The bill was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole.

**OGDENSHURST, February 3.**  
Deserters from Canada cross almost every evening—the number since our last is not correctly ascertained. A deserter who came over last evening, informs that a party of about 50 Indians arrived at Prescott in the afternoon of yesterday—they are intended no doubt for patrols, as the Canadian militia and regulars cannot be depended on—whole picket guards having deserted.

Deserters disagree as to the force at Prescott, it is stated from two to six hundred men. For several days past, large and numerous trains of Canadian sleighs have passed Prescott, on their way to the lakes—deserters say they contain powder and ball.

**BOSTON, Feb. 17.**

The Constitution Frigate came up yesterday, and anchored off the Long Wharf, about 12 o'clock. She was saluted by a federal discharge from the South End artillery company, and the frigate Congress, which were returned by the Constitution. The yards on the Congress were manned; the shipping in the harbor gaily dressed with their colors, and the wharves crowded with people, who cheered her arrival with repeated huzzas. The flags from the Gunneries at the South End, Fort and Cops Hill, were displayed during the day.

Com. Bainbridge was wounded, but has recovered. Lieutenant Aykwin was wounded, and died some days after.—Mr. Waldo was also wounded. No other officers were injured.

The Constitution has on board part of the cargo of schr. Helen, from London for St. Salvatore, captured by the Hornet, off the latter port; the schr. was given up.

The Hornet had recaptured the American ship William, belonging to Portland, from the Is. of May, with salt, which had been captured by the Java, and had been carried into St. Salvatore and left.

The Java touched at St. Jago, Cape Verde, and learned that the Essex had been there—and supposing the Constitution to be that frigate with carronades only, kept at long shot, which prolonged the action. They learned by the officers of the Java that the Essex had captured a sloop of war, and four rich prizes.—The Constitution has received but three shots in her hull. Capt. Lambert died five days after the action, at St. Salvatore. The Constitution sailed from that port Jan. 6. No vessels had lately arrived.

The Hornet was left at St. Salvatore, watching the British sloop of war Bonne Citoyenne, said to have on board one million seven hundred thousand dollars.

Lieutenant Ludlow, in the street, and at the exchange coffee house, was greeted with repeated cheerings.

This victory was announced at the theatre, where were com. Rodgers and capt. Hull, and received with acclamations that were unwilling to pause for the business of the stage.

February 20.  
The keeper of the Exchange Coffee House Books, yesterday received the following dated

*Newburyport, Feb. 18.*  
The British ship Volunteer, of 380 tons, mounting 12 guns, laden with dry goods, salt, 40 tons of sheet and 40 tons of pig copper, cargo valued at 150,000 dollars, arrived at Portsmouth this morning, prize to the United States frigate Chesapeake, capt. Evans. She was one of a fleet of 14 sail, bound from Liverpool for Bahia, (Brazil) under convoy of a sloop of war, and was captured January 14, in lat. 14. N. long. 26. W. The Chesapeake had also captured two other valuable ships from the convoy, and was left in pursuit of the remainder. Among them were two large ships of 900 tons.

The Chesapeake proves to be a fine ship, and sails remarkably fast. She escaped from the two British cruisers (mentioned by capt. Luce, of the Julia) by superior sailing, and thereby avoided a contest which she could not have maintained with any hope of success against so superior a force.

The British ship Neptune, of about 350 tons laden, as understood with 500 pipes of brandy and wine, and 20 bales of dry goods and mounting 8 guns has arrived at Portland, prize to the Decatur, Nichols of this port. She was from

London, bound to Rio Janeiro, and was captured Jan. 9, no lat. or long. mentioned. Ten cases of watches, invoiced as is stated, at 10,000 dollars were taken from her on board the Decatur, for fear she would be recaptured. I understand she is ordered round to Boston, to discharge; her cargo not being damaged, and it not being necessary to have a survey upon it!

**KINGSTON, (Jam.) Jan. 19.**  
*Shipping Intelligence.*—We lament to state that the Southampton frigate, of 32 guns, sir James Lucas Yeo, knight, commander, was unfortunately cast away near 1 o'clock A. M. of the 27th Nov. on a reef of rocks, not noticed in any chart, about 9 miles from Conception Island, one of the Bahamas, when lieut. Gordon, one of the Southampton, was sent off for Exuma, to communicate the same, from whence notice was sent to New Providence of the disaster, and the Rhodian brig was instantly dispatched to their assistance. In the mean time the officers and crew proceeded to Conception Island, and the Rolla and Caledonia privateers, having received information of the accident called there on the 7th inst. took the people on board, and sailed with them for this port on the 9th.

On the 16th ult. the Southampton recaptured the American schooner Helena and Ann, from Alexandria to St. Bartholomews, with flour and a licence, and had been detained by the Nonsuch of Baltimore; ordered her for Nassau.

On the 22d ult. in the latitude of Charleston, the Southampton fell in with and captured, after a chase of nine hours, the United States brig Vixen, captain Reed, of 14 1/2's, and 120 men, out 30 days, made no capture, which vessel was lost at the same time of the Southampton, on the Island of Conception.

The Rhodian brig, from Nassau, last from the Island of Conception, with sir James Lucas Yeo, knight, his officers and crew, and the officers and crew of the U. States brig Vixen, arrived at Port Royal on Monday.

After the loss of the Southampton and Vixen, the officers and men of both vessels, from their indefatigable exertions saved a quantity of sails, rigging, &c. and the Americans behaved so completely to the satisfaction of sir James Lucas Yeo, that he summoned them together and expressed his approbation, stating that he would represent their conduct to the naval commander on this station in its proper light and obtain for them every preference in his power to bestow.—We learn that they will shortly return home in a cartel for the United States.

The American privateer schooner Joseph and Mary, Wescott, of 5 guns and 30 men, captured on Tuesday, off the Navassa, by the boats of the Narcissus in a calum, was brought into Port Royal on Thursday. Two Americans were wounded, and one man killed and one wounded in the boats. She sailed from Baltimore Sept. 19, and had recaptured the American ship Piscataqua, taken by the Orpheus frigate; she also took a schooner from Turk's island, and ordered her for Baltimore, and the latter for the Delaware.

**ENGLISH ACCOUNTS OF THE DEFEAT OF GEN. WINCHESTER.**  
FROM THE MONTREAL COURANT FEB. 6.

**GLORIOUS NEWS!**  
Last evening major Evans arrived from Niagara, who brought with him the official accounts of a glorious victory, obtained by col. Proctor over the army of Gen. Winchester, on the 22d of January at the river Raisin. The following particulars we understand are correct. Col. Proctor, who commanded at Detroit, received advice on the 19th January, that Gen. Winchester had advanced with eleven hundred men as far as the river Raisin, about twenty miles distant, on his way to attack Detroit. Colonel Proctor took the resolution of going out with as many of his garrison to attack him, as he could spare. On the night of the 21st, he discovered Gen. Winchester and his army in the village of Raisin, and at daylight on the 22d the attack commenced. The Americans were lodged in houses in the village, some of which were stockaded; however after a bloody conflict the whole American army, with their general, were killed or taken.—From the nature of the attack and the means the enemy had of defending themselves, colonel Proctor's loss was great, it consisted of one hundred and eighty two killed and wounded, of whom twenty six were killed, two officers were mortally wounded, three or four others slightly. Colonel Proctor's force consisted of three hundred regulars, one hundred and fifty militia and some Indians.

We also hear that general Harrison with his division of the army, were with-

in five or six days march of general Winchester, in a starving condition surrounded by Indians.

**Niagara, Jan. 30, 1813.**  
Sir—Major Evans is just dispatched by the commanding officer, with the glorious intelligence of the entire destruction of another army—General Winchester with the remnant of his army amounting to upwards of 500 men, are prisoners of war, to the brave 41st regt. and Upper Canada militia. In this business the bravery of every person engaged was most conspicuous, and great credit is due to the judgement and prompt decision of colonel Proctor.

Our loss is great, about 27 killed and 155 wounded, including regulars and militia. Among the latter are colonel St. George, captain Tallon, and lieutenant Clemon, of the 41st, captain Mills, late of the schooner Nancy, and Mr. Gordon, of Amherstburgh. The victory, however, is most complete, the number of the enemy killed being upwards of five hundred, and the prisoners are equal to the force we had engaged. The battle was fought at about 20 miles from Detroit, river au Raisin, on the 22d instant.

Joy unalloyed pervades all ranks here, and we are ready for another opportunity to convince the enemy, that he has no trifling difficulties to encounter before he conquers Upper Canada.

*From the Montreal Herald of February 6.*  
**DEFEAT OF GEN. WINCHESTER.**  
An attack was made on the 22d January on the American troops under the command of brigadier general Winchester by colonel Proctor, at Frenchtown on the river Raisin, about 26 miles from Detroit. The enemy's force 1100, that of colonel Proctor about 300 troops of the line and sailors, and 600 Indians.

**RETURN OF PRISONERS.**  
1 brigadier general, 1 colonel, 1 major, 9 captains, 6 lieutenants, 10 ensigns, 1 brigade major, 1 adjutant, 1 quarter master, 2 surgeons, 27 sergeants, 435 rank and file—total 493.

After the battle great numbers of more prisoners were bringing in by the Indians. They took another army, viz. 500 large hogs from Kentucky, and killed 100 men that had them in charge.

A large body of Americans are advancing towards Chicago, on lake Michigan, and the Indian chief Mipulpoit with 2000 Indians from the Mississippi, have gone against them.

We hear that general Harrison with his division of the army were within 50 or 60 days march of Gen. Winchester in a starving condition and surrounded by Indians.

*Fort George, 30th Jan. 1813.*  
Lieut. McLean of the 41st arrived here yesterday with despatches for Quebec, from Amherstburgh, bringing an official account of the capture of general Winchester's army, consisting of 30 officers and 552 men exclusive of this number it is supposed that nearly 500 fell in the field of battle.

Col. Proctor having received intelligence of the approach of brigadier general Winchester on the 18th inst. immediately assembled as large a force as his means would admit of, and proceeded against him. On finding him in possession of the village on the river Raisin, called Frenchmen's town, about 26 miles from Detroit, he made immediate arrangements for attacking him in his strong position, which was gallantly carried at the point of the bayonet, after a determined resistance of an hour and a half.

This brilliant achievement has not been effected without a very serious loss on our part. Our killed amounted to 24, and our wounded 158, two thirds of the latter of the 41st regiment, no officer among the former killed but several are severely, and I fear dangerously wounded. Lieut. col. St. George, who led the attack received four wounds, capt. Tallon, and Lieut. Clemon, 41st; lieut. Troughton, R. A.—ensigns Kerr and Newfields, lieuts. Rollette and Irvine; Mr. Richardson, marine department, captain Mills, lieut. Mc Cormic, and lieut. James Gordon, Essex militia, wounded.

All did their duty, the Indians behaved nobly, and the instant the enemy submitted, their forbearance, as on former occasions was strikingly conspicuous—Gen. Winchester is a prisoner.

**BATTLE OF MIAMI.**  
PARIS, (Ken.) Feb. 13.

Arrived in this place, on Thursday last, capt. R. Matson, who left the river Raisin on the 22d January. He has politely favored us with the following information relative to the battle and defeat of our army on that day.

Capt. Matson was in the engagement of the 18th Jan. and received a wound by

a ball through the thick of the right thigh, after which he was placed in a hospital some distance from the encampment of the troops. He states that about day break our army was attacked, he thinks, by about 2000 British and Indians. The action commenced by a heavy fire of cannon, with grape shot and bombs. Our troops were taken on surprise; they were encamped in gardens and lots about 30 steps distant from each other. They were, however, formed as quick as possible, and the action became very warm and continued so for some time. Our Kentuckians fought bravely, and he thinks the enemy must have suffered more during the contest than our men. At length our ammunition became exhausted. It was now about sunrise. By this time the enemy had enclosed our troops on three sides, which forced the regulars from the right, and part of our men crossed the river by order of gen. Winchester.

After crossing, they attempted to form and give battle; but, owing to the houses being in the way they were frustrated in the attempt. They then pursued their retreat through a lane for 100 yards, on the side of which was placed a number of Indians, who injured them very much.—Capt. Matson though wounded, joined in the retreat, and says the Indians pursued on each side for about a mile, they then fell back in the rear. He then saw col. Lewis and insisted on him to form the men and make a stand, as some of them were wounded, and very much exhausted. The attempt was made with much success, owing to the men's not having arms.—He afterwards saw gen. Winchester, and called on him for God's sake to make a stand, as the Indians were in close pursuit—he was himself much fatigued, and was convinced a great many were in the same situation. The gen. informed him the men could not be formed. After retreating about three miles from Raisin, they came to a field, thro' which those on foot passed, and those on horseback were obliged to ride round. At this time capt. Matson saw general Winchester, col. Lewis, Dr. Irvine, and Dr. Patrick, going on; their horses were much fatigued, and a number of Indians in close pursuit of them with fresh horses, who must have overtaken them.

Capt. Matson seeing the Indians within 100 yards of him, slipped through a fence that was near at hand, pulled off his shoes, and ran along the fence in a stooping position, for about 60 yards, to a bunch of grass, and hid. The Indians still continued their pursuit after those that were before him; he saw several tomahawks as they passed; he thinks there were not more than 50 men ahead of him.

After the Indians had passed by, the capt. moved to a prairie, where he concealed himself till dark, and then pushed on to the Rapids, keeping a road a distance to the right. When he came there, the place was evacuated and the houses and provisions on fire. He then came to defiance. After being there some days, Mr. Nuvel, one of his company, came in. He informed capt. Matson that he lay concealed in a barn, near where the Indians returned, and says they had a number of scalps tied to their saddles, and a number of our men tied, taking them back, and a quantity of red clothes. He says he left the barn on the 23d at night—lost his way, and went back to Raisin in the night; and was there informed by an American woman, that those who stood their ground were all taken prisoners, and but few killed. Capt. Matson believes this information to be correct, as the caution had ceased firing before he left the hospital.

Our informant states that the commencement of the action, he took Edward McConnell's gun, who was wounded with him, and moved towards his company, but was prevented by Dr. Davis, who took the gun, and went into the battle, telling him his situation would not admit of his exposing himself. He says he stood in the door until the bullets struck the house so rapidly, he thought it best to move; and seeing the men retreat across the river, he fell in with them and proceeded through the fire of the enemy, and without jumping over a number of brave men who had fallen victims to the cruel savages. He is confident the engagement lasted one hour before there was any retreat, and he thinks it was as warmly a contested action as ever was fought, during that time.

It has been said the centre of the line gave way first, but capt. Matson avers this to be false; he says the retreat commenced on the right.

**WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 27.**  
*Copy of a letter from Brig. Gen. Winchester, now a prisoner of war, to the Secretary of War.*  
Malden, Jan. 23d, 1813.

SIR—A detachment from the left wing of the North-Western Army, under my command, at French Town, on the River Raisin, was attacked on the 22d inst. by a force greatly superior in number; aided by several pieces of artillery. The action commenced at the dawn of day; the piquet guards were driven in; and a heavy fire opened on the whole line, by which a part thereof was thrown into disorder; and, being ordered to retire a small distance, in order to form on more advantageous ground, I found the enemy doubling our left flank with force and rapidity.

A destructive fire was sustained for

some time; at length borne down by numbers, the few of us that remained with the party that retired from the lines submitted. The remainder of our force, in number about four hundred, continued to defend themselves with great gallantry, in an unequal contest against small arms and artillery, until I was brought in as a prisoner to that part of the field occupied by the enemy.

At this latter place, I understood that our troops were defending themselves in a state of desperation, and was informed by the commanding officer of the enemy, that he would afford them an opportunity of surrendering themselves prisoners of war; to which I assented. I was the more ready to make the surrender from being assured, that unless done quickly, the buildings adjacent would be immediately set on fire, and that no responsibility would be taken for the conduct of the savages, who were then assembled in great numbers.

In this critical situation, being desirous to preserve the lives of a number of our brave fellows, who still held out, I sent a flag to them, and agreed with the commanding officer of the enemy, that they should be surrendered prisoners of war, on condition of being protected from the savages, allowed to retain their private property, and having their side arms returned to them. It is impossible for me to ascertain with certainty the loss we have sustained in this action, from the impracticability of knowing the number who have made their escape.

Thirty-five officers and about four hundred and eighty-seven non-commissioned officers and privates are prisoners of war. A list of the names of the officers is herewith enclosed to you. Our loss in killed is considerable.

However unfortunate may seem the affair of yesterday, I am flattered by a belief, that no material error is chargeable upon myself, and that still less censurable is deserved by the troops I had the honor of commanding.

With the exception of that portion of our force which was thrown into disorder, no troops have ever behaved with more determined intrepidity.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,  
**JAMES WINCHESTER.**  
Brig. Gen. U. S. Army.

Hon. Secretary at War.

*A list of officers taken at French-Town, Jan. 22d, 1813.*  
James Winchester, Brig. General; William Lewis, Lieut. Colonel; James Overton, Maj. Aid-De-Camp; George Madison, Major; James Garrard, jun. B. Inspector; John McCalla, Adjutant; Pollard Keen, Quarter-Master; John Todd, Surgeon.

**CAPTAINS.**—Richard Hightower, Bland W. Ballard, Gosman Cholier, Henry James, Joseph Kelly, John Hamilton, Saml. L. Williams, Uriah Sabrie, Richard Bledsoe.

**LIEUTENANTS.**—Caleb Holder, Byron Rule, Wm. M. McCuire, Ashton Ganard, Wm. Moore, John Higgins.

**ENSIGNS.**—Lynden Comstock, Joseph Morrow, Wm. O. Butler, Thomas Chiu, John W. Nash, John Botts, James Mundy, James Herron, Wm. Nash, Joseph Mooring, Wm. Fleet, George Cardwell.

Total 35, prisoners at Malden.

The Indians have still a few prisoners in their possession, which I have reason to hope will be given up to Col. Proctor at Sandwich.

**JAMES WINCHESTER.**  
Brig. Gen. U. S. Army

**CHARLES-TOWN, March 5.**  
The Legislature of Virginia adjourned, on Tuesday the 23d ultimo.

The bill for an Extra Session in May, wants only the signature of the President of the U. States to become a law.

The bill prohibiting the employment of British seamen on board American vessels, has passed the Senate of the United States.

**COMMUNICATIONS.**  
CHARLES F. MERGER, a distinguished federalist: a member of the Virginia legislature: one of the late Stanton Convention, and a "man of peace"—(to his honor be it said) has abjured his errors; has girded on his sword and gone to the "tent field," in order to support a just and necessary war. Honest federalists will approve of such conduct: Republicans will forget and forgive his former errors.—But the Tories will most assuredly persecute him, if they dare. Already it is understood, that an imported British sycophant, in this county, has taken

the most unwarrantable liberties with his name and character: But more of this anon.

**TORY INGENUITY.**  
*Or, a new and effectual method of serving our liege Sovereign George III. without the danger of "hemp & confiscation."*  
Soon after a plundering party from WARREN'S squadron landed on Cape Henry, and robbed Mr. Burroughs, (keeper of the Light-House) of many valuable articles—we were gravely told by the *Martinsburgh Gazette*, that "a letter from Norfolk says, that about 50 men from the British fleet landed near Lynhaven Creek. They behaved very civilly and paid for such articles as they took away!" "Thank ye kindly gentlemen!" The British always pay for what they take away. How culpable then, must be our own government for assuming a hostile attitude towards a people of such civility! And how unfortunate it was, that this same civil occurrence did not take place a few months sooner; as, in that case, Mr. Madison would most certainly have lost his election!

The same paper also exhibits a pretended extract of another letter from Norfolk, portraying the deplorable condition "of about 100 men half naked, in the two forts, which are about half finished." From this interesting and more than half forged intelligence, we can only infer, that the half way measures of our half competent rulers, will draw down upon us, the severest chastisement. Now, if this will not put an entire stop to the recruiting services, it must be strange indeed.

When the vocabulary of Billingsgate is exhausted by "our friends in congress"—and when the tory writers in Boston and elsewhere, are no longer able to furnish suitable materials for the *Martinsburgh Gazette*, those who have the honor of conducting that paper, very adroitly import British abominations from Quebec. Their last paper is adorned with an extract from an *Address* to gen. Prevost, to which he returned a most gracious answer. The one, contains proofs positive of "the ambitious, unwise and unjust policy of the American rulers"—and the other, the most consoling evidence "of the inestimable advantages they enjoy under the paternal and powerful government of His Majesty"—and of "an enlightened people devoted to the just cause of a BELOVED SOVEREIGN." After this, should sir Francis Burdett himself, ever hear of the *Martinsburgh* loyalists, can he venture to say, that they too, "exceed Judas in treachery, and equal him in guilt?"

Letters have been received in this city from Black Rock, and Buffalo, stating that the survivors of Gen. Winchester's little army, including himself and about 450 officers and men, have arrived opposite to those places on the Canada side, and that about 250 of the men have been permitted to pass over on parole. It was doubtful whether or not the officers would be released on parole or sent to Quebec. The whole remainder of the army, excepting the few whom we know to have arrived at Gen. Harrison's quarters after the action, we learn were either killed in the battle, or TOMAHAWKED AND SCALPED AFTERWARDS BY THE INDIANS, IN THE PRESENCE OF THE BRITISH OFFICERS; whose only excuse for permitting the base and horrible butchery was, that the Indians were so highly excited that they could not be restrained. Every person who had been wounded or maimed in battle, who was frost-bitten or sick, is said to have been massacred by these fell hounds attached to the British army. The unfortunate Americans were treated in the most inhuman manner; almost all without hats, some of the officers travelling over the Canadian snows without any other clothing than their boots, pantaloons and shirts—the Indians having stripped them of every thing else.

The prisoners on their march through Upper Canada met nearly all the British forces going from the lines to join the army marching against Gen. Harrison. [NAT. INTEL.]

Extract of a letter from New Orleans, dated 11th January, 1813.

"General Wilkinson certainly expects an attack here by the English white and black troops, and is taking all prudential measures to give them a proper reception. The 3d and 7th U. S. regiments marched through this town yesterday to take post at the English Turn, where very extensive barracks have been erected for them—they were about 1200 strong—we expect the 2d regt. the next week, consisting of 700, so that our whole regular force here will be upwards of 3000 men, as we had anterior to their arrival 1000 or more. These, with about 5000 militia and volunteers, will form a very decent force."

N. Y. Evk. Post.

**EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR—DATED Washington, (Del.) Feb. 18, 1813.**

In the Statement of the late action between the Constitution and Java, several mistakes appeared which you will please correct. The officer who has arrived is Mr. Packet, midshipman of the Constitution—neither the Hornet, nor her prize were in sight, as they lay near St. Salvatore at the time.—Aurora.

**LATEST FROM THE N. WEST.**  
*Pittsburgh, Feb. 18.*  
By the Express Post.—Our attentive correspondent at Warren, (Ohio), under date of the 16th, by the express post, writes—"The head-quarters of the army were at the Rapids, Feb. 12. A number of letters have been received. Nothing new."

From the above, the report of an action between Gen. Harrison and the British, received by the way of Zanesville, must be without foundation.

On her passage to Boston the Constitution fell in with the Hornet, and was informed that she had recaptured the American ship William, a prize to the Java; and that she had also captured on the same day, the schr. Ellen, bound from London to St. Salvatore, with dry goods, &c. to the amount of 200,000 dollars, had taken out most of her cargo and ordered her for the first American port.

N. Y. Pap.

**PHILO-CENSOR is unavoidably postponed till our next.**

**At a Court held for Jefferson County, the 22d day of Feb. 1813.**  
THE Court proceeded to lay off the districts of this county, for the purpose of electing Overseers of the Poor, as follows, viz. first district beginning on the top of the mountain, in the Loudoun County line, thence with the road by Keyes' Ferry to Warming Spring road, thence with the said road by Walper's Tavern to the Berkeley County line, thence with the said County line to the river Potomack, thence with the said river down to Loudoun County, thence with the said County line to the beginning: Ordered that an election be held for said district at the house of Thomas James, in Shepherd's-Town, on Saturday, the 20th day of March next, under the direction of John Morrow, and Presley Marmaduke.

The second district beginning at the commencement of the first district, thence with the line of Loudoun County to Frederick County, thence with the said County line to the road leading from Battle Town to Nathan Haines's, thence with the road by J. T. A. Washington's to where the same intersects the Charles Town road near Cameron's, thence with said Charles Town road near John Briscoe's mill, thence with the said road to Hite's road, near Benjamin Buswell's, thence with Hite's road to the road leading from Shepherd's-Town to Charles Town, thence with the said Shepherd's-Town road to the Warming Spring road, thence with the said Warming Spring road to the beginning: Ordered that an election for said district be held at the courthouse in Charles-Town, on the day above mentioned, under the direction of Matthew Frame, and John Griggs.

Third district beginning at the Warming Spring road, thence with the line of the second district to the Frederick County line, thence with the said line to the Jefferson County line, thence with the said County line to the Warming Spring road, with the line of the first district: Ordered that an election for said district be held in Smithfield, on the above mentioned day under the direction of William P. Flood, and Benjamin Bell.

A Copy. Teste,  
GEO. HITE, C. J. C.

**DISTRICT ORDERS.**  
WINCHESTER, 8th Feb. 1813.  
THE Officers commanding at the different rendezvous will pay particular attention to the department and conduct of their recruits towards their fellow citizens; their persons and property are to be held sacred.

The commandant is highly displeased with the unilitary and improper conduct of some of the soldiers at this rendezvous on Wednesday night 3d inst. and he trusts that such conduct will never be repeated; for although he is disposed to grant every reasonable indulgence to his faithful soldiers, he will certainly punish, in an exemplary manner, all improper conduct; particularly the odious vice of gambling, drunkenness, theft and insubordination.

The liberal allowance of pay, bounty and clothing, places a soldier above the mean vice of robbing his neighbors, and it is confidently hoped will be a sufficient inducement for men of respectability (at this eventful period) to engage in the service of their country.

Whenever the weather will permit, the recruits are to be exercised twice-a-day; particularly in the marching, wheeling, and facing;—a competent knowledge of these is of the utmost importance in manoeuvring an army.

The officers will cause their recruits to retire to their quarters at retreat beating, and to bed at tattoo; after which time all noise is to cease until reveille.

THOMAS PARKER, Col.  
12th Regt. U. S. Infy. Commanding dist. west of the Blue Ridge, Va.

**BLANK DEEDS**  
For Sale at this Office.

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.]

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1813.

[No. 259.]

From the Baltimore American of Feb. 20.

**AMERICAN GALLANTRY.**—The sch'r. *Lottery*, John Southcomb, master, carrying 6 nine pound carronades, and a crew consisting of 28 persons, including officers, &c. sailed from Annapolis 31st ult. bound to France. In proceeding down the Bay, her hull was so materially injured by the ice, as to render it necessary for her to put into Norfolk to repair.—Under these disadvantages, without the least suspicion of the enemy hovering about the capes, and lulled to the idea of security by the murmuring of our own waters, she was encountered by the squadron under Admiral Warren. Nine boats were manned to attack her, and after an engagement of two hours and a half, they succeeded in capturing her with 240 men. Capt. Southcomb and two of his men were severely wounded. The loss on the part of the enemy is not yet ascertained, but from the length of the action, and the bravery with which it was sustained, it is presumed to be very considerable.

W. THE BRAVE ARE ALWAYS GENEROUS.

We have been politely favored with copies for publication of the following letters relating to the brave but unfortunate Southcomb, whose name is mentioned in the above paragraph:

U. S. FRIGATE CONSTELLATION, February 16, 1813.

SIR, At the solicitation of Capt. Southcomb's friends I sent a flag down to the squadron of the enemy in Lynhaven Roads, to bring him and his two wounded men up to Norfolk, where their situation could be rendered more comfortable.

I enclosed you will receive a copy of Captain Byron's note to Captain Gould on the subject, as also copies of my letter to Captain Byron, and his answer. The Cartel returned last evening with the body of Captain Southcomb; he was wounded in five places gallantly defending his vessel against a number of armed boats. While such instances of bravery cannot but inspire the enemy with respect for the American character, I trust this instance among many others of the humanity and generosity of Captain Byron will not be forgotten by our countrymen.

I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, sir, Your obedient servant, CHS. STEWART. Hon. William Jones, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

11th February, 1813.

SIR, I am glad in being able to get the little box of China for Mrs. Gould—rest assured in every attention being paid to the unfortunate Capt. John Southcomb and his two wounded men—whatever vessel comes for them shall be treated with due respect, for which I have the Senior Captain's authority.

I am your humble servant, R. BYRON. Captain Gould.

U. S. FRIGATE CONSTELLATION, Norfolk Harbor, February 13, 1813.

SIR, Capt. Gould has handed me a note you addressed to him of the 11th inst. in which you state "by authority of the Senior Captain of his Britannic Majesty's squadron in Lynhaven Bay, that Captain Southcomb and his two wounded men will be delivered to any vessel that may come for them."

I send a flag down to you for the purpose of receiving those unfortunate men and avail myself of this opportunity to thank you for your attention and humanity to the unfortunate.

I have the honor to be very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant, CHARLES STEWART, Senior Officer at Norfolk.

P. S. Doctor Ray goes with the flag to attend the wounded men should there be any necessity. Captain Richard Byron, Commanding his Britannic Majesty's ship *Belvidera*.

BELVIDERA, Lynhaven Anchorage, February 15, 1813.

SIR—I received your letter of this morning by Doctor Ray; it is with extreme concern I acquaint you the unfortunate and gallant Captain John Southcomb expired this morning. It will be satisfactory in some degree to his widow, to know he had truly a religious sense of his situation, latterly delicious, without the excess of pain that might have been expected. Capt. Gould and his Steward have charge of his effects. His body will be placed in the cartel, so soon as the coffin can be prepared. The two wounded men at their own request went up in the former cartel, which I am sorry to hear got on shore. I am extremely flattered

with the part of your letter thanking me for attention and humanity to the unfortunate, which gives me the most perfect assurance of the generous feelings of Capt. Charles Stewart.

I have the honor to be, With great respect, Your obedient servant, R. BYRON.

Captain Charles Stewart, Capt. of the U. States' Frigate *Constellation*.

From the Norfolk Herald, Feb. 17.

Capt. Southcomb, the intrepid commander of the Letter of Marque *Lottery*, breathed his last on board his Britannic Majesty's *duncheon* the *Belvidera*, one of the blockading squadron now lying snug at anchor in Lynhaven bay, on Monday last, the 15th inst.—His remains were yesterday afternoon interred in the Old Burying Ground, with military honors, and every testimonial of civic respect.

The Officers of the *Belvidera* speak in terms of the highest commendation of the gallant manner in which the *Lottery* was defended, and in Captain Byron, her unfortunate commander found a brave, a generous and a humane enemy. Every means was essayed to administer health and comfort to him while he yet lived; nor would the worthy, the estimable Byron, suffer his body when lifeless, to be removed until he had enclosed it in a neat mahogany coffin, which he had ordered to be made for the occasion.—When the flag of truce bearing the corpse, departed, minute guns were fired on board the *Belvidera*, and her colors were lowered to half mast! Such sensibility, such noble, generous conduct to a fallen enemy, will give Capt. Byron a more conspicuous niche in the Temple of Fame, than the achievement of an hundred victories could entitle him to.

NORFOLK, Feb. 15.

Our marine list exhibits a most melancholy view of the depredations committed by the enemy within our waters.—We have a mite of consolation, however, in knowing that sharp set as the English Commodore is for plunder, several valuable vessels have slipped through his fingers. Two schooners from France (one of them the *Camp*) richly laden, have gone up the Bay within the last week. With a fair wind and a dark night, a vessel may run through the fleet with very little hazard.

Among the masters of vessels and their crews who were sent up from the squadron and arrived here on Saturday, are a great many who are entirely destitute; their generous and magnanimous captors having stripped them of every article of property, except the cloaths on their backs.

Four frigates and a sloop of war remain in the Bay. They are said to be only half manned and might easily be taken by three of our frigates; but divided as our naval force is, and the impracticability of concentrating it, the situation of this small force is as secure as it is every way adequate for the blockade of the Chesapeake and the annihilation of our trade.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 19.

The *Frame of an English Seventy four* taken by an American privateer. Extract of a letter from Salem, dated on Tuesday.

"In the midst of a severe snow storm, a valuable prize ship, loaded with sugar and rum, arrived at Marblehead, prize to Mr. Crownshield's private armed ship, *America*. She has captured another vessel, which has arrived at Kennebec with timber, comprising the *whole Frame of a seventy four*, of Quebec oak, from Quebec for London. Two more prizes to the *America* are hourly looked for at Salem."

The *Hornet*, we understand, arrived off St. Salvadore, before the Constitution sailed for Boston. It is said, that there was lying at the former port a British sloop of war, of 22-guns. Lieut. Lawrence, of the *Hornet* sent in a challenge to the commander of the sloop of war; and Com. Bainbridge pledged his honor not to interfere in the combat. The challenge, however, was declined. The *Hornet* remained on the coast, with the hope of yet meeting the sloop of war.—The latter has, it is said, one million of dollars on board.

We learn that the *Essex* frigate, capt. Porter, was off the coast of Brazil, and had captured a sloop of war and four merchantmen.

LAMPBLACK OF THE BEST QUALITY, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## Matthew Wilson, CHAIR-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business, at the west end of the main street in Charles-Town, in the house formerly occupied by John Lemon, where he is ready to supply all those who may please to call on him with Windsor Chairs, Settees, &c. made in the newest fashion, of the best materials and workmanship, and on the lowest terms. He intends commencing the *Wheel-Wright* business in the spring.

Charles-Town, Feb. 12, 1813.

## LAND TO LEASE.

THE subscriber will lease for a term of years, a tract of about 1500 acres of LAND, on Buffalo Creek, Monongalia County, Virginia; a great proportion of this tract lies on the fork of the creek, about ten miles from its junction with the Monongalia River, and about three hundred acres of the first rate bottom. There are several mills in the neighbourhood of this land, and a public road running entirely through it. It is situated in a fine grazing country, and is nearly as convenient to market as the south branch grazing farms, and by judicious management may be rendered of great value. The terms will be easy. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Shepherd's-Town, Jefferson County, Va.

JAMES BROWN.

February 19.

## Ten Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Friday the 13th inst. *William Johnson*, an apprentice to the blacksmith trade, twenty years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, heavy built, fond of drink and void of manners. Any person taking up and returning said apprentice, or placing him in the common jail so that I get him again shall receive the above reward, but no charges. All persons are hereby cautioned against employing or harboring the said apprentice, as I shall certainly avail myself of the benefit of the law against such offenders.

TH. H. GRADY.

Feb. 19.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Geo. A. Muse, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons, to whom the estate is indebted, are solicited to produce their accounts to the subscriber, properly authenticated.

BATTLE MUSE, Adm'r. of the estate of Geo. A. Muse, dec'd. Jefferson County, Jan. 29. 3 m.

## Clover Seed.

IT is the opinion of the best judges, that success in raising this valuable article, is more than two to one, in favor of early sowing.—It is now ready for delivery, at a low price in Shepherd's-Town.

JAMES S. LANE.

January 29, 1813.

## A Request.

THE subscriber requests all those indebted to him to discharge their accounts by the first of April next, as he wishes to purchase a complete new *Carling Machine*, for which he must pay cash, and to have his old one repaired, so that he can card wool in a complete manner he ensuing season.

JONA. WICKERSHAM.

Darkeville, Jan. 29, 1813.

## To Mullers & Millwrights.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF BEST WARRANTED

## BOLTING CLOTHS;

ALSO,

## BEST HOME-MADE

## TWILLED BAGS.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-town, }  
January 8, 1813. }

## For Sale or Rent,

THE yellow house on Congress street, in Charles-town, adjoining the Presbyterian meeting house lot. The house is large and convenient, with three rooms below and three above stairs, exclusive of two neat pantries. There is a full lot of ground attached to the house, with a kitchen, smoke house, corn house, stable, &c. For terms apply to Samuel Russell, Charles-town, or to the subscriber at Harper's Ferry.

THOMAS RAWLINGS.

January 15.

## JOHN CARLILE,

West end of Charleston, opposite Mr. Henry Hume's Tavern,

HAS on hand a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Bedford Cord, Corduroy, Tickets and Velvets, &c. &c. &c. and a variety of other articles suitable for both town and country, all of which he is anxious to sell on the most pleasing terms to the purchaser.

N. B. All those indebted to John Anderson, & Co. are earnestly requested to come forward and discharge their respective balances immediately to John Carlile. The money is wanted, and he hopes all those who are in arrears to said firm, will be polite enough to call without any longer delay. Further indulgence is out of his power.

Feb. 26.

## 50 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living near Shepherd's-Town, Jefferson county, Va. on Wednesday night the 24th instant, A HORSE, about 15 or 16 hands high, 6 years old next spring, some white hairs on his forehead, old shoes on his fore feet, long tail and thick mane. Twenty dollars will be paid for returning said horse and securing the thief if taken in this county—if taken 30 miles from home 30 dollars—and if any greater distance the above reward, or half the above sums respectively, for the horse alone, and reasonable expenses.

HENRY KRETZER.

February 26, 1813.

## FOR SALE,

## A Negro Girl,

about 14 years of age, very healthy and promising, and is offered for sale for no fault. Inquire of the Printer.

Feb. 19.

## Stray Mare.

CAME to the subscriber's farm about five miles from Shepherd's-Town, a dark bay mare, without brand or mark, four years old next spring, about 14 hands high, and appears to be with foal—Appraised to 40 dollars.

ROBERT AVIS.

Feb. 19.

## A CARD.

ALL those in arrears to the subscriber are earnestly requested to discharge their respective balances.—The utility of this must be obvious to every one, as it will enable him to supply them on better terms than if they withheld his funds. To his punctual customers he tenders his most grateful thanks, and assures them, nothing will afford him more pleasure than to serve them at all times with such articles as they may want, on the best possible terms. JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, Jan. 22, 1813.

## Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERVED from the recruiting rendezvous in Shepherd's-Town, Jefferson County, Va. on the 6th inst. a soldier named JOHN MANNING, born in Dumfries, Va. aged 24 years, five feet seven inches high, light complexion, light hair, light eyes, and by profession a labourer. Had on when he deserted, a rifleman's uniform coat, woolen vest, green woolen overalls, and a ruffled shirt. The above reward will be paid on his delivery to any officer of the United States army, together with all reasonable charges.

HENRY V. SWEABINGEN,

Lieut. of U. S. regt. riflemen.

Jan. 29.

Jefferson County, to wit,

Leonard Y. Davis, Thomas W. Davis, and William R. Davis, Plaintiffs,

Joseph W. Davis, Samuel Davis, Clement Davis, R. Davis, Aquila Davis, Mary Davis, Nancy W. Davis, and Wm. Worthington, defendants, in Chancery.

Having entered his appearance 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: It is ordered that the Plaintiff by their counsel, do appear here on the 4th Monday in April 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 front door of the court house of said county: And it is further ordered that the other defendants do not pay, carry away or secret any monies, in any way due, or goods or effects belonging to the said defendant William Worthington, until the further order of this court.

A Copy. GEO. HITE, CLK.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

We lay before our readers the contents of the Revenue Bill which was passed by the Legislature of Virginia at the present session. The average increase on the old taxes is about one third—besides the various new subjects of taxation will be found in the budget.

## Public Taxes for the year 1813.

On lands for every 100 dollars value, agreeable to the equalizing law 64 cents. For every slave above the age of 12 years, with the exception of those who are exempted by the county or corporation courts from age or infirmity, 59 cents. For every Stallion and Jack-ass, three times the price at which he covers by the season—on all other horses, asses, mules, mares and colts, 16 cents each.

For an ordinary license 6 dollars 66 cents on every one hundred dollars yearly rent or value thereof, provided that for no such license less than 16 dollars 75 shall be paid.

For every two-wheeled riding carriage, not exceeding with its harness 100 dollars in value, 50 cents.

For every like carriage, &c. above that price, one per-centum on the value thereof.

For every Platoon and Stage-wagon, with harness not more than 200 dollars value, 2 dollars 50 cents.

Every like carriage, &c. above that value 1 per-centum on the value thereof. Every other riding carriage, &c. not exceeding 500 dollars value, 4 dollars.

And above that value, one per-centum on the value of such carriage.

For all houses and lots in town, 2 dollars 8 cents for every 100 dollars yearly rent or value: provided that no tax shall be paid on lands, or other property belonging to the State, or any county, town, seminary, or attached to any house for divine worship.

For each writ or declaration in ejectment instituting a suit in the superior courts of law, and for each subpoena in the superior courts of chancery, 2 dollars.

For each writ of error, superedeas and habeas corpus cum causa, filing any record of appeal to a superior court of law or chancery, and for each writ of certiorari, 2 dollars.

For each appeal from the superior courts of law or chancery to the court of appeals, and for each superedeas or writ of error issuing from the court of appeals, 3 dollars.

For each writ, declaration in ejectment or subpoena, instituting a suit in a county or corporation court, 1 dollar.

Provided, the said taxes on law process be charged by the clerks in the bill of costs.

For each certificate under the seal of any court, 2 dollars.

Transfer of surveyor's certificate for land, in the Register's office, 1 dollar.

Every attestation or other instrument of publication by a notary public under his seal, 2 dollars.

Certificate under the seal of the commonwealth, 2 dollars.

Every merchant or manufacturing mill, grist mill, (other than hand or horse mills) and on every saw-mill, 2 dollars for every 100 dollars yearly rent or value thereof, when the same exceeds 100 dollars.

Where the same is less than 100 dollars, 1 dollar.

For every toll bridge or ferry, 1 dollar for every hundred of the yearly rent or value, where such exceeds 100 dollars and not otherwise.

For every coal-pit which is actually worked, 2 dollars for every 100 dollars yearly rent, &c.

For every Tan-yard, [exclusive of such as are used by the owner for domestic or plantation use] 1 dollar for every 100 of the yearly rent, &c. where such exceeds 100 dollars and not otherwise.

For all forges and furnaces, (exclusive of smith's shops,) 1 dollar for every 100 of rent, &c.

For every printing press of newspapers, the amount of four annual subscriptions to each paper.

Every Attorney at Law, that practices in the county courts only, to pay 5 dollars; those that practice in the Superior courts of law, and not in those of Chancery or in the Court of Appeals 10 dollars; such as practice in the Superior courts of Chancery and not in the Court of Ap-

peals, 15; & such as practice in the court of Appeals 20. Provided, that if any attorney who has paid his tax in the inferior court, shall wish afterwards to practice in the Superior Court, she shall be allowed to do so, on paying in addition to the tax he has paid so much as will make it equal to the tax paid in the said Superior court, &c. &c. Provided also, that no Attorney shall be bound to pay more than the amount of one tax in the highest grade of courts in which he may practice.

On every License to sell merchandize of foreign growth and manufacture, by wholesale and retail, 60 dollars.

On every ditto to retail such merchandize, 23 dollars.

Provided, that any farmer or planter is to be at liberty to sell salt, tea, sugar, molasses, coffee, spices, iron or steel to his neighbors, when such articles are purchased as a return load for his produce, &c. carried to market.

For a license to a pedlar of dry goods, 45 dollars.

To do trading in tin or pewter 20 dollars.

To any exhibitor of any public show 2 dollars in each county, city, &c. where the same shall be exhibited.

On every license to any person to make sale of any tickets in any Lottery, not authorized by the laws of this state, 50 dollars.

A license for a manufactory or steamery of tobacco, now or to be, established in any corporation, city or borough or within 5 miles of one, 30 dollars.

A license to any apothecary or druggist to vend any medicines or drugs, 60 dollars.

Provided, that the same be not held liable to pay for a license as a whole-sale or retail merchant.

On every license to Physicians and Surgeons to practice medicine or surgery in this commonwealth for fee or reward, 12 1-2 dollars; provided that no person pay for more than one license for practicing both Medicine and Surgery.

On every auctioneer's license to sell in any city or corporation any goods, wares or other property real or personal, 5 dollars.

Besides the last tax, every auctioneer is to pay on all sales of real property one sixth of one per cent. on the amount of sales; on sales of groceries a fourth of one per cent. on the same; on sales of goods and personal property (other than groceries) one third of one per cent. &c.

Each Clerk of the several county, corporation, and all the superior courts, to pay on or before the 1st day of February next, into the treasury 1 per cent. upon the amount of his fees charged or received for the year 1813; Provided, such amount exceeds 1000 dollars.

All free negroes and mulattoes above 16 years, to pay a poll tax of 1 dollar 50 cents; with the exception of such as are bound out as apprentices.

From the first day of May next, every piece of vellum, parchment or paper upon which shall be written or printed any note or bill made payable or negotiable, or which may be paid or negotiated at either of the Banks of Virginia or their branches, to pay at the following rates.

Above 100 dollars and not exceeding

500	1000—25	cts.
1000	2000—75	cts.
2000	3000—100	cts.
3000	4000—125	cts.
4000	5000—150	cts.

And for every 1000 above 5000 dollars twenty-five cents additional: Provided that if any such note shall be payable at or within 60 days, the same shall be subject only to the following rates:

For each above 20 dollars and not exceeding	100—4	cts.
100	500—10	cts.
500	1000—20	cts.

And for every \$ 1000 above 1000, 25 cts. additional.

## AMERICANS!

Read the following extract from Canning's Speech in Parliament.

MR. CANNING said—"When urged up on the subject, I know that ministers will reply, that their motives for clinging to the last to conciliation, were two fold. 1st, That they had FRIENDS in the U. S. 2d. That before we venture on hostilities, we ought take care that we are in-

disputably in the right. In both these points I concur, for I have ever thought, that the most splendid victories, which ever glittered on the page of history, were tarnished and obscured if justice did not hallow the cause in which they were achieved. I admit that it is also right to temper your conduct by a consideration of the PARTY THAT FAVORS YOUR CAUSE IN THE HOSTILE STATE. In regard to the United States, this rule ought to be observed, and we ought to pay attention to those who are called GOOD ENGLISHMEN, not meaning to deny that they are good Americans—but who hold the opinion, that an alliance with England is preferable to a treaty with France. But are we quite sure, that by this system of mitigated hostility, we are not playing the game of the enemy opposed to us, and defeating the efforts of our friends? I cannot help thinking that we injure our own cause by this dubious pusillanimity, and here let me observe, that I do not speak from mere conjecture; for I will read to the House a part of a speech of one of our warmest advocates beyond the waters of the Atlantic. He is prophesying to his countrymen the horrors and misery that will be occasioned by a war with Great Britain, none of which predictions have been verified by the indecision of our government. The inevitable consequence is that the British Party in the United States were ridiculed and condemned as gloomy prognosticators of evils, that have not and will not be endured. He first points out the defenceless state of their whole maritime frontier, and tells the House of Representatives, "that they who calculate on the forbearance of the enemy will too late find themselves deceived."—Have they been deceived? No. The British government has done, and perhaps will do nothing. [Hear, hear, hear.] He proceeds, "if we are not already prepared to defend our seaports, the enemy will not wait until we are prepared." What attack has been made, and what might not have been accomplished? [Hear, hear!] He then, at some length ridicules the idea, that when once the dreadful and irrecoverable steps taken, England will allow any interval for preparing for hostilities; "a fleet," he says, "would sail round our coasts, destroy our towns and annihilate our trade." Where is this fleet, and where is the destruction of their trade? Has not our own fallen a victim to their privateers? [Hear, hear, hear!]

Indians were killing the inhabitants as well as the Americans, upon which he went towards the scene of action in order to save his family. As he went on, he was, together with another inhabitant, taken prisoner by two Wyandot Indians, and carried to the Indian lines, from which he saw great part of the action.—The right wing of the Americans had given way before he got in sight of the field of battle. The action terminated after the sun was some hours high, not far from 11 o'clock, A. M. by the surrender of the American forces who then remained on the ground. He saw the flag hoisted by the British, and sent to the American forces, and saw it pass three times to the Americans before the surrender.—He could not understand English, but understood that Gen. Winchester was taken prisoner before he got to the lines of his own men, and that he was compelled to carry the flag to his own forces after he was taken. He understood the reason of the flag passing so often was, that the Americans refused to surrender upon any other terms than that the wounded should be taken care of, the dead buried, and the inhabitants protected in their property; that the British first refused to agree to these terms, but finally did agree to them.

He also understood that the loss of the British in that action amounted to about 400 killed; and that of the Americans to about 180 killed.

He knows that on the day of the action, all the prisoners who were able to march were sent off towards Malden. The wounded, about 60 or 80 in number, were left in two houses, without any of their friends or physicians to take care of them, and without any British officer or men.—About 10 Indians remained behind upon the ground. The balance of the Indians went off with the British; and he was told by some of the Canadian militia, that the British had promised the Indians a frolic that night at Stony-Creek, about 6 miles from the River Raisin.

He was liberated after the line of march was formed for Malden. The next morning he was in the houses where the wounded were. That morning about fifty Indians returned.—They brought whiskey with them.—They drank some and gave some to the Indians there; and between nine and ten o'clock, A. M. commenced killing the wounded, then set fire to the houses the wounded were in, and consumed them.

He was at his father's on this side of the Detroit River, about seven days after the action, and saw across the river the prisoners marching off for Niagara from Malden.

He saith, that he saw taken by his house, by Captain Elliot and nine Wyandot Indians, two men, whom he understood had been sent by General Harrison with a flag to the British.—One of the men, Mr. Tessier, he knew: the other he did not know, but understood he was a Doctor. He had not an opportunity of conversing with them, but understood from an inhabitant to whom Mr. Tessier communicated it, that they stopped for the night and left the flag hoisted on the cartelle; that the flag was taken away unknown to him, and then the Indians fired on them: that he, Tessier, told them they were Frenchmen, and surrendered, and upon which the Indians ceased firing and took them. They then mentioned that they were sent with a flag. The Indians said they were *Nars*, and took them off.

Mr. Tessier was set at liberty at the River Raisin,