His native talent and application, stimulated by a thirst of fame, soon accomplished more even than his friends had his accounts at this place requests all perreason to expect. In the eighteenth year | sons to whom he is indebted, to call imof his age, he applied to the government | mediately and receive payment, and those for a station in the navy; and such were also indebted to him for money lent or the recommendations which accompanied otherwise, to call and settle their acthe application, that the mail which car- | counts on or before the 1st day of Sepried it returned with his warrant as a mid- | tember next, or their accounts will be put shipman. It may be readily conjectured, | into the hands of a collector. that our young hero felt emotions of delight, and indulged in anticipations of rapture, in pressing this, to him, darling document to his bosom. From the moment of his receiving it, to his lamented THE undersigned fall upon this expedideath, he felt and acknowledged that his services and his life belonged to his beloved country. How strong and true this conviction was, let his unfortunate and untimely fate bear witness!

on, he determined, as preparatory to his

to the study of the elements of navigation.

Shortly after his entering the service, his zeal and ability attracted the notice of the government. At this period the U. States were engaged in war with a Barbary power. Lawrence, who had, perhaps, never inhaled the breath of the briny ocean, was selected for the command of one of those perilous gun boats which our oldest sea veterans would have hesitated to conduct across the Atlantic!-He cheerfully accepted the appointment; and by his skill and prudence, arrived safely in the Mediterranean.

In conjunction with the present commodore Decatur, and his lamented bro
Merican Chambrays, Plaids, Str pes, counter Handkerchiefs fully as
Have For sale and the first state of the sale and the sal ther, who fell on the shores of Tripoli and capt. Stewart, lieut. Lawrence shed a lustre on the American name in this short but vigorous war. After that period he had the command of the Vixen; and subsequently that of the Wasp, in which he carried out messengers and dispatches to France and England.

In the year 1808, he was married to an amiable and accomplished lady, the daughter of a respectable merchant of New-York. His death has bereaved White, Black, Pink, Green, ning Cotton, her and two sweet infants of an affectionate husband and father.

Since the present war, he sailed in the Hornet, in company with com. Bainbridge, in the Constitution; the circumstances of whose cruise are too recent and Prench, Italian and Canton mon ditto, glorious to require recapitulation in this brief article. It is, however, not improper to observe, that in the opinion of all naval characters, the capture and destruction of the Peacock, by capt. Law- mited proportion of the present stock on rence, is esteemed an instance of superior | hand; the whole of which has been pur- | Ann Frame, skill in nautical manœuvring and practical | chased with the greatest care and attentigunnery. It was an achievement which on, as well as on the best possible terms, will for ever emblazon the naval pillar of | and will be sold at reduced prices. America.

As a commander, captain J. Lawrence was a strict disciplinarian; but his discipline was of that imposing character which, while it commanded obedience, STRAYED from the subscriber, living in Shepextorted affection and respect. He was of course generally beloved by his officers with a crop, a slit and an under bit, and the right that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in and crew. In his disposition there was a crop and a slit-she is about three years olda peculiar placidity, which added grace no other marks recollected. Whoever will give to his sterner virtues. His courage partook not of the impetuosity of the raging June 25. cataract, but rather resembled the strong and steady flowing of a majestic river .-In private life he was endeared to all who In private life he was endeared to all who knew him. Long, long will memory 25 years of age. He is an excellent Oatler, and trace his virtues; and the tear of recol- printer -June 25, lection moisten his name!

Wool for Sale.

THE subscriber has two or three hun- dletown, Berkeley county, or the Editor

HENRYS. TURNER.

150 Dollars Reward. ABSCONDED on the night of the 28th inst. from the subscriber living in Frederick county, Va. near the White Post,

A NEGRO MAN MAMED TOM but commonly goes by the name of TOM ROY, community, was born in the city of Bur- about 28 or 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches lington, N. J. At the period of his fate, high, rather flat nose, a dark mulatto, has lost one of his little toes, and has his hair nicely platted. Had on a homemade superfine bottle green cloth at, chambray pantaloons, fair top boots, and fur hat about half worn; fond of playing on the fiddle. He rode away a gray horse, with a pormanteau saddle and bridle with plated bit and hands high, paces and trots, and has the marks profession. The ardent and enterprizing of the collar on his shoulders. The above reward mind of our young hero could not long | will be given for apprehending and securing said Negro so that I get him again, and returning the horse, if taken out of this state, and 75 dollars if

Frederick county, Va. Jone 30, 1813.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership of James & Jonathan Wright, was dissolved by mutual consent on the first of July, 1812 .- All those indebted are requested to make payment, and those having claims to JAMES & JONATHAN WRIGHT.

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO BOY. wishes. In conformity to their suggesti- about sixteen years of age, capable of doing any ons and his own good sense and reflectia | kind of work on a farm, a good Ostler and Garapply to the Printer. contemplated pursuit, to devote himself

HARPER'S-FERRY, June 1, 1813:

THE subscriber being about to settle

CHARLES BROWN.

NEW FANCY STORE.

ent to inform the public that they have now opened, and ready for sale, at their Store (corner to the Globe

Tavern) in Shepherd's-Town, A large and elegant Assortment of MERCHANDISE,

CONSISTING IN PART OF perfine & common cloths Elegant Silk Buttons assimeres, Bedford and and Trimmings, Prince's Cords, Silk & Straw Bonnets, nglish and India Nan-Gashmires, keens, Ladies Long & Short Marseilles Quiltings, Kid and Silk Gloves, White Jeans and Cords, Men's Silk and Leather together with a variety of other vestings, Ladies' Silk and Cotton Stockings, Misses American Linens, Bag ditto, Men's do. do.

anes, Towelings and sorted, Table Cloths, 1 complete assortment Muslins and Spun Cottons of Ribbons, Home made and im-

White, Black, Drab, Yel ported Threads, low, Green, Twilled & Cotton Balls, White & Figured Cambricks, Coloured, Figured, Striped, Seeded, Sawing Silks & Twists Knetted & Leno Muslins Ludies' Kid and Mo Linen Cambrick, Long rocco Shoes, Misses and Children's ditto. Linen Cambrick Handker- Men's and Boys' Coarse chiefs, and Kenting for and Fine Leather do

Cotton Cards and Spin Orange, and Lead co Books and Stationery, loured, with a variety Hard Ware, of other fancifully figure China, Queen's ed silk for dresses and Glass Ware. bonnets. Groceries and Liquors, Dimities,

Cambrick and Common Best large twist Chew-Black and White Parason | gars, &c. &c. &c. Snuff and Spanish Cietts and figured Gauze,

The foregoing comprises but a very li-

JAMES BROWN, & Co. June 25, 1813.

x STRAY COW.

NEGRO MAN FOR SALE. well acquainted with farming. Inquire of the

NOTICE.

I will do any kind of clock and watch repairs. Call on George Lamon, Midfor information.

GEO. LAMON.

FOR SALE,

A VERY STRONG CARRIAGE, Made in Little York, with steel springs, never has been run but a few miles, calculated for two horses, but can be drove with four. Inquire of

FRESH FISH

Just received, and for sale by JAMES S. LANE.

RANAWAY

From the subscriber, living near Millwood on

Spout Run, on the 23rd of last month a NEGRO MAN, NAMED TOM. who is a shoemaker by trade. No other descripion, it is presumed is necessary to give of said egro fellow than, that he has a wooden leg, havig had his leg cut off just below the knee. He s 35 years of age and is about 5 feet ten inches nigh, stout made. It has been reported since he

left home that he has complained of a white swel-

SAML M'CORMICK.

ling coming on his arm. Whoever will take up said negro and bring him home or secure him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of twenty dol lars it taken within the state, and thirty dollars if taken out of the state, from

June 12th, 1813,

MRS. ANN FRAME

H AS JUST RECEIVED from Baitimore a fresh apply of MICHAEL LEE & Co's FAMILY dener-healthy, and I believe honest. For terms | MEDICINES, so justly celebrated in all parts of the United States for twelve years past. Viz. Lee's Antibilious Pills for the prevention and

cure of Bilious Fevers, &c. Lez's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, &c. Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops, Lee's Worm Destroying Lozinges, Lee's 1tch Ointment, warranted to cure by one

application, (without mercury.) Lee's Grand Restorative, for nervous disorders, nward weakness, &c. Lee's Persian Lotion, for tetters and irruptions, Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard for the Rheumatism, &c.

Lee's Eye Water, Lee's Tooth-sche Drops, Lee's Damask Lip-Salve, Lee & Corn Pinister, Lee's Anodyne Elixir for the cure of head-

Lee's Tooth Powder. Where also may be had (gratis) pamphlets on taining a great variety of cases of cures.

STRAY HORSE.

STRAYED away from the Subscriber living at Harper's-Ferry, in the beginning of May, a DUN HORSE, with flax mane and tail, two sad He marks one on each side about the size of | Elements of Morality a dollar, with a small bit cut out of one of his eyelashers. He was seen near Charles Town .-Whoever takes up said horse and delivers him to Mr. Thomas Likens in Charles Town, or to the subscriber at Harper's-Ferry, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

JOHN LINDSEY. Harper's Ferry, June 4 .-

SCYTHES AND SICKLES

HUMPHREYS & KEYES

HUGH LONG'S CELEBRATED SICKLES.

MARYLAND DISTILLED WHISKEY. Mill Saws, Steel, Patent Straw Knives, Wrough and Cut Nails, Sheet and Strap Iron, Castings, And a Quantity of

COTTON YARN for Chain and Filling-Calf Skins, Sole and Upper Leather, &c. &c. &c. Highest price given for Ildies and Skins Charles town, June 4.

SCYTHES.

WALDRON'S Best prime Corn Scythes, WalDRON'S Do. do Grass do. GERMAN Steel Do. do..

Hugh Long's Best Warranted Sickles, Prime Leather, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Queen'sware, together with any other article necessary for Har-

JAMES S. LANE. Shepherd's town, June 4. N. B. Cash paid for all kinds of Hides and

Jefferson County, Sc't. May Court, 1813.

Cuthbert Briscoe, and John Briscoe, Defendants. IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendant, Cuthbert Briscoe, not hav ing 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 Commonweal h: On the motion of the Plaintif Sherd's Town, on Thursday the 1st instant, a ant do appear here on the fourth Monday in Ausmall red and white COW, the left car marked gust next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and by her council it is ordered that the said Defend the FARMER'S REPOSITORY for two months suc-

> A Copy. GEO. HITE, c. J. c. May 28, 1813.

sively, and posted at the door of the Court-House

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having sustained considerable injury from the licentious practices of persons cutting and car-rying wood off of his farm, adjoining of Smithfield; he hereby cautions all persons against such offences in future, or tresdred lbs. of wool for sale. It is clean, and of this paper, or Mr. Russel, of said place Those who disregard this notice, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law. BEN. BELL.

June 18, 1815.

JOHN CARLILE

HAS FOR SALE AT HIS STORE IN CHARLES TOWN. A LARGE SUPPLY OF VERY

VALUABLE BOOKS: CONSISTING OF

Elegant and Plain Fami- 5 Lives of English Poets 5 Hervey's Works, 6vols Biographical Dictionary Do. Testaments Beauties of Sterie Dilworth's Spelling Don Quixotte Edgeworth's Tales Jacob's Law Bictionary Octavo Bible

Walker's Large Pocket Do. Brydone's Tour Johnson's Large do. Watts' Poems Yorick's Journey Young's Poems Life of Bishop Polite Learning Criminal Recorder Principles of Politeness Tri l of Antichrist Gulliver's Travels Wakefield's Botany Italian Nun Rowe's Exercises

Young's Night Tho'ts O'Neal's Geography Beattie's Evidence Brother & Sister Juvenile Anecdates Vicar of Wakefield Child's True Friend Blair's Philosophy Village Orphans Original Poems Coleman's Poems Confession of Faith Piurality of Worlds Arts and Sciences Domestic Recreations Children of the Abbey Force of Truth Fair Sex Dodsley's Fables Book of Games Manners and Customs Spectator-8vels. Murray's Introduction

Vattell's Law of Na-Ready Rockoner Universal Chronology Montifier's Compend. Simpon's Euclid Henning and Munford Tidd's Practice Curran's Speeches Robertson's America Gunnington on Ejectments S Peake's Evidence Charles V. India Scott's Poems

East's Law Newland on Contracts Chilty on Pleading Roderick Handom Lady's Pocket Library 5 Bacon's Abridgment Baily's Anatomy Taylor's Holy Dying Lavoisier's Chemistry Burns' Midwifery Addison's Evidence Medical Lexicon Campbell's Rhetoric Bigland's Letters Lawrence on Ruptures Clark's Travels 5 Barton's Cullen Blair's Lectures Mease's United States ? Physician's Vade Me-Morse's Universal Geo- 5

Bard's Compend. Brevett's Medical Re-Thornton Abbey Mac Kenzie's Voyages 5 Grammar of Chemistry Fife's Anatomy Village Sermons -Chitty's Law of Nations Do. Dialogues" Virgil Delphini. Paul and Virginia Wilson's Lectures Mad. Lauren's Essays Smythe's Infantry Ro-Jav's Sermons Life of Winter Herrie's Cavalry Halybert's Sermons S Minstrel Memoirs of Fox Goldsmith's Works-Universal Gazetteer

Kitt's Elements Dilworth's Arithmetic Faber on the Pro h :- ? Pike's do. Morse's Geog. abrid. Campbell's Four Gos- S Goldsmith's do. & Atlas Burns' Poems

Gibson's Surveying

Baxter's Calls

A QUANTITY OF STATIONERY;

Slates, Wafers, Ink Powder, Blank Books of different sizes, with and without ruling, Fancy Paper, All of which will be sold as low as they can be

NEW GOODS.

WORTHINGTON, COOKUS & Co.

had in the city of Philadelphia or Baltimore.

HAVE just received, and are now opening at their store in Shepherdstown, an elegant assortment of

Fashionable Goods: which they will sell as cheap as any other goods, of the same quality, can be sold for this side of the Blue Ridge.

-ALSO,-Bags and Bagging, and a general supply of Groceries; which they will sell on as reasonable terms as the present times will

Shepherds-town, May 21, 1813.

NEW GOODS. JUST RECEIVED, and now opening and for sale, a handsome assertment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS; Which the Suscribers will sell low for cash or country produce, but will be glad to furnish ounctual customers on their usual credit.-Those

n arrears with M. WILSON, sen. will do well to call and settle off their respective balances as soon as possible. The Public's Humble Servants, M. WILSON & SON.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against trospassing on my farm, as I am determined to prosecute all such offenders to the utmost rigor JOHN HELLER.

Apprentices Indentures For sale at this Office,

Digitized by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VI.

THURSDAY, July 15, 1813.

[No. 277.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year; one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks to non-subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent publication .- Subscribers will receive a deduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

ARMY ACCOUNTS.

Fort George, June 25th, 1813.

Sir-I have the mortification of in-

collected there for the purpose of procur.

ing provisions and harrassing those inha-

bitants who are considered friendly to the

United States. Their force was, from

the most direct information, composed

of one company of the 104th Regt. above

80 strong; from 150 to 200 militia, and

distance into the woods, and then retired

his position until reinforced; a reinforce-

under the command of Colonel Chrystie;

but on arriving at Queenstown, Col.

Chrystie received authentic information

command had surrendered to the enemy,

and the reinforcement returned to camp.

rounded our detachment in the woods,

cape. Why it should have been deemed

proper to remain several hours in a posi-

a retreat, remains to be accounted for, as

With respect and esteem,

Extract from a letter received at Washing-

from other corps to the amount of three

hundred, were yesterday ordered to rein-

force Bærstler who had been sent off with

near six hundred picked troops to beat in

whole force, fell upon Bærstler's position

about 12 o'clock and after a me obsti-

compelled his brave but ill fated band to

without sustaining the detachment?

ton, dated 28th June, Fort George.

I am, sir, yours, &c.

H. DEARBORN.

sixteen miles.

Hon. John Armstrong, ?

Secretary of War.

Copy of a letter from Major general Dearborn to the Secretary of War, dated

forming you of an unfortunate and unac-Governor Meigs) dated countable event that occurred yesterday. CAMP MEIGS, JUNE 20th 1813. On the 23d, at evening, Lieut. Col. Dear Sir-Two men, one a French Berstler, with 570 men, infantry, artillery, man and the other a private in the late cavalry and riflemen, in due proportion, Colonel Dudley's regiment, has just arwas ordered to march by the way of rived from Detroit, and from whom we Queenstown, to a place called the Beahave the important intelligence that the ver Dams, on the high ground, about enemy contemplate another attack upon eight or nine miles from Queenstown, to

FROM FORT MEIGS.

Extract of a Letter from General Green

Clay to general Harrison (enclosed to

-we hope for better times.

attack and disperse a body of the enemy, this garrison. The Frenchman states, that the Indians had for some time been urging gen. Proctor to renew the attack. A council of war was held a few days since, in which it was determined to renew the attack on Fort Meigs; and the combined forces were to set out on this day or tofrom 50 to 60 Indians. At eight o'clock | morrow at furthest with that view. From yesterday morning, when within about | every information, the Indians would be two miles of the Beaver Dame, our de- | about 4000 strong, with the expectation | tachment was attacked from an ambus- of additional reinforcements of perhaps

cade; but soon drove the enemy some as many more. The British regulars from Fort George to a clear field, and sent an express for a and Erie, had been sent for, and were exreinforcement, saying he would maintain | pected at Malden about 1000 strong.

The Canadian militia had been paradment of 300 men marched immediately ed on the 4th of June (the king's birth day) and after a speech by the General, had been ordered to yield up their arms, being deemed unworthy his majesty's that Lieut. Colonel Berstler with his | service.

Tecumseh was encamped at the River Rouge, near its mouth.

A man who belonged to a small corps of The officers of the garrison have been mounted volunteer riflemen, came in this generally consulted (on this and other inmorning who states that the enemy sur- telligence) and they give the fullest confidence to the belief that the enemy conand towards 12 o'clock commenced a ge. | template another attack on this fort, neral attack-that our troops fought more | nor do I hesitate to join in the belief.

than two hours until the artillery had ex. The importance of this communication pended the whole of its ammunition, and | to you needs no comment from me. We then surrendered; and at the time of the | shall be prepared to give our enemy a surrender the informant made his es. warm reception, come when he will.

I have every confidence in your exertion, and feel that it is through you this tion surrounded with woods wihout ei- army looks for triumph over our enether risking a decisive action, or effecting | mies.

I have sent expresses on different well as the project of waiting for a rein- routes and to different posts to meet you, forcement from a distance of fifteen or and enclosed copies of this communication to Governors Meigs and Shelly, and No information has been received of have taken the liberty to order Colonel the killed or wounded. The enemy's Johnson's regiment of mounted men fleet has again arrived in our neighbor- from Fort Winchester to this place im-

By different detachments sent from this place we have received from Fort Winchester about 1200 barrels of flour, including that escorted from Amanda by Ensign Gray.

I am with high consideration, &c.

GREEN CLAY. "The 15th regiment and detachments | Extract of a letter from General Harrison to Governor Meigs dated

MEAB QUARTERS, FRANKLINTON, JUNE 23d, 1813. Dear Sir - An express has just arrived who had fallen into an ambuscade, extri- about to make another attack upon that frigate is ready for sea. There are no cated himself from it and retired to a po- place. I think it probable that Fort British vessels stationed off Niagara. sition which he thought a strong one, Meigs is not the object, but that the atwhere he determined to remain, till he tack will be upon Lower Sandusky. could be supported .- Chrystie command- | Cleveland or Erie. I shall set out early far as Queenstown when, he received in- keep you constantly apprized of the e-

formation that the enemy, collecting his | vents passing in that direction. I am, your friend, WM. H. HARRISON. nate conflict of one hour and fifty minutes | His Exc. Gov. Meigs.

Dayton, (Ohio.) June, 21. surrender. Not a man out of the whole On Tuesday last major Joseph Jenkinnumber escaped, but one, to tell the sto-Bærstler ought to have retreated. His. fantry, passed through this place on his corps under capt. E. Smith captured a - Four miles lower down, a 74 off Mill stand was gallant, but injudicious; the way to Fort Wayne. He states that on British boat near Point Abino, having a Creek; a razee and two frigates in a line

When shall we learn the first principles, boats by accident struck and stopped on a of the art ? When obey the first dictates | log in deep water with three men in her; | The enemy !- A part of the enemy is of common sense? Shall we perish in detail, in the face of a beaten aud inferior | they believed out of danger, the balance | day last, moved up James River. We foe, the dupes and victims of the little arof the boats moved on and landed; that have since ascertained that one of the fritifices of the petite guerre? Our de: shortly after their arrival at the fort they gates came to anchor off the mouth of Patachment was made in the same folly- heard suddenly the crack of 12 or 15 ri- gan Creek, the rest came to a little be-900 men were to fight an army that keeps | fles; they immediately detached a party | low Hog Island. The schooners procooped up at Fort George a division of 4000 effectives? I languish for the sight of a man who, understanding his business, will do justice to the army and the country. Under such a man there is both honor and renown-under any other, confusion and disaster and disgrace. Adieu

his majesty's forces."

that on the 9th, Col. R. M. Johnson | may defy the assault of the enemy. with the whole of his detachment, toge- The approach of the enemy up the rigether with a number of Delawares and | ver, and their subsequent landing, was Shawanoes as spies, marched for Chicau- immediately communicated to the Gogo, with intent to surprize, a large num- vernor, by express, on Wednesday mornber of Indians said to be collected there. | ing. The alarm guns were fired, and in Thence they are to return to fort Defi- | less than 2 hours, it appeared, that every

manding general may think proper.

PITTSBURGH, July 2. A letter from a gentleman at Fort the alarm, there were nearly ten thou-Meigs, to his friend in this town, dated | sand men under arms in Richmond, be-June 24, 1813, says, "Two deserters | sides the picket guards stationed along from Detroit, arrived here on Sunday on the river, through Henrico, Charles last, and report, that the British and In- | City, Prince George, &c. &c. ... dians were determined to make another That the enemy will ever land with a attack on this place in a few days -- the In- view of attacking Petersburg or Richdians are said to be very numerous, and | mond, there cause no apprehension; nor at a war dance they lately held, boasted | do we think it at all probable that they

much of their numbers .. Gen. Harrison, and we expect him here | should always be in a state to repel an atthis evening -- We are confident, if they tack .- The object of the enemy we enemy should make an attack, they will | should rather believe, to be, to prevent

dearly pay for their temerity. ment, 800 strong, from Kentucky, ar- vor of Canada, and to weary and harrass rived, last evening, and in a few days we | the people in order to render the war unexpect reinforcements which will make popular. - In all these calculations he

our numbers nearly 8,000." A letter from a gentleman at Erie, to his friend in this place, dated June 24 says, "This day nine deserters arrived creek. There was a Lieutenant and 12 | sonal considerations. men in the boat, and as soon as they landed, nine of the men pushed up to the village, and were sent here for saie keep- frigate then laying off Pagar Creek, full ing. One of them told me 30 of the of men, went up the creck as far as the crew had agreed to desert the first oppor- | rocks, (about three miles below Smith-

lotte's crew are of that description." The Buffaloe Gazette of the 22d ult. | nutes, decamped .- None of our men says, "We learn from Newark that gen. | were injured, though the balls flew a-Lewis has left that place for Sackett's round them like hail. An attack on or skirmish with, the enemy's advanced | from Camp Meigs, bringing information; Harbor, and that Commonore Chauncey posts at the distance of fifteen miles, and | that an army of British and Indians were | is not expected out until the new 32 gun

Contrary to general expectation Gene- thing but bare walls, as every article of ral Proctor still remains at Malden; a re- value is removed, and all the inhabitants, inforcement of 200 men had been sent | except those under arms, have left the ed our detachment, and we proceeded as in the morning for Sandusky, and will from the head of the lake to his support. town. "On Wednesday last, Major C. Cha-

pin, of this village, organised a small company of mounted riflemen, and crossed into Canada, for the purpose of clear- o'clock, P. M. son of the 12 months United States in- ers. On Friday a detachment of Chapin's borough in line with the opposite shore. fault was that of a brave but uninstructed his arrival at that place with the squadron lieutenant and 14 men on board, together with her, extending up to Hampton Bar. or ill-advised officer. How much less of boats loaded with provisions and about blameable however than detaching at all 70 or 80 of the Ohio militia under his force was only 11 men! Considerable wards James-River.—These were all the command from St. Mary's-one of the public property has been secured."

being then in sight of the Fort, and as | force, as we stated in our paper of Tuesto assist the boat in the rear, but when it | ceed up as high as Cabin Point Creek. came to the boat, two of the crew were and sent ashore detachments of men at found shot through repeatedly, toma- | several seats on both sides of the river to hawked and mangled most horribly, one | plunder. Some of them lauded at Sanof them scalped, & the third missing, sup- | dy Point (lower end of Charles City) and posed to have been taken off a prisoner; took off as many beeves as their barges the Indians had made good their retreat. would carry; others were landed at dif-Col. Johnson having arrived at the fort ferent points in Surry county, where they about the same time, with his command succeeded in laying the inhabitants under of mounted infantry, he immediately or- contribution for supplies of fresh providered a detachment to saddle their horses | sions; and not contented with that, they and pursue the savages. They accord- disfigured the houses, destroyed the furingly followed them about ten miles that | niture, and committed numberless excesevening, but night coming on were forced | ses unauthorized by the usages of civiliz. to return without having seen one of the ed warfare .- One of these freebootersenemy, and consequently without the told some of our people, that it was their intention to attack the Fort at Hood's as They, however, discovered their route | soon as they could buoy off the channel so and where they had stopped to procure as to bring up their frigates .- This fort is materials for a bow, on which to stretch | situated about 25 miles below City Point, and dry the scalp they had taken, the | and has hitherto been much neglected, bloody witness of the "skill and valor of | though it is unquestionably of great importance to the safety of the upper towns. This affair the major states to have | It is at present, however, we are happy to happened on the 7th instant, and further, 'say, in a complete state of defence, and

auce and take the provisions deposited | male inhabitant in the City who could there last spring, down to the Rapids, shoulder a musket, was at the rendezwhere they will be disposed of, should vous and under arms. - In the course of they continue in service, as the com- | that day, and the succeeding one, troops were continually pouring in from the adjoining counties, and it is calculated that in less than twelve hours from the time of

will make any attempt by water: tho "Expresses were immediately sent to it is highly assential that those places the strengthening of this place by rein-"Colonel Johnston's mounted regi- forcements; to create a diversion in fawill be most egregiously deceived :-Where every Citizen is a Soldier, accustomed to the use of arms from his childhood, every inch of territory will be dehere. The Queen Charlotte had been off | fended, without retarding for a moment Canadaway a few days ago, and sent'a the operations against Canada; and boat ashore with a flag to return some | where a people have voluntarily taken up property plundered by one of her boats a arms to secure their national rights, they day or two before at the mouth of 18 mile | will not lay them down again from per-

On Friday last three barges from the unity. They are mostly Canadians, field) they were fired upon by a small deand say that three-fourths of the Char- tachment of militia, (from 12 to 15) and after returning their fire for about ten mi-Smithfield is hourly expected; they have, however, a respectable force at that place. -But even'if they should succeed in get-

> The following was the situation of the enemy in Hampton Roads yesterday at 4

> ting possesion of it, they will find no-

ing the frontier of persons inimical to the | Adm. Warren's ship the St. Domingo, strates, and protecting the inhabitants | abreast of Sewells Point; the Marlbofrom the outrages of the enemy, and rough about half a mile from her, and a their property from the merciless plunder- frigate about two miles beyond the Marl-

shipping that could be seen .- The enemy

River, have come down.

From the Enquirer.

nant Governor of Virginia. ments, Capt, C. concludes] -

ated in the morning by the British- | ment of two 6 pounders. My blood ran cold at what I saw and corner the infamous scoundrels, Mons- sailors and marines, with the officers com- for that purpose, which brought him a. main deck with the men. dear friend, can you figure to yourself | gree of zeal for the defence of the place; | places, and poured into her a volley of | 4th were midshipmen, acting as lieutensnes-about our Hampton females seized and treated and when opportunity may offer, we may musketry which struck her crew with diswith violence by those Monsters, and not confidently hope they will not be wanting may, and drove them all down so preci- it was certainly imprudent in capt. Lawrence a solitary American arm present to a- | in duty. venge their wrongs !- But enough-I The loss of the enemy cannot be less they had not time to strike their colors. | 6 hours out of port, in one of the worst frigates in our navy, one of the finest frigates in the Best can no more of this.

quer Americans-they cannot stand them | through the country. -If we had had 1,200 men, we should

Secretary of War. Head Quarters, Norfolk, 4th July.

I have the honor to transmit Col. Beatty's report of the attack on Craney Island on the 22d of June last. His multiplied and pressing avocations have prevented his completing it till to-day.

The whole force on the island at the time of the attack, consisted of 50 rifle- heim, Gardner, 9 days from Bermuda, men, 446 infantry of the line, 91 state ar- arrived at Providence on Monday.tillery, and 150 seamen and marines fur- Captain John Salter, of Portsmouth, a 43 were on the sick list.

The courage and constancy with which tion :this inferior force, in the face of a formidable naval armament, not only sustained | May 22, until June 20, in consequence a position in which nothing was complete, of the fitting out and sailing of an expedibut repelled the enemy with considerable tion, supposed to be going against Norloss, cannot fail to inspire the approbation folk. of their government and the applause of That the expedition, consisting of the residue of the army a general spirit of June 8, viz. competition, the beneficial effects of which will, I trust, be displayed in our future combats.

I cannot withhold my grateful acknowledgements to Com. Cassin, Capt. Tarbell and the officers and crews of the Constellation and gun-boats, who have in every instance aided our operations with a cordiality, zeal and ability, not to be surpassed.

I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, Your obedt. servant. ROBERT TAYLOR, Hon. John Armstrong, Secretary of War.

Copy of Col. Beatty's Report to Gen. Tay-

Craney Island, June 25, 1813. Sir-Some movements on the 21st instant among the British shipping lying cluding the boatswain of the late United few hours. cate an early attack on this island, and in board the Dragon, to be sent to England, the capture of the ship, and they even Prussians; they were marched to the head quarthe course of the next morning, on the on her arrival at Halifax. 22d inst. they landed two miles from this, | Ship General Knox, Russell, of Bos- and dying! Eleven of the Chesapeake's from the best accounts that can be ascer- ton, had been cleared, vessel and cargo - officers were confined in a small place, 9 tained from deserters, about 2500 troops | captors appealed. full of men, which directed their course | all sent in by different cruizers.

north side of the island. appearance on the main land, with a view | same day from Halifax.

had landed a considerable number of of attacking the west and north positions | men about two miles above Old Point of the island at the same moment. Two Light-House, and encamped.—The dis- 24 pounders and four six pounders were log a fishing smack was sent out from tions. We hope that our brave scamen tance from Sewell's Point (where we advantageously posted under the direction Mosquito Cove, by commodore Lewis, will still scorn to imitate savages. made our observations) was too great to of Major Faulkner of the artillery, which who has the command of the flotilla of ascertain the precise number of barges being so well served by Captain Emmer- gun-boats stationed at the Hook, for the Extract of a letter from Boston, June 27 that were on shore, or the number of tents | son, Lts. Howl and Godwin, who dis- purpose of taking by stratagem the sloop pitched .- There appeared to us to be a played that cool and deliberate conduct, Eagle, tender to the British 74, Poicbout 20 of the former, and 50 of the lat- which will at all times insure success to tiers, cruizing off and on Sandy-Hook

12-1-11-1

than 200 in the course of the day, a Seeing the deck was cleared of the ene- tish navy, with a crew superior to any frigate "They have received a reinforcement number of which were killed on the land my, sailing master Percival, who com- the British had affoat. Yet it is a fact highly light of 2,000—in all, 6,000 men; and Norfolk or Richmond is their immediate that 4 or 5 of their barges were sunk, one

they have received a reinforcement induser. But it is known manded the expedition, ordered his men to cease firing. Upon which one of the left on deck to nead the boarders, to repel those sim. Protect yourselves from such scenes of which, the Antapiede, said to be fifty- enemy came out of the hold and struck of the enemy had the brave Lawrence been able as we have witnessed. They retired in two feet long, working twenty-four oars, the colors of the Eagle. She had on to keep the deck a few minutes longer, the Shannon great confusion, leaving behind 2,000 wt. belonging to admiral Warren's ship, was board a thirty two pound brass howitzer, "Gommodore Bainbridge says that this acof beef, muskets, ammunition, canteens, taken and brought in with 22 prisoners, loaded with canister shot: but so sudden tion furnishes one of the best evidence of the su-&c. &c. &c. and some of their men which and a small brass three pounder, with a was the surprise, they had not time to periority of our frigates over the British, and de-

of our men, which caused them to retreat Besides the loss in killed, there must the Poictiers, W. Price, midshipman, of port, with an undisciplined crew, and the capso precipitately. My Friend, rest assur- have been at least forty deserters brought and 11 marines. Mr. Morris was killed, tain and crew strangers to each other, should ed of one thing; that they cannot con- in in the course of the day and dispersed and Mr. Price mortally wounded; one

have killed or taken the greater part of you that not a man was lost on our part; off the Battery on Monday afternon, and superiority. It will be said that they killed and the only weapon made use of by the ene- landed the prisoners at Whitehall, amidst my in the course of the day, were the the shouts and plaudits of thousands of boarding, and that the Chesapeake had no officer Copy of a letter from Gen. Taylor to the | congreve rockets, a few of which fell | spectators, assembled on the Battery cen our encampment, though without inju- | lebrating the 4th of July .- [Eve. Post.

> I am, sir, with great respect, your humble servant.

H. BEATTY, Lieut. Col. Com.

BOSTON, July 1.

LATEST FROM BERMUDA. The Swedish brig governor Ankernished by Captain Tarbell; of these passenger, arrived in Boston on the 29th ton we learn, (what has before been ru-

That an embargo was laid at Bermuda,

their country. It has infused into the following vessels, sailed from Bermuda,

San Domingo, Ad. Warren, Capt. Pechell, Sir J P. Beresford, Diomede, Capt. Fabian, Romulus, Knight, Success. Barclay, Pattersan Nemesis. Maude, Laurestinus. Litchfield, Moselle, Nimrod, Mitchell, Mariner. Russell.

ed vessels. On board the men of war were about 2700 troops, including about B.ig. Gen. Commanding. | 270 Frenchmen, who had deserted from the French armies.

The Dragon 74, sailed the 19th for and for the purpose of recruiting, her craw being sick with the scurvy.

near Newport's Noose seemed to indi- | States sloop of war Wasp, were taken on |

of various descriptions.—The object of Ship Elizabeth, Morrison, from New- their arrival at Halifax and only one or this movement was no doubt, with the Orleans, bound to Lisbon, arrived about two permitted to come out at a time. view to approach this post on the west a week before-Ship Caledonia, of New- Men were shot at in coming down out of burg. side of the island, across the water in that York, from Charleston, sent in for breach the tops to surrender themselves, and direction, which at low water is passable of blockade, arrived the day before the other instances of barbarity took place by infantry-Soon after their landing Governor Ankerheim sailed; and sloop disgraceful to a civilized people. Capt. there approached about 45 or 50 boats | Hero, from the Southward, for Boston,

officers and crew of the late sloop of war return to their country they will undoubt- Malto, and three line of battle ships are said to The British troops at the same time | Peacock, arrived June 6, from New-(that were previously landed) made their York. The Plantagenet, 74, arrived these horrid transactions.

NEW-YORK, July 7.

pitately into the hold of the vessel, that

SALEM, June 30. BRITISH HUMANITY!!!

Captain John Upton, late commander of the privateer Cossack, of this port, arrived at Boston on Monday, in the brig Victory, (a licensed vessel) from Liver- him to his account with all his imperfections on pool, N. S. Captain H. left Halifax on the 29th inst. The brig Porcupine, from . The brave, the generous Lawrence, clothed France, had arrived at Halifax. Capt. them when My were in distress-a'as ! that his Broke was recovering. From capt. Up- noble tars have met with such fiendlike ingratit. communicated the following informa. | mored) that the conduct of the enemy on board the Chesapeake, after her capture, was such as would disgrace even his majesty's red allies of the wilderness. Captain Upton boarded at the same house, bic; each power has withdrawn its agent from with the surviving midshipmen and other the other. officers of the Chesapeake, and from them he learnt the following particulars:

sion of the ship, and the men were or. | barkation. dered from the tops, Mr. Berry, a midshipman, who commanded the mizen- to embark for England. top, had got half way down the mizenshrouds, to surrender himself as prison-A rocket ship, a bomb ship, and a hos- when he came to, he was cut over the pital ship, sailed with the above mention- head with a cutlass, which nearly terminated his existence.

after receiving a musket ball through his | press great regret at the almost certain prosbody, was run through his body three | mark. ... times, notwithstanding his repeated cries | Government have received official advices from Halifax, with about \$70,000 in specie; for quarter, (and after the enemy had gen. Stewart, dated at Berlin the 23d ult. of the possession of the ship!) he lived long capitulation, to the arms of the allies. The garenough to express his indignation at the rison are made prisoners of war; the Bavarian Nine or twelve American prisoners, in- brutality of his enemies, and expired in a troops were allowed their parole.

Three men were killed in the hold, after fired into the cockpit among the wounded feet by 6, with a guard at the door, till | possession of by the allies. Upton was particularly requested by the surviving midshipmen to make these from the shipping as above stated to the Ship Perseverance, (cartel) with the facts known to the public, and when they

The conduct on board the Chesapeake Brest on the 27th ult.

after capture, is a contrast to the gene. A coup de main. On Monday morn- rous behaviour of our ships in such situs.

"Mr. Chew, purser of the Chesapeake, states that lieutenant Wallace, second lieutenant of the Shannon, informed him that their ship had received eight shot between wind and water, one of bout 20 of the former, and 50 of the lat. Which which they are engaged.— Light-House, which it appears succeeded which was ten feet below the water, and the bushes; the men could be seen distinctly Lt. Neale of the Constellation, during to a charm. The smack named the Yanparading on the shore. Only one of the our defence, conducted himself with ac- kee, was borrowed from some of our pi- kept their ship affont mere than five manufer longer. After the surrender of the Chesape be frigates, as we learn, that were up James tive zeal and courage, which will at all lots, and a calf, a sheep and a goose purtimes add a lustre to the name of an Ame- chased and secured on deck. Between hatchway, and into the coek pit-a midshipme rican naval officer. Capt. Rook of the 30 and 40 men, well armed with must descending from the mixen top, after all reship Manhatten conducted himself with kets, were secreted in the cabin and fore tance had ceased-was fired at by a British in Extract of a letter from Captain Cooper great activity and judgement in defence peake of the smack. Thus prepared, she ad _____d blood recfer, aint you? and af specific peake of the smack. to Charles K. Mallory, Esq. Lieute- of this place, which will no doubt give stood out to sea, as if going on a fishing ting on deck he was treated with savage bruis him a distinguished part in the success of | trip to the banks, three men only being | ty. Thirteen of the petty offi ers were confined nant Governor of Virginia.

[Governor of Virginia.] htm a distinguished part in the success of the day. Great praise is also due to the on deck, dressed in fishermen's apparel, half. When those officers went on board the conduct of Sergeant Young and Corporal with buff caps on. The Eagle on per- Shannon, they were ordered to leave their bag. "I was yesterday in Hampton with Moffit of Capt. Emmerson's company for ceiving the smack, immediately gave gage on deck to be searched, and go below, and my troop; that place having been evacu- the active part they took in the manage- chase, and after coming up with her, and it should be sent to them. As considerable time finding she had live stock on deck, orderclapsed without hearing any thing further from. Much credit is due to capt. Tarbell of ed her to go down to the commodore, deck to see after it he found it had all been heard. The few distressed inhabitants the Constellation for the aid he gave then about five miles distant. The carried off by the seamen, and on remonstraine running up in every direction to congrain the defence of the island, in forwardrunning up in every direction to congrain the defence of the island, in forwardrunning up in every direction to congrain the defence of the island, in forwardrunning up in every direction to congrain the defence of the island, in forwardof such conduct, he was ordered to say no more tulate us; tears were shedding in every ing from his ship one hundred and fifty aye, sir, and apparently put up the helm on the subject, or he should be put down on the ters, destroyed every thing but the houses, manding the same, which no doubt con-(and my pen is almost unwilling to describe it,) the Women were ravished by the of the island. Indeed, both officers and Lawrence was then given, when the armabandoned ruffians. Great God! my soldiers of every description shewed a de- ed men rushed on deck from their hiding was but twenty-one years of age, and the 3d and

to engage, with an undisciplined crew, and 5 or 6 hours out of port, in one of the worst frigates we took. It is supposed, they appremumber of small arms, pistols and cutlasdischarge it. The crew of the Eagle
whenever we have any thing like an equal chance,

100 men on board the ship had never been to sea

consisted of H. Morris, master's mate of that an American 36 gun frigate, five hours out have put a British frigate rating 38 guns (and the best of her rate in the navy) in a sinking state in marine killed and one severely wounded. 15 minutes, and killed and wounded eighty-five of It is with pleasure I have to state to The Eagle, with the prisoners, arrived her men-is surely an evidence of our decided wounded 145 of our men at the same time-but on deck unhurt, to head our men to repel those boarders, which is certainly to be placed to the account of good fortune, on their side. The Chesapeake was very little injured in her hull or spars. Commodore Broke is a man of estimable character-the outrages above mentioned were committed after he fell. Watt his first lieutenant was another Cockburn-while he was cutting and stabbing the wounded men on deck, a musket ball passed through his head, and sent his head."

LONDON, May 5. A Gottenburg mail which has just arrived, brings the unfavorable intelligence, that a rup-

ture between Sweden and Denmark is unavoida-

GOTTENBURG, APRIL 27. The commander in chief and several regiments, have arrived. The crown prince is daily expect-After the enemy had complete posses- ed to review the troops, previous to their em-

Baron Jacobi Kliest, formerly Prussian minis-

Count Bernstorff, the Danish ambassador, has left this country on his return to Copenhagen, er, when two sailors rushed up and seiz- having failed in his pacific overtures : which is ed him by the collar, attempted to throw no way surprising, considering the extravagance him overboard, but he got within the of the demands of the Danish government : These shrouds, when they seized him by the Denmark; to restore her captured islands, and heels, and pitched him on the deck! Be- | her fleet, to pay an indemnity for its capture, and ing stunned by the fall, he lay senseless, | the damages sustained in Zealand; to make over to her the Hanse Towns and to grant her a subsidy to take possesion of them. On the 23d ult. the Swedish expedition sailed

from Carlesham with a fair wind, having 10,000 Mr. Livingston, another midshipman, troops on board. The Swedish merchants expect of a war between that country and Den-

The troops of Saxe Wiemer, Goth and Heilburghausen, surrendered by capitulation to the ters at Altenburgh; and immediately volunteered their services against the enemy. The important fortress of Spandau has capitulated; and private letters mention several other places taken

The Danes have sent gan boats up the Elbe as far as Zolinspecker; and have voluntarily offered food, and their troops, to assist at Ham-

There is a confident report of a great disturbance having taken place at Amsterdam; and that it was not quelled without great difficulty. Mr. George R. Rose, goes as minister from this country to Sweden.

Serious disturbances are said to have broken edly give a full and authentic statement of have been moored with their broadsides to the town, ready to act as occasion might require. Two French frigates made their escape from

HAMBURG, MAY 4. The situation of our city is very critical ! Echmont is at Hamburg with 9000 men; but we are competent to mest him. An attempt was made to ford the river, which they would have accomplished had the east wind continued; but fortu-

stream rendered it impassable. The army of the French on the banks of the religion too) was the most inhuman, ever com-Saale, extends from the limits of Franconia to Magdeburgh, and the number is computed at 80,000 men. The Russians are in prodigious force, supported by the Prussians; the whole ture of their enormities, or to find words capable extending in a line from Altenberg to Dessau of expressing my abhorrence of them. Having and Berlin; and, within this range, are in cooperation, the imperial generals Winzingerode of the British soldier, equally celebrated for the and Wittgenstein, and the Prussian commanders Lestcocq, De Yorck and Blucher-Katusoff is sick at Batven, where he is attended by the physicians of the emperor and king of Prus-

HELISOLAND, MAY 9. We have just received information of a desprrate conflict in the neighborhood of Haile; where the French were defeated by the allies with the loss of 6000 men. In consequence of which the Russians and Prussians are now in | shelld their crimes under such a cover; their force on the left bank of the Saale, below Mers-

DRESDEN, APRIL, 25. Austria will certainly join the allies : a congress of the German body, under sanction of the | not true; that we waded into the water on the emperor Francis, is confidently spoken of with a day they attacked this island, and fired at some view of establishing his authority, and the ancient of their men, who had surrendered. As I was

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SATURDAY, JILY 3. The engrossed bill establishing the town of Mobile a port of entry, was read a third time and

Mr. Benson laid upon the table a resolution to the following effect, with an intimation that he should call for its consideration on Monday : " Resolved, That a committee be appointed by this flouse, jointly with a committee to be appointed by the Senate, to consider what business is necessary to be done before the adjournment of Congress, and to report at what time the two Houses may adjourn."

MONDAY, JULY 5. Mr. Fisk of New York, presented a petition of sundry aliens, lately residing in the city of New-York, and now remaining at Fishkill, in the state of N. York, stating their intention to become citizens of the United States, having taken the preparatory steps, praying for permission to return to the city of New-York for the purpose of pursuing their usual avocations, under such restrictions as Congress may think proper to prescribe. Referred to the committee of Foreign Relations.

Mr Benson's motion for the appointment of a | forty miles from tide water. joint committee to enquire into the day at which it would be proper to adjourn was taken, up and agreed to. Messrs. Benson, Grundy, Hyneman, Telfair and McCoy, were appointed the com-

bill laying duties on licences to distillers of spi-Mr. King of (Mass.) moved to re-commit the until his health shall be re-established, there is bill to the same committee with instructions to await further orders. equalize the duties on the stills employed in distilling from both foreign and domestic materials.

a third reading was decided as follows: For the engrossment

Against it TUESDAY, July 6 WAYS AND MEANS. The engrossed bill to lay a duty on licences to

materials, for two weeks, nine cents for each gal- | treat of the militia towards the woods for an a thirty-two cents; for three months, forty-two | day. cents; for four months, fify-two cents; for six | We expect to embark on board the new ship Ge months, seventy cents; for one year, one hundred | neval Pike as soon as she is finished, which will b and eight cents for each gallon of its capacity as | in about three weeks. The feet will then sail for aforesaid. For a licence for the employment of a | Kingston. No doubt but we shall have a very se still or stills in the distillation of spirits from fo- vere engagement. It appears from all account reign materials : for one month, 25 cents for that they are preparing for us. There are about each gallon of its capacity; for three months, six- 2000 effective men at this place. ty cents; for six months, one handred and five cents; for one year, one hundred and thirty-five cents for each gallon of its capacity. And for Extract of a lett r to the Editors from a friend in every boiler, however constructed, employed in distilleries by steam, double the amount on each gallon of its capacity, which would be payable for said licence if granted for same terms and to discomfiture of a detachment under colonel Boerstemploy the same materials for a still] lowing vote: Yeas 85, Nays 49.

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, JULY 15.

PROPOSALS FOR ANOTHER HORSE FEAST. but reasonable to hope that the brilliant achieve- | not know. ments of the allies of Russia, will meet with sie milar attention, and also be noticed in a manner sursof, Tecumseh, or even the renowned Black- enemies." beard; it is proposed that the non-combatants of this County, and especially those who attended at George-Town, should have a meeting for the purthe most splendid stile, the above-mentioned auspicious event. And in order that the necessary measures may be taken, with due deliberation and with the least possible chance of interruption, it is further proposed that the said meeting take | Harbor. place, at midnight, between Saturday and Sunday next, on the northern edge of Tarapin Neck -Dene at Conspiracy Hali, by desire, and for the gratification of, a number of the heroes of SUBMISSION.

Extract of a letter from a milita officer, stationed on Craney-Island, to his friend in this place, dated July 2d.

"The conduct of the British, at Hampton, was the most savage, and brutal, that can be well conceived; or, of which, we read of, in the arrived and took the command of this post, on course of modern wars, between civilized nations. Tuesday the 28th ult.

A few females who put themselves under the immediate protection of Admiral Cockburn, were treated with humanity: The rest were, horrible to dishments, is of the most afflictive description; nately, the wind changed, and the depth of the the abuse she received from the soldiers of a to about 45. Christian King, (and the Rulwark of our Holy mitted, by the most merciles savages, on an innocent and unprotected female. It is impossible to describe in language too strong, the nabeen accustomed to think highly of the character union of humanity with courage, I was very un willing to believe the horrid recitals which I had heard of their cruelties to our poor fellows who were taken at Winchester's defeat-I now entertain, however, a very different opinion, and do not hesitate to admit, as truth, all I have heard of

They have hitherto endeavored to excuse themselves from the charge of crucity, by stating in their defence, that they could not restrain the fury of their savage allies. They can no longer vile conduct at Hampton when there were no savages present, gives the lie direct to all such base attempts to pailiate the cruel and cowardly ac s which they daily commit. In vindication of their excesses at Hampton, they assert what is present during the whole of the action, indeed constantly with the men, who it is said acted so parbarously, I can solemniy assure you, that what I am going to relate, is strictly correct. One of their barges was sunk by our cannon a small distance from the island, and the men in it

held up a white handkerchief as a token of submission, when our firing instantly ceased-They were then beckoned to, to come on shore-and finding that they clung to the wreck, some of our men were ordered to bring them in-whilst they were on their way out, one of the men from the

barge jumped into the water and came towards s-but on observing the British troops on the sloe, he changed his course-a-militia man was then ordered to fire at him, which he did, but without injury. The prisoner then stopped, and the surrender of the boat, and certainly on the most correct ground.

The above circumstance is all they can lay hold of (and it is doubtless a poor pretext) to justify the commission of crimes, which, no impropriety on the part of an enemy, can sanction a resort to, amongst a people who have any pretensions to refinement or liberality of sentiment.'

ALIEN ENEMIES -A letter from a gentleman in New York to his friend in this county, states that 2676 persons, considered as alien enemies, have been ordered to leave that city, and remove

THE PRESIDENT

Continues in a most favorable state of con alescence Our readers may conclude, from our future silence on the subject of his health, that is The House resumed the consideration of the | continues in a progress to perfect reinstatement. We learn that Mojor-General Dearborn is abo to withdraw from Fort George to Albany, probaby

The Ontario Repository states that government has authorised the employment of Indians of the Six The question on the engrossing of said bill for Nations in the operations against Canada, and News .- Two deserters who came into Hampton that a number of them have met at Buffalos, preparatory to going to Niagara.

June 28. "

[This bill proposes a duty on licences to distil- attack on the 29th vit that commodore Chauncey's get at the Constellation .- Well, let them depart; of imestone water near the house, a large pro lers, as follows : For the employment of a still or feet was out, and that the place was destitute of stills employed in distilling spirits from domestic | men. It so happened that the enemy mistook the re Ion of the capacity thereof, including the head; | tempt to cut them off from their boats, & caused a fre for one month, eighteen cents; for two months, efficie retreat, otherwise we should have lost the

FROM THE WHIG. the army, dated "NEWARK, U. C. June-25.

"Yesterday we received a severe strake by the ler, about 17 miles from this. After a tough en-The bill was passed, without debate by the fol- gagement with a body of Indians, Canadian militia and regulars, who had surrounded him in a defile before he was aware of it, the whole party was abliged to surrender. Il's have also lost two piece of artillery. The detachment contisted, I believe of vout (5) men, among the finest in our army. " The enemy's fleet is up in this quarter again and we expect to be attacked ere long .- You may be assured, however, the enemy shall not enjoy a easy victory. Indeed, I immersine we can route them-though we are not acquainted with their As the victories of the allies of BRITAIN have numbers. They have been reinforced from York, | sion to their Indian forces as had been relately been celebrated by the friends of peace, it is Kingston and Montreal, but to rehat extent Lao

"The enemy knew better, then to execute their equally solemn. And, as Admiral Gockburn has threatened attack last night. We were ready for (by the recent capture of the great City of Hamp. | them and every man anxious for their approach ton) acquired laurels, which may justly vie with | But, I need not tell you the consequence of remainany ever gathered by the famous Suwarrow, Cu- ing on the defensive in this country. It multiplies

ALBANY, July 6. It is reported in this city, that the Prince Re pose of making arrangements for celebrating, in | gent, of 18 guns, has been taken and brought it Sackett's Harbor. We are sorry to state, that the rumor is not, as yet, entitled to credit, On Saturday, about 200 seamen and marines passed through this city in waggons, for Sackett's

> Arrived at this post, on Tuesday last, part the 4th regiment from 7 to 800 strong, under the command of lient. col. John Darrington, from Dorchester, (Mass.) Same day four heavy pieces of artillery, a travelling forge, &c. from Albany. Also, a detachnent of the 30th regiment under the command of

BURLINGTON, JULY 2.

A handsome troop of VOLUNTERR CAVALEY under the command of H. St. G. Tucker, Esq. left relate! most cruelly violated-The case of one | this borough for Richmond on Wednesday last young lady, celebrated for her beauty and accom- at noon. The whole number of members, when assembled at Millwood, we are told will amount We learn that a company similarly organized, consisting of about 60, under the command of

Chapman Johnson, Esq. marched from Staunton a few days ago.

INTERNAL NAVIGATION.

The trade on the western waters has become an object of additional importance since we have been at war with England. A steam boat of large dimensions has been running more than twelve months, between New Orleans and Natchez, another is now building at Pittsburg of 145 feet keel, to run between Natchez and the falls of the Ohio, and two others are building on the Ohio, to run from the falls of that river to Pittsburg; the distance from the latter place to New-Orleans by water is 2000 miles! New-Orleans sugar has latey been sold at the enormous price of 25 dollars er 112 lb -this sugar costs there 6 1 2 cents per b. and may be taken to Pittsburg in barges for 6 cents per pound, from Pittsburg to this city, the carriage is usually 2 1-2 cents per lb. thus we may import sugar from New-Orleans, (inland) which shall stand us no more than 15 cents per pound. It is well known that the New Orleans sugar in superior to any made in the West Indies. Barges containing 100 hogsheads proceed up the river as high as the falls of the Ohio, (Louisville,) from whence the river may be navigated to Pittsburg by boats carrying 50 hogsheads.

There were 300 hogsheads sugar loaded at New-Orleans for P.ttsburg some time since, and it is quite probable (considering the great inducements held out to adventurers) that there will be more than 1000 hogsheads on the way be fore the expiration of the present month. [Aurora.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

NORFOLK, July 9.

Since the evacuation of Hampton the enemy has been gradually disappearing from our waters .-The shipping up James River have all come down gave himselfup. He was the only one fired at, after at different times within a few days past, and many of them have gone to sea. The force in the Roads yesterday consisted of two 74's (the admirals' ships) one 64, two frigates, three brigs and a large number of small schooners, or tenders, which last were employed the greater part of the day in passing between the larger vessels. Two frigates off Willoughby's and a 74 in Lynnhaven.

The troops that were landed on Old Point (no ticed in our last) struck their tents on Wednesday, and re-embarked. There did not appear to be more than 200 of them.

The recent movements of the enemy have induced a general belief, that he intends to withdraw the principal part of his force from this place (leaving a sufficiency to maintain the blockade) for the purpose of making an attack at some

We heard from Hampton yesterday by a person who left there in the morning in a small row boat. The troops under Major Crutchfield were still at York, and Hampton was without any force whatever .- Several negroes eloped on Tuesday night, and rowed off to the enemy in a large canoe which has latterly been constructed for the purpose of carrying the mail; they are owned by different people in the neighborhood of Newport within a day or two, inform that all the enemy's troops, and the greater part of their shipping, would depart from hence with all possible speci they have little to brag of

> CHILLICOTHE, July 6. BY THE EXPRESS MAIL.

FRANKLINTON, July 5. In order to quell the perturbation at present prevailing in the public mind, and to relieve our fellow citizens from the painful anxiety created by the intelligence received last night from Fort Meigs and Lower Sandusky, we are induced to publish, as speedily as possible, the following particulars brought by the express mail

Gen. Harrison arrived at Fort Meigs

on the 28th ult .- found the place in per-

fect safety and not threatened by the British or their allies. He dispatched Col. Johnson's regiment of mounted men to the River Raisin to reconnoitre and collect information-Colonel Johnson discovered no enemy; brought with him some Canadians, who informed that the British had not received such an accesported; but that 100 Indians had left the River Raisin for Lower Sandusky to scout, pillage and massacre. On Colon-

arrived last night.

el Johnson's return to Fort Meigs, general Harrison ordered a detachment to go immediately in pursuit of the Indians, but unfortunately they had done all the mischief they could do before they were discovered. They killed two dragoons who were hunting their horses near the Fort at Lower Sandusky, and murdered a family within a hundred yards of the Fort, consisting of two men, one woman and two children-They immediately retreated towards Fort Meigs, and must have passed within a mile and a half of General Harrison, who was on his return from Fort Meigs, with an escort of only about 20 men. The General with his customary good fortune, arrived, unmolested at Lower Sandusky on Friday last; and would start the next day for Cleveland. Colonel Ball's squadron would also proceed to Cleveland. Col. John-

Winchester, July 10. | son's regiment were expected at Lower Sandusky on Friday.

Thus it appears that the reports of Fort Meigs and Lower Sandusky being attacked, were premature.

The frontiers may now be considered in a state of more perfect safety than they have ever been before. Major Croghan with nearly 500 regulars, is stationed at the Broad Ford, 17 miles from Lower Sandusky, and Colonel Johnson's regiment of mounted men are at Lower Sandusky, ready to move to any point which may hereafter be endangered.

His Excellency Governor Meigs on first receiving intelligence of the late alarms began with his known zeal, vigilance and patriotism, to prepare for the worst. Several companies were immediately ordered out and are now on their march. His Excellency, who is here at present, sent expresses in different directions this morning to order the militia to return to their homes.

We congratulate our agricultural friends on the improbability of their being again called from their farms at this important season of the year.

FASHIONABLE BONNETS, Of fine quality, and most fashionable shapes and

sizes, . JUST RECEIVED AND NOW FOR SALE, TOGE-THER WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF NEW FANCY ARTICLES,

AND OTHER VALUABLE Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, &c. &c. Pure Lemon Acid, for Punch, &c.

New Fish-Susquehannah Herrings, Shad and Pickled Salm ...

AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF Homemade Linens, Twilled Bags, and Long nice Flax, Soal, Upper and Harness Leather, Calf, Hog, & Sheep Skins, &c. &c.

P. S. Cash given for all kinds of Hides and Skins. Shepherd's-Town, July 15.

WANTED,

A man to attend a SAW MILL, who can come well recommended, and can keep accounts. One with a small family would be prefered. July 15th 1813.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL he offered for sale, on the 10th of the 8th month next (August) if fair, if not, the next fair day, and continue from day to day until all is soid, the residue of the estate of John Milburn, dec'd, (late of Frederick County) consisting of Horses, a number of milch and dry Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, &c. &c .- Household and Kitchen furniture, of various descriptions, Hay and Grain of different kinds, Farming Utensils of all sorts. Extract of a letter, dated Sackett's Harber, for New London, which place they intended to Also, that valuable farm, on which the said John attack, with a view of getting at the United | died, situate about four and a half miles N. E. of "We daily expect to be attacked by the British | States and Macedonian frigates .- We can only | Winchester, and about two S. of Hopewell Meetdistillers of spirituous liquors, was read a third | -a prisoner at this place informs me, that the Bri. | wish them the same success in this new enter. | ing-House, containing about one hundred and sotish knew at the time they were about to make the prize, which attended them in their attempt to venty acres. On this farm is an excellent spring. portion of good watered, and also bottom meadow. orchard, &c. all in good order. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, at the Mansion House, on the farm, and immediate possession given to the purchaser, by

WILLIAM TYLER, Executors. 7th month 8 h, 1813.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

WILL sell at a fair price, eighty three acres I cleared land, adjoining the lands of Wm. Tate and Thomas Hammond, Esquires, and twenty-nine acres of wood land, adjoining Messrs. M. Frame en! Ranson -the cleared land is under good tencing, and the wood land lays level, and is well cloathed with timber. Apply to the subscriber or in his absence enquire of the Printer. JOHN HUMPHREYS.

Agent for J. Cathoun, Jun.

Ten Dollars Reward. R AN away from the Subscriber on Tuesday the 22d of June last, a mulatto hoy named TOM, shout 18 or 19 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, slender made, his head inclines over the right or left shoulder, has a scar under one of his eyes, done by the kick of a horse when he was a child, which makes that eye look less than the other, shows the white of his eyes when intoxicated and appears stupid; when he reaps he uses the sickle n the left hand, and reaps very awkward, cuts and pulls up at the same time. Had on when he went away a new tow linen shirt, a cloth waistcoat, pantaloons striped blue and white much worn, and an old hat. Whoever takes up said

charges for bringing him home. LEVI HENSHAW. Mill Creek, Berkeley County, July 9.

boy and puts him in jail, or delivers him to me,

shall receive the above reward, and reasonable

TEN DOLLARS REWARD. DESERTED from the Barracks in Charles Town, on the 21st June, 1813, FRANCIS KENADAY, a soldier in the service of the United States; he was born in Maryland, aged 27 years, five feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, gray eyes, and dark hair .- any person who shall take up said deserter and deliver him to me, or any officer in the U. States army shall receive the

above reward. AMOS J. BRUCE, Lieutenans 12th U. S. Infantry.

July 15, 1813.

BLANK DEEDS For sale at this Office.

"General Vincent finding that the enemy was in his neighborhood, amounting to 4200 men, collected the 8th and 49th in the evening of the 5th of June and surprised him on the morning of the 6th, before day break - our number in the whole, did not exceed 500 men. The night was extremely dark, and great carnage ensued from the charge of the bayonet, which was made upon them. Our loss does not exceed 150 killed, wounding and missing. The American generals Chandler and Winder are taken, all their field pieces, 7 in number, were taken, but for want of horses, five only were brought off. Our officers killed are: Lieutenant Hooker, of the 8th, and ensign Drury, of By his excellency's command, the 49th. Wounded, Major Plender-leath, 19th regt. Major Clark, 49th regi-ment, Ingerously,) Major Dennis, 49th regt. Lieut. Claus, 49th regt. Adjutant Stean, 49th regt. Major Cotton, 8th regt. Captain Munday, 8th regt.

" Quebec, June 15 .- A proclamation has been issued, laying an embargo on all vessels, to continue to the 10th of July.

Previous to the late reinforcements taken by Com. Sir James Lucas Yeo, our advices say that the whole force at 40 mile creek, under general Vincent, consisted of 1000 regulars, exclusive of mili-

H. M. ship Plover arrived on Thursday last, from Halifax. She brings about 50,000l. in dollars.

By his excellency lieutenant-general Sir neral and commander in chief in and schere, George Hagley, Samuel Howard, Jacob over his majesty's North American provinces, and commander of the forces in the said provinces, Sc. Sc.

A PROCLAMATION. His excellency the commander of the forces having seen a public declaration made by lieutenant-colonel P. Preston, of the 12th regiment of United States in- | tle, Thomas Louden, Robert Lott. fantry, dated at Fort Erie, the 30th of M.—Hugh M'Greese, Williams, Jacob Mooler, May last, in which he professes to hold Isaac Myer, Baker Moore, Rose Milara, Robert out the protection of the United States M' Makin, Rebecca Molin, Rebert Moore. to all those who shall come forward and N.-Jo voluntarily enrol their names with him, and threatening with rigorous and disas- John Peake. trous consequences those who shall have R-Samuel Right, James Ramsey, John Rusthe spirit and loyalty to pursue a different sell, Samuel Russell course of conduct, his excellency deems Swayne, Laurence Washington Stith, Benjamin it necessary to caution his majesty's sub- | Strong, John Showls, Chanceller H. Saunders, jects in this province against listening to this insidious offer of the enemy, or trust
T.—William Tate, 2; Bennett Taylor, Joseph ing to their assurances of protection, Turner, Sen'r. which subsequent events have clearly proved they are so little able to afford to themselves. With the bare possession of a narrow strip of our fcontier territory, not obtained by them without a series of the Workington, Hichard Williams, Wm. West, Grandison Ware, Benjamin Watson, James Wellen, Thomas Well contest and corresponding loss, with an unconquered and unbroken army in their front, at an inconsiderable distance from them, and ready to dispute every inch of ground over which they should attempt to advance into the country, it was hardly to be expected that the enemy's presumption would have led them to consi- Brein, Daniel Buckles, 2. der themselves as in the possession of this province, or have induced them, contra-

as conquered people. The brilliant result of the action of the John Hosler 6th inst. the route and complete disper- J.-Jacob Israel, John Jones, 2; Thomas Jorsion of a large division of the enemy's den. forces on that day, attended with the capture of their artillery, and of their Lang. ablest generals, their subsequent retreat M.-Elizabeth Mappin, George Moser, Frederick Musser, Arthur Miller, Charles Miller, Jonath Mappin, George Moser, Frederick Musser, Arthur Miller, Charles Miller, Jonath Mappin, George Moser, Frederick Musser, Arthur Miller, Charles Miller, Jonath Mappin, George Moser, Frederick Musser, Arthur Miller, Charles Miller, Jonath Mappin, George Moser, Frederick Musser, Mappin, George Moser, Mappin, and flight, with the loss of the whole of nas M'Pherson, Lewis Myer, (comb maker.) their baggage, provisions and tent equippage, before the victorious army of brigadier general Vincent, daily increasing S.-Isaac S. Sweringen, Jacob Shaw, Francis Stockwell, Philip Schoppart, Edward Southwood, in strength from the powerful reinforce- William Shingler. ments reaching it, and assisted by the squadron under sir James Yeo, now in undisturbed possession of the lake; all these events, which followed in rapid sucession within a few days after lieutenant-colonel Preston's declaration, shew more strongly than language can possibly describe, the futility of the offers held out by it, and produce the strongest incentive to his majesty's subjects to hold fast that allegiance, from which the ene-

my would so insidiously withdraw them. His excellency therefore confidently calls upon all the loyal and well disposed Mallery, David Grove, John George, Saml Howin this province, who are not under the ard, care B. Williamson, Robert Lucas, Miss Elimmediate control or within the power of len Moler, Christian Moser, Joshua P. Morris the enemy, to use every possible effort in repelling the foe, and driving him from Stott, William Scrivenner, Elizabeth Stott, William Shubridge, John Soliven, John our soil, assuring them that they will be Sullivan, John Woolt, George Walker, Caleb powerfully aided by the reinforcements Warfield. daily arriving at this post, and pressing on to their support. To those of his majesty's subjects who are unfortunately situated within that inconsiderable portion | Apprentices Indentures of the territory occupied by the enemy,

peaceable conduct, such as shall neither have threatened, or incompatible with their allegiance to the best of sovereigns. His excellency at the same time declares, that he shall be compelled, however reluctantly, instantly to retaliate upon the American prisoners, in his possession, every violation of the persons or property of any of his majesty's subjects, so peaceably demeaning themselves, and hereby publicly protests against such treatment, as equally unsanctioned by the usages of war, or by the example afforded by his majesty's forces, with regard to any of the American prisoners in their

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Kingston, this 14th day of June

GEORGE PREVOST, Commander of the forces. E. B. BRENTON.

POST-OFFICE, CHARLESTOWN, VA. A list of letters remaining in this Office, June 30th, 1813. A .- Thomas Atwell, Jeremiah Arter.

B -John Briscoe, Edmond Beall, Peter Bremhall, Jesse Beechee, Stephen Butler, Permenus Briscoe, Nathaniel Buckmaster. C .- Sarah Cooper, Samuel J. Cramer, Daniel kus, James Conn, Lucinda Christian, Edmond Carter, John H. Cassaday, James Carney, James

D .- Mary Downing, Jacob Delaplain, Stephen Dandridge, James Duke, Thomas H. Huke, Pa-E .- Joseph English, Joseph Edwards.

F .- Joseph Fryer, Robert Fulton, Jas. & Ro bert Fulton, William P. Flood. G .- Doctor Green, Susan Goins, Robert Goldsborough, Gooding & Burress, 2; Peter Garver William Grove; Thomas H. Grayday. George Prevost, baronet, governor ge- Hart, Joseph Hite, 2; Maria Heath, Peter Hand-

> J .- David Johnson, 3; William Jeans, 2; Kat ty Jackson, Charles Johnson, Sarah Jones, Nelly K .- James Kirchevall, F. Kimmelmeyer, Ben-

Huetwohl, 2; Henry Hains, David Howell, Wm.

L .- A. Madame Le Grand, Thomas T. Loury, Robert C. Lee, Margarett C. Little, John P. Lit-M .- Hugh M'Greese, Wm or Geo. M'Williams, apply to the Printer.

N .- John O'Neale, Francis O'Neale, Gregory P .- Licut. John Packet, Junior, John Packet,

S .- Hance H. Smith, Able L. Smith, Samuel

not obtained by them without a severe | don, Thomas Waluntine, Isaac S. White, Samuel

HUMPRHEY KEYES, P. M.

A LIST OF LETTERS, Remaining in the Post-Office at Shepher d's-Town, on the 1st day of July 1813. A .- Nancy Aynsworth, William Addy, 2. B - John Bowers, Michael Burkett, John

. C .- Henry Copenhaver, Charles Catro, Isaac Clymer, Samuel H. Chaplain, Mary Crumly. D .- John Doodie. ry to the established usages of civilized E - Samuel Engle, John Evans, Sarahan Emwarfare, to treat its peaceable inhabitants berson. H .- Hannah Hodgekins, Petra Hall, sen'r, John Hoffnoggle, Catharine Haynes, Polly How,

> K .- F. Kemblemyer, L.-David Lindsly, Thomas Lee, Nathaniel

N .- Mary Matilda Newnam, James Neara.

T-Van Swearinger,-Lydia Thomson, Wil-Ham Taylor, Richard Taylor, Elizabeth Turner.

U - John Unseld, Samuel Uptagraft, 2. V -Martha Vanzant. W -Sally Westpail, Elizabeth Wear.

Y .- Josiah Yearkes. JAMES BROWN, P. M.

A LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office, at Harper's Ferry on the 30th of June, 1813.

Jesse P. Adams, David Bonnor, 2; Miss Catharine Briscoe, Charlotte Clarke, Joseph Climer,

ROGER HUMPHREYS, P. M. June 8, 1812.

For sale at this Office.

his excellency recommends a quiet and | Shepherd's-town Seminary. afford a just cause to the enemy for treating them with the severity and rigor they who may wish to avail themselves of the benefit of this institution, that application for entrance must be made to Robert Worthington, Esq. Treasurer. The terms of tuition are moderate, being for the first or senior class 25 dollars, for the seand 24 dolls, and for the third or junior class 15

·By order of the Standing Committee P. MARMADUKE, Secretary.

ESTRAYS.

Came to the subscriber's farm in J. fferson coun y sometime in January last a Bull of a Brindle coor, except a white back and belly, also, a grey nare, supposed to be 6 years old. The owner will receive the above property, by proving it, and paying the charges of this advertisement.

150 Dollars Reward. ABSCONDED on the night of the 28th inst. from the subscriber living in Frederick, county, Va. near the White Post,

A NEGRO MAN NAMED TOM. abou 28 or 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, rather flat nose, a dark mulatte, has lost one Phis little toes, and has his hair nicely platted. Had on a homemade superfine bottle green cloth coat, chambray pantaloons, fair top boots, and fur hat about half worn ; fond of playing on the fiddle. He rode away a gray horse, with a pormanteau saddle and bridle with plated bit and brideon The horse is about 10 years old, 15 hands high, paces and trots, and has the marks of the coliar on his shoulders. The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing said Negro so that I get him again, and returning the horse, if taken out of this state, and 75 dollars if taken within this state.

JOHN S THORNTON. Frederick county, Va. June 30, 1813.

NOTICE.

THE Partnersh p of James & Jonathan Wright, was dissolved by mutual consent on the first of July, 1812 .- All those indebted are requested to make payment, and those having claims to JAMES & JONATHAN WRIGHT.

FOR SALE, A NEGRO BOY, about sixteen years of age, capable of doing any kind of work on a farm, a good Ostler and Gardener-healthy, and I believe honest. For terms'

FOR SALE,

A VERY STRONG CARRIAGE, Made in Little York, with steel springs, never has been run but a few miles, calculated for two horses, but can be drove with four. Inquire of

NEW FANCY STORE.

THE undersigned fall upon this expedient to inform the public that they have now opened, and ready for sale, at their Store (corner to the Globe Tavern) in Shepherd's-Town,

A large and elegant Assortment of MERCHANDISE, CONSISTING IN PART OF

Superfine & common cloths Elegant Silk Buttons Cassimeres, Bedford and and Trimmings,
Prince's Cords, Silk & Straw Bonnets, tockmets & Manchestry, Ginghams, Calicoes and English and India Nan-keens, Ladics' Long & Short Marseilles Quiltings, Kal and Silk Gloves, Gibson's Surveying White Jeans and Gords, Men's Silk and Leather together with a variety of other vestings, Ladies' Silk and Cotton Stockings, Misses American Linens, Bag ditto, Men's do. do. gings, &c. &c. American Chambrays, Shawls, Plaids, Str pes, counter-Handkerchiefs fully as-

Elegant Silk & Cotton panes, Towelings and sorted, Muslins and Spun Cottons of Ribbons, A complete assortment assorted, Home made and im-Waite, Black, Deab, Yel- ported Threads, low, Green, Twilled & Cotton Balls, White &

Figured Cambricks, Coloured,
Figured, S riped, Seeded, Sewing Silks & Twists
Knotted & Leno Muslins, Ladies' Klat and Mo-Linen Cambrick, Long rocco Slotes, Misses Lawns, and Children's ditto, Linen Cambrick Handker Men's and B wa' Coarse chiefs, and Kenting, for and Pine Leather do. Handkerchiefs, White, Black, Pick, Green, ning Cotton, Orange, and Lead co-Broks and Stationery, loured, with a variety Hard Ware, of other fancifully figur Chins, Queen's and ed silk for dresses and Glass Ware. Cambrick and Common Best large twist Chew-Dimities, ing Tabacco, Com-Crapes,
Black and White Parason gars, &c. &c. &c.

etts and figured Gauze, The foregoing comprises but a very limited proportion of the present stock on hand; the whole of which has been purchased with the greatest care and attention, as well as on the best possible terms, and will be sold at reduced prices.

JAMES BROWN, & Co. June 25, 1813.

NEGRO MAN FOR SALE. For Sale, a valuable Negro Man, about 25 or 26 years of age. He is an excellent Ostler, and well acquainted with farming. Inquire of the HARPER'S-FERRY, June 1, 1813.

THE subscriber being about to settle his accounts at this place requests all persons to whom he is indebted, to call immediately and receive payment, and those also indebted to him for money lent or otherwise, to call and settle their accounts on or before the 1st day of Sen. tember next, or their accounts will be put into the hands of a collector. CHARLES BROWN.

JOHN CARLILE

HAT FOR SALE AT HIS STOPE IN CHARLES TOWN. A LARGE SUPPLY OF VERY

VALUABLE BOOKS.

CONSISTING OF Elegant and Plain Fami & Lives of English Poets Hervey's Werks, 6 vels. S thool Bibles Biographic IDictionary Do. Testaments S B anties of Sterne Diworth's Spelling & Don Quixotte Books digeworth's Tales Webster's do. Greaves' Adventures Jacob's Law Dictionary Children's Books Watker's Lurge and Pocket Do. Small Dictionary 5 Brydone's Tour Johnson's Large do. 5 Belisarius Watts' Poems Young's Poems Watta' Hymns Life of Bishop

Criminal Recorder Principles of Politeness & Trial of Antichrist Gulliver's Travels 5 Wakefield's Botany Italian Nun Rowe's Exercises Elizabeth " Young's Night Tho'ts O'Neai's Geography S Bennet's Letters Indian Wars Beattie's Evidence Brother & Sister Juvenile Anecdotes Vicar of Wakefield Child's True Friend Blair's Philosophy Village Orphans Portraits Driginal Poems Coleman's Poems Confession of Faith Plurality of Worlds Force of Truth -Gunion on Prayer Book of Games

Arts and Sciences Domestic Recreations Children of the Abbey Fair Sex Dodsley's Fables Franklin's Works Manners and Customs Spectator-8vols. Murray's Introduction Vattell's Law of Na-Ready Reckoner Universal Chronology Montifier's Compend. Simpon's Euclid Henning and Munford Curran's Speeches Tidd's Practice Robertson's America Gunnington on Eject-Scotland ments -Charles V. S Peake's Evidence

India East's Law Scott's Poems Newland on Contracts Roderick Random ChiRy on Pleading Lady's Pocket Library ? Bacon's Abridgment Baily's Anatomy Taylor's Holy Dying Lavoisier's (memistry Burns' Midwitery Bell's Surgery Campbell's Rhetoric Medical Lexicon Bigland's Letters S Lawrence on Ruptures Clark's Travels Barton's Culien Blair's Lectures Desault's Surgery Mease's United States & Physician's Vade Me-

Mo se's Universal Geo- 5 S Bard's Compend. Brevett's Medical Re-Thornton Abbey pository
Mee Kenzie's Yoyages Grammar of Chemistry Elements of Morality & Fife's Anatomy Chitty's Law of Nations Village Sermons-Do. Dialogues & Virgil Delphini. Paul and Virginia S Wilson's Lectures Mad. Lauren's Essays | Smythe's Infantry Re-S Herrie's Cavalry Halybert's Sermons Memoirs of Fox

Universal Gazetteer Coldsmith's Works-Kyt's Elements 5 Dilworth's Arithmetic Bible Explained Faber on the Prophe ? Pike's do. & Morse's Geog. abrid. cies " Campbell's Four Gos, 5 Goldsmith's do. & Atlas Burns' Poems

> ALSO, A QUANTITY OF

STATIONERY;

SUCH AS Slates, Wafers, Ink Powder, Blank Books of different sizes, with and without ruling, Fancy Paper, All of which will be seld as low as they can be had in the city of Philadelphia or Baltimore.

May 28 Jefferson County, Scit. May Court, 1813. Ann Frame.

Cathbert Briscoe, and John Briscoe, Defendants. IN CHANCERY. THE Defendant, Cuthbert Briscoe, not hav-

ng entered his appearance, and given security recording to the Act of Assembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth: On the motion of the Plaintiff by her council it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the FARMER'S REPOSITORY for two months sucrively, and posted at the door of the Court-House of said County.

A Copy. GEO. HITE, c. J. c. May 28, 1813.

STRAT HORSE.

SPRAYED away from the Subscriber living at Harper's-Ferry, in the beginning of May, a DUN HORSE, with flax mane and tail, two saddle marks one on each side about the size of a dollar, with a small bit cut out of one of his evelssners. He was seen near Charles Town.-Whoever takes up said horse and delivers him to Mr. Thomas Likens in Charles Town, or to the subscriber at Harper's-Ferry, shall be rewarded

Harper's Perry, June 4.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VI.]

THURSDAY, July 22, 1813.

[No. 278.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS. to the House of Representatives of the United

I transmit to the House of Representatives a report of the secretary of state, containing the inforination requested by their resolutions of the 21st

Washington, July 12, 1813.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred se zeral resolutions of the Hou e of Representatives of the 21st ult. requesting information on certain points relating to the French decree of the 28th of April, 1811, has the honor to make to the presi elent the following REPORT :-

In furnishing the information required by the House of Representatives, the Secretary of State presumes, that it might be deemed sufficient for im to state what is now demanded, what part thereof has been heretofore communicated, and to supply the deficiency. He considers it how ever more conformable to the views of the house, to meet at this time, without regarding what ha been already communicated, every enquiry, and to give a distinct answer to each, with the proper

explanation relating to it. The House of Representatives has requested in formation; when, by whom, and in what manner, the first intelligence was given to this government of the decree of the government of France, bearing date on the £8th April, 1811, and purporting to be a definitive repeal of the decrees of Berlin and Milan; whether Mr. Russell, late Charge d'affairs of the United States to the government of France, ever admitted or denied to his government the correctness of the declaration of the Duke of Bassano, to Mr. Barlow, as stated in Mr. Barlow's letter of the 12th May, 1812, to the Secretary of State, that the said decree had been communicated to his, Mr. Barlow's predecessor there, and to lay before the house any correspon dence with Mr. Russell on that subject, which i may not be improper to communicate, and also any correspondence between Mr. Barlow and Mr. Russell in possession of the department of state; whether the minister of France to the U. States ever informed this government of the existence of the said decree, and to lay before the house any correspondence with the said minister relative thereto not improper to be communicated; with any other information in possession of the executive, which he may not deem it injurious to the public interest to disclose, relative to the said decree, tending to shew at what time, by whom, and in what manner it was first made known to this government or to any of its representatives or agents; and lastly, to inform the liouse whether the government of the United States bath ever received from that of France any explanation of the reasons of that decree being concealed from this government, and its minister, for so long a time after its date, and if such explanation has been asked by this government, and has been omitted to be given by that of France, whether this government has made any remonstrance or express-

ed any dissatisfaction to the government of France, at such concealment. These enquiries embrace two distinct of jects. of France, in regard to this decre coud, to that of the government of the United States. In satisfying the call of the house, on this latter point, it seems to be proper to meet i in a two fold view; first, as it relates to the conduct of this government in this transaction; secondly, as it relates to its conduct towards both belligerents in some important circumstances connected with it. The resolutions do not specially call for a report of such extent, but as the measures of the executive, and the acts of Congress, founded on a communication from the executive, which relate to one of the belligerents, have by necessary consequence an immediate relation to the other, such a report seems to be obviously comprised within their scope. On this principle

the more full the information given, on every

The Secretary of State has the honor to report in reply to these enquiries, that the first intel gence which this government received of the French decree of the 28th of April, 1811, was communicated by Mr Barlow, in a letter bearing date on the 12 h May, 1812, which was received by this department on the 13th July following that the first intimation to Mr. Barlow, of the existence of that decree, as appears by his commu nications, was given by the Duke of Bassano, in an informal conference on some day between the 1st and 10th of May, 1812, and that the official communication of it to Mr. Barlow, was made on the tenth of that month, at his request: that Mr Barlow transmitted a copy of that decree, and of the Duke of Bassano's letter announcing it, t Mr. Russell, in a letter of May 11th, in which he also informed Mr. Russell, that the Duke of Bassano had stated that the decree had been duly communicated to him; that Mr. Russell replied, in a letter to Mr. Barlow of the 29th of May, that his first knowledge of the decree was derived from his letter, and that he has repeatedly stated letter to the Department of State, of May 12, 1812: B. of the Duke of Basano's letter to M Barlow, of the 10th of the same month; C. of an extract of Mr. Barlow's letter to Mr. Russell of May 11th; D. of an extract of Mr. Russell's an swer of the twenty-ninth May, and E. of Mr. Russell's letter to the Department of State of

The Secretary of State reports also that n communication of the decree of the 28th April, 1811, was ever made to this government by the minister of France or other person, than as is ahove stated, and that no explanation of the cause of its not having been communicated to this gowas ever made to this government, or so far as it s informed to the representatives or agents of the United States in Europe. The minister of France has been asked to explain the cause of a proceeding so extraordinary and exceptionable, who re-

received by the Wasp, in a letter, from the Duke of Bassano of May 12th, 1312, in which he expressed his surprise excited by Mr. Barlow's ommunication, that a prior letter of May 1811, n which he had transmitted a copy of the decree or the information of this government, had not been received. Further explanations were expected from Mr. Barlow, but none were given. The light in which this transaction was viewed by this government was noticed by the president in his inessage to congress, and communicated also to Mr. Barlow in a letter of the 14th July, 1812, with a view to the requisite explanation from the French government. On the ninth day of May, 7812, the Emperor left Paris for the North, and in two days thereafter the Duke of Bassano followed him. A negociation for the adjustment of injuries, and the arrangement of our commerce, with the government of France, long depending, and said to have been brought nearly to a conclusion, at the time of Mr. Barlow's death, was suspended by that event. His successor, lately appointed, authorised to resume the negociation, and to onclude it. He is instructed to demand redress of the French government for every injury, and an caplanation of its motive for withholding from is government a knowledge of the decree for so

ong a time after its adoption. It appears by the documents referred to, that Mr. Barlow lost no time, after having obtained a knowledge of the existence of the French decree of the 28th April, 1811, in demanding a copy of , and transmitting it to Mr. Russell, who immedistely laid it before the British government, arging, on the ground of this new proof of the repeal of the French decrees, that the British orders n council should be repealed. Mr. Russell's note to Lord Castlereagh bears date on the 20th of May; Lord Castlereagh's reply on the 23d, in which he promised to sumit the decree to the consideration of the Prince Regent. It appears, however, that no encouragement was given at that time to hope that the orders in council would be repealed in consequence of that decree; and that although it was afterwards made the ground of their repeal, the repeal was nevertheless to be ascribed to other causes. Their repeal did not take effect until the 23d of June, more than a month after the French decree had been laid before the British government; a delay indicating, in itself, at a period so momentous and critical, not merely neglect but disregard of the French decree. That the repeal of the British orders in council was not produced by the French decree, other proofs might be adduced. I'will state one, which in addition to the evidence contained in the letters from Mr. Russell, herewith communi-

cated marked G, is deemed conclusive. In the communication of Mr. Baker to Mr. Graham, on the 9th August, 1812, which was founded on instructions from his government, of as late date as the 17th June, in which he stated that an official declaration would be sent to this country, proposing a conditional repeal of the orders in council, so far as they affected the U.S. no notice of the conditions, then contemplated was, that the orders in council should be revived at the end of eight months, unless the conduct of the French government and the result of the communications

with the government of the U. S. should be such as in the opinion of the British government to render their revival unnecessary ; a condition which proves incontestibly that the French decree was The first relates to the conduct of the government in not considered by the British government a sufficient ground on which to repeal the orders in council. It proves also that on that day the British government had resolved not to repeal the orders on the basis of that decree; since the proposed repeal was to depend not on what the French government had already done, but on what it might do, and on arrangements to be entered into with the U.S. unconnected with the

French repeal. The French decree of the 28th April, 1811, was transmitted to the United States by the Wasp, a public vessel, which had been long awaiting, at the ports of Great Britain and France, dispatches from our ministers relating to these very important concerns with both governments. It was received at the Department of State on the the report is prepared, in the expectation, that 13th July, 1812 nearly a month after the declaration of war against G. Britain. Intelligence of the branch of the subject, the more satisfactory will repeal of the orders in council was not receive until about the midale of the following month It was impossible, therefore, that either of those acts, in whatever light they in ght be viewed, should have been taken into consideration, o have had any influence in deciding on that impor

tant event. Had the British government been disposed to repeal its orders in council, in conformity with the principle on which it professed to have issued them, and on the condition which it had itself prescibed, there was no reason to delay the repeal until such a decree as that of the 28th April 1811, should be produced. The declaration of the French government of August 5, 1810, had fully satisfied every claim of the British government according to its own principles on that point. By it the decrees of Berlin and Milan were declared to be repealed, the repeal to take effect on the 1st November following, on which day it did take effect. The only condition at tached to it, was, either that Great-Britain should follow the example, and repeal her orders i council, or that the United States should carry into effect against her their non-importation act. the same since to this government. The paper must effect against her their non-importance at Emperor through his highest official organ, the marked A. is a copy of an extract of Mr. Barlow's This condition was in its nature subsequent, not Secretary of Foreign Affairs, to the minister pleher decrees in case neither alternative was performed. By this declaration it was put complete. ly in the power of Great-Britain to terminate the herself. France had yielded to her the ground non-importation act would not have been carried

By the decree of the 28th of April, 1811, the decrees of Berlin and Milan were said to be definitively repealed, and the execution of the noned to be the ground of that repeal. The repeal announced by the declaration of the 5th August, 1810, was absolute and final, except as to the importation act against Great-Britain was declary

| plied that his first intelligence of that decree was | condition subsequent attached to it. This latter | thenticity of either act, thus announced, even decree acknowledges that that condition had | questioned een performed, and disclaims the right to revive more than a confirmation of the former. It is in to be regarded by other powers. In repealing the orders in council on the pre-

text of the French decree of the 28th April, 1811, he British government has conceded that it ought to have repealed them on the declaration of the 5th of August, 1810. It is impossible to discriminate between the two acts, or to separate them from each other, so as to justify, on sound & . consistent principles, the repeal of the orders in council on the ground of one act, and the refusal to repeal them on that of the other. The second act makes the repeal definitive; but for what reason? Because the non-importation act had been put in force against Great Britain, in compliance with the condition subsequent attached to the former repeal, and her refusal to perform it. That act being still in force, and the decree of the 28th April, 1811, being expressly founded on it, Great-Britain repeals her orders in council on the basis of this latter decree. The conclusion is, therefore irresistable, that by this repeal, under all the circumstances attending it, the British | stood on more secure ground, than, in acceptgovernment has acknowledged the justice of the claim of the United States to a repeal on the former occasion. By accepting the latter repeal, it has sanctioned the preceding one; it has sanctioned also the conduct of this government in carrying into effect the non-importation act against G. B. founded on the preceding repeal."

Other important consequences result from this repeal of the British government. By fair and obvious construction the acceptance of the de cree of the 28th April, 1811, as the ground of the repeal of the orders in council, ought to be construed to extend back to the 1st Nov. 1810, the day on which the preceding repeal took effect. The Secretary of State has full confidence, that if the question could be submitted to the judgement of an impartial judicial tribunal, such would be its decision. He has equal confidence that such will be the judgement pronounced on it by the enlightened and impartial world. If, however, these two acts could be separated from each other, so as that the latter might be made the basis of the repeal of the orders in council, distinct from the former, it follows that, bearing date on the 28th April, 1811, the repeal ought to have relation to that date. In legal construction, between nations as well as individuals, acts, are to be respected from the time they begin to operate, and, where they impose a moral or political obligation on another party, that obligation commences with the commencement of the act. But it has been urged that the French decree was not promulgated, or made known to the British government, until a year after its date. This ob-

jection has no force. By accepting an act bearing date a year before it was promulgated, it is admitted that in the interval nothing was done repugnant to it. It cannot be presumed that any government would accept from another, as the basis on which it was to found an important measure, an act of anterior and remote date, pledging itself to a certain course of conduct which that government had in the interval departed from and violated. If any government had violated an act the injunctions of which it was bound to observe by an anterior one, in relation to a third party, and which it professed to have observed, before its acceptance by the other, it could not be presumed that it would cease to violate it after the acceptance. The conclusion is irresistable, that if the other government did accept such act with a knowledge of its antecedent violation, as the foundation of any measure on its own part, that such act must have been the ostensible only, and not the real movive of such

The declaration of the Prince Regent of the 21st April 1812, is infull confirmation of these remarks. By this act of the British government it is formally announced, on the authority of a report of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs to the Conservative Senate of France, that the French decrees were still in force, and that the orders in council should not be repealed. It cannot fail to excite considerable surprize that the British government should immediately afterwards, that is, on the 23d June, repeal its orders in council, on he ground of the French decree of the 28th April 1811. By this proceeding the British government has involved itself in manifest inconsistency. It has maintained by one act, that the French decrees were infull force, and by another that they were repealed during the same space of time. It admits also, that by no act of the French government or its cruizers, had any violation of the repeal announced by the French government of the 5th August 1810, been commit ted, or at least, that such violation had not had

sufficient weight to prevent the repeal of the orders in council It was objected that the declaration of the French government of the 5th of August 1810, was not such an act as the British government ought to have regarded. The Secretary of State is thoroughly satisfied that this objection is alto-gether unfounded. It was communicated by the precedent, reserving a right in France to revive | Secretary of Foreign Affairs, to the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris. It is impossible to conceive an act more formal, authentic or obligatory on the French government controversy in a manner the most honorable to than that alluded to. Does one government ever ask or expect from another to secure the peron a condition with which she had declared her formance of any duty, however important, more willingness to comply. Had she complied, the than its official pledge, fairly and fully expressed ! Can better security be given for its perinto effect, nor could the French decrees have formance? Had there been any doubt on this been revived. By refusing to comply, she has subject, the conduct of Great British herself, in made herself responsible for all that has since similar cases, would have completely removed it. these states, to know that they have not submitfollowed.

The whole history of her diplomatic intercourse ted to privations in vain. with other powers, on the subject of blockade, is in accord with this proceeding of the French government. We know that when her govern mant institutes a blockade, the Secretary of Fo-

Had a similar declaration been made by the t, in consequence of that performance, and ex- minister of France in the United States to this ending back to the first of November, confirms | government, by the order of his own, would it n every circumstance the preceding repeal. The | not have been entitled to respect, and been reslatter act, therefore, as to the repeal, is nothing | pected ? By the usage of nations such respect could not have been withheld. The arrangement his sense that those two acts are to be understood | made with Mr. Erskine is a full proof of the good n France. It is in the same sense that they are | faith of this government, and of its impartiality, in its transactions with both the belligerents. It was made with that minister on the ground of his public character, and the confidence due to it : on which basis the non-intercourse was removed as to England and left in full force against France. The failure of that arrangement was not simply, in regard to the consequences attend-

imputable to the British government alone, who, in rejecting it, took on itself a high responsibility, ing it, but in disavowing and annulling the act of its minister, without shewing that he had exceeded his authority. In accepting the declaration of the French minister of foreign affairs, in proof of the French repeal, the United States gave no proof of improper credence to the government of France. On a comparison of both transactions, it will appear that if a marked confidence and respect was shewn to either govern-ment, it was to that of Great Britian. In accepting the declaration of the government of France in the presence of the Emperor, the United States ing that of a British minister in this country.

To the demand made by the United States of the repeal of the British orders in council founded on the basis of the French repeal, of August 5. 1810, the British government replied, by demanding a copy of the orders issued by the French government for carrying into effect that repeal; a demand without example in the intercourse between nations. By this demand it ceased to be a question whether the French repeal was of sufficient extent, or was founded on justifiable conditions. The pledge of the French government was doubted; a scrutiny was to be instituted as to the manner in which it was to be discharged, and its faith preserved, not by the subsequent conduct of its cruizers towards the vessels of the United States, but by a copy of the orders given to its cruizers. Where would this end ? If the French government intended a fraud, by its declaration of repeal, announced to the miister of the United States, and afterwards to this government, might it not likewise commit & raud in any other communication which it might make ! If credit was refused by the British government to the act of the French government, thus formally announced, is it probable that it would have been given by it, to any document of nferior character, directed to its own people? Although it was the policy and might be the interest of the British government to engage the U. States in such a controversy with the French government, it was far from comporting with their interest to-do it. They considered it their duty to accept the repeal already made by the French government, of its decrees, and to look to its conduct and to that of its cruizers, sanctioned by the government, for the faithful performance or violation of it. The U. S. having been injured by both powers, were unwilling, in their exertions to obtain justice of either, to become the instrument of the other. They were the less inclined to it in the present instance, from the consideration that the party making the pressure on them maintained in full force its unlawful edicts against the American commerce, while it could that a considerable advance, at least, had been made by the other towards a complete accommodation, it being manifest to the world, not only that the faith of the French government stood pledged for the repeal of its decrees, but that the repeal did take effect on the 1st of November 1510, in regard to the United S ates; that several American vessels taken under them had been delivered up, and judicial decisions suspended on all, by its order, and that it also continued to give the most possitive assurances that the repeal should be faithfully observed.

It has also been urged that the French repeal was conditional, and for that reason could not be accepted. This objection has already been fully answered. It merits attention, however that the acts of the British government relating to this subject, particularly the declaration of the 21st April 1812, and the repeal of the 23d June of the same year, are equally and in like manner conditional. It is not a little surprizing, that the British government should have objected to s measure in another government, to which it has itself given a sanction by its own acts. It is proper, however, to remark, that this objection has been completely waved and given up by the acceptance of the decree of the 28th April, 1811.

The British government has urged also, that it could not confide in the faithful performance by the French government of any engagement it might enter into relative to the repeal of its decrees. This objection would be equally applicable to any other compact to be entered into with France. While maintained it would be a bar to any treaty, even a treaty of peace, between them. But it also has been admitted to be unfounded by the asceptance of the decree of the 28th April,

The Secretary of State presumes that these facts and explanations, supported as they are by authentic documents, prove, first, that the repeal of the British orders in council was not to be ascribed to the French decree bearing date on the 28th April, 1611; and secondly, that in making that decree the basis of their repeal, the British government has conceded that it ought to have repealed them on the ground of the declaration of the French government of 5th August, 1810, so as to take effect on the 1st November following. To what cause the repeal of the British orders in council was justly attributable, cannot now remain a doubt, with any, who have marked with a just discernment the course of events. It must afford great consolation to the good people of

The discussion of other wrongs, particularly that relating to impressment, had been closed some time before the period alluded to. It was unworthy of the character of the United States to pursue the discussion on that difference when it

was evident that no advantage could be derived (Concluded on the 4th Page.)