

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VII.]

THURSDAY, July 28, 1814.

[No. 331.]

RICHMOND, JULY 6. OFFICIAL.

Lt. Col. Thomas M. Bayly of Accomack in a letter to the Governor dated June 23, states, that on the evening of the 20th a British barge was discovered from the Camp at Chesseness coming from Watt's Island... The depositions of these men are before us—they state in substance, that they are from the Albion ship, 74 guns, but mounting 63, bearing the flag of Rear Ad. Cockburn now lying at Tangier Island—that the crews there are very sickly with the flux, the water being brackish and bad—that they had been 2 months on short allowance of food, but had lately obtained a supply from Bermuda, that the fort at Tangier had only three sides done, each side 250 yards long, mounting eight 24 pounders, and about to mount 18 24 pounders just arrived in the Endymion; that it is to be the H. Q. of the Commander in Chief—that gardens are laid out in the island, vegetables of all kinds growing, a hospital to contain 100 sick, a Church, and 20 houses built and laid out into streets. That in the engagement at Pungoteague, 1 of the Albion's crew was killed, 2 died of their wounds and two others wounded; Midshipman Frazer, a great favorite in the ship, who was about to quit the service and return home, (having an income of 5000l. a year) was also wounded and died of his wounds; that it was believed on their part, we must have lost 15 killed and thirty wounded, out of the many with whom they supposed that they were engaged.—That the ships at Tangier were the Albion, Endymion, carrying 44;—at the Capes the Acacia, rafter 40, carrying 44;—at New Point Comfort the Armide, 40, water gun;—and that the Dragoon 74, the Loire and Narcissus, frigates, Jassur brig, and St. Lawrence sch. were blockading Commodore Barney.

BALTIMORE, JULY 6. NOTICE.

A committee having been requested by Mr. Brown to examine his mode of harbor defence met at the Mayor's office on Saturday the 2d inst. and made the following REPORT:

Mr. Uriah Brown having made several experiments in the presence of a vast concourse of the citizens of Baltimore, shewing satisfactorily the practicability of communicating fire to ships of war, we the subscribers, having been requested by Mr. Brown to examine the model of a boat to be propelled by steam, and to resist the fire of an enemy; have accordingly examined the same, and respectfully offer an opinion to the public on the subject.

It is impossible perhaps to decide with absolute certainty upon the success of any such project before the trial of it has been made; but it appears to us, that both the boat and the mode of applying the fire, afford the strongest ground for believing that it will effectually answer the purpose—and we recommend the project to the patronage of the citizens of Baltimore, as being, in all probability, the means of insuring in the waters of our vicinity an absolute exemption from the hostile visits of the enemy's ships.

Edward Johnson, Timothy Gardner, C. Deshon, R. T. Spence, James Mosher, John Davis, Wm. Stewart, John Snyder.

Mr. Brown offers the above plan to the public in stock at 50 dollars per share; and the committee have nominated two gentlemen in each ward, and two to each of the precincts to wait on those gentlemen who may be inclined to aid this plan by subscription.

THE FLOTILLA.

The government being well satisfied with the ability of the Flotilla to restrain the operations of the enemy within the waters of the Chesapeake, have determined on a considerable increase of it. Several barges of the largest class, are to be immediately built, and those now

are to be manned and equipped; contracts are made for five on the Potomac, to be completed early in August; those on the Patuxent, are to remain there ready to co-operate with either of the others, as circumstances may render it necessary. The whole to act under the command of their present experienced and gallant commander.—Balt. Pat.

## RYE WANTED.

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

## Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the plantation of Mr. Huff, in Loudon County, on the 20th of June last, a light bay HOUND, with a black mane and tail, five years old this spring, about fifteen hands high—Whoever takes up said stray and returns him to Mr. Keys at his ferry shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges. ARTHUR TORNEY.

## JAMES BROWN

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

## A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Shepherd's Town, Jefferson County, Virginia, on the 30th June, 1814.

- Marcus Alder, Samuel Avey, Margaret Burkett, Margaret Burkett, Michael Decherd, Hannah Fiser, Sussey Groves, John Gummett, Mr. Haymaker, Peter Hoover, Edward Jenkins, George Miller, George Perry, John Robinson, John Shephard, Margaret Smith, Lucie John Strother, Drusilla Thornbury, Jane Vance, John Weatly, 2, James Brown, P. M.

## FOR RENT, FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

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

## FOR RENT, FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

THE Subscriber proposes to practice PHYSIC in Jefferson County and its neighborhood—Those who may do him the favour to call on him for Medical aid will find him (at the present) at the residence of Daniel Bedinger, Esq. near Shepherd's-Town. S. B. FOSTER.

## Valuable Property FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust from Ferdinand Fairfax, dated the first day of December, 1807, and recorded in the county court of Jefferson, to William Byrd Page, and the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money due from said Fairfax to John D. Orr: The subscriber, being the surviving trustee named in the said deed, will offer for sale, by public auction, for ready money, on the premises, on Thursday the 11th day of August next, very good and valuable water works, on the Shenandoah River, in the county of Jefferson, with about 20 acres of land, adjacent to the upper end of a tract of land, also conveyed by said deed of trust, called Samuel Spencer's tenement, upon the margin of the river Shenandoah, so laid off to be laid off, as to comprehend the said water works and advantages—a considerable portion of which is rich low ground, and very highly timbered, and the seats for water works are supposed to be equal to almost any on the river.

A conveyance of all the right and title of said Ferdinand Fairfax, vested in the subscriber, will be made to the purchaser. JOHN McPHERSON, Trustee.

## FOR SALE.

A likely Negro Girl about sixteen or seventeen years of age. Persons wishing to purchase, can be informed as to price &c. by enquiring of the printer of this paper. June 23.

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Charles Town, Va. on the 30th June, 1814.

- Mary Abbot, John Anderson, Elizabeth Allemon, David Allen, Nathaniel Buckmaster, Robert Hill, Robert Bond, Edward Bingham, Peter B. Bowen, Benjamin Beeler, William Caserio, Joseph Crane, Joseph Cooper, James Combs, Walter Gair, Susan Campbell, James Gershaville, Moses Conclenton, Joseph Deplaine, John Dix, Ezekiel Deen, Josiah Ellison, George Peter, Jacob Flister, Henry Fix, Thomas Griggs, Mary Gray, James Gicuin, Fred. Wm. Hoffman, Sarah Hawkins, John Hite, 2, Thomas Hamilton, Nancy Herger, Henry Isler, Samuel Johnson, Thomas Keyes, Joseph E. Lane, David Little, John Mackresh, Mary Ann McKernon, Mrs. Massey, Robert McCormick, James Moore, John McGarry, William McWilliams, Mary Mason, Henry Nadenbush, H. L. Opie, 2, John O'Kelly, Miss Propeck, William Palmer, John Ross, Isaac Robertson, 2, Mathew Smith, 2, Thomas Smallwood, Adam Stodd, Smith Street, James Shirley, John Spangler, Selection of Charles Town, Va. Levi Stinchcomb, John Shirley, jun. Andrew Tays, F. Tieman, Samuel Thornbury, John Throckmorton, Hugh Urquhart, Monsieur Paul Villepique, James Wood, Abra. Van Metre, James Welton, 2, William Wingrove, Patty Webb, Joseph Young.

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## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received and just finished opening

A LARGE QUANTITY OF FANCY GOODS; Which have been lately purchased for cash in Philadelphia, and selected from the latest arrivals—

CONSISTING IN PART, OF ELEGANT damask SILK SHAWLS, Levantine Silks, Fancy Ribbons, Black and Green Satin Laces, White Satin and Mantua, Fine Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Fashionable Split Straw, Silk, and Gau Velvet Bonnets, Knitted Counterpanes very large and handsome, Irish Linens, Fancy Muslins of all kinds, Cheap Cambricks, Calicoes and Chintzes, 10 Boxes India Muslin, a large assortment of Men's and Boy's Shoes, Ladies' Morocco and Kid Slippers, Looking Glasses, &c. &c. all which are now offered for sale on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

## SEASONED PLANK.

THEY HAVE ALSO ON HAND A QUANTITY OF GOLD AND WELL SEASONED PINE PLANK. —ALSO— HOG SKINS, Bar-Iron and Castings, Jack screw Vices, Nails, Philadelphia finished Calf Skins, Bone Lovers, Pain Topp, plated Stirrup Irons and Bridle Bits, Home-made Lines, Twill'd Bags, Flax, &c. &c.

## JOINER'S PLANES.

A quantity of Joiner's Planes, Rules, Squares and Plane Bits. The highest price in Cash is given for good Clean Flax-Seed. SELBY & SWEARINGEN. Shepherd's Town, April 7.

## COME QUICK!

And you shall positively have CHEAP GOODS. HAVING just returned from the eastward with a large assortment of GOODS; bought at deprec'd prices for cash, at the time that both the Speculators and Banks were shut blockade—Since which most foreign articles have again rapidly advanced in price in the Seaports. Notwithstanding, all those who come quick shall positively have cheap goods. JAMES S. LANE. Shepherd's-Town, May 26, 1814.

## Scythes and Sickles.

CRADLING SCYTHES, } Crum Creek Wash GRASS, ditto, } GERMAN, ditto, ditto, } Milan Whetstones. RAKES, Hugh L. Murr's (best warranted) SICKLES, Old (Maryland) Whiskey, by the barrel, half barrel, or gallon. Bottles, Jugs, Pitchers, Wooden, Stone, and Potter's Ware. A FEW BUSHELS Ground Allum & Fine Salt.

## No. 1, Herrings,

MEN'S (well made) STRONG SHOES, &c. &c. With every other useful and necessary article for Harvest. JAMES S. LANE. Shepherd's-Town, June 9, 1814.

## FOR SALE, MILLS AND LAND,

dearably situated on the waters of Rappahannock, Virginia. A Mill, situated on the north branch of Rappahannock river in the county of Culpepper, about 23 miles above Fredericksburg, running 2 pair of feet burrs and 1 pair country stones, with all necessary machinery, newly built in an excellent wheat neighborhood, &c. &c. Adjoining this Mill are 400 acres of fine farming land, on which are a dwelling house and other houses. One other Mill situated on the south branch of Rappahannock, in Orange, about 30 miles above Fredericksburg, running 1 pair of feet burrs and 1 pair country stones, and a Saw Mill on the opposite side, in a rich country. Near these Mills are 450 acres of wood land—both of these situations are admirably calculated for cotton and wool manufactories, always affording an abundance of water for any purpose—the terms will be made easy.

## FOR SALE, A VERY VALUABLE FARM

In Jefferson County, Virginia, about three miles from Charlottesville. It lies in that body of land known and commonly called the Rich Woods. This tract contains three hundred and twenty acres, and is in fact to none in the county as to fertility of soil at least one third is in very valuable timber, balance is cleared, and in good farming order, having at this time one hundred and twenty acres sown in clover. On the premises are a good barn thirty feet square, shedded all round, and a threshing floor thirty feet square, two excellent wells about thirty feet deep, and have never been known to fail in good dwelling house, with stone chimney, and other convenient buildings—there is also a small apple and peach orchard. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber. RICHARD BAYLOR. Culpepper County, Va. June 9.

## FOR SALE, A QUANTITY OF GOOD LIME.

ALSO, PLANK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Apply to the subscriber at the Rocks' Mill. WM. McENDREE. Jefferson County, June 30.

## OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

WASHINGTON, JULY 13. Copy of a letter from Captain Porter, to the Secretary of the Navy.

Essex Junior, July 3d, 1814, at Sea. Sir—I have done myself the honor to address you, repeatedly, since I left the waters of Philadelphia, and have scarcely a hope that one of my letters has reached you; therefore, consider it necessary to give you a brief history of my proceedings since that period.

I sailed from the D-laware on the 27th of October, 1812, and repaired, with all diligence, (pursuant to instructions from Commodore Bannister) to Port Praya, Fernando de Noronha, and Cape Rio; and arrived at each place on the day appointed to meet him. On my passage from Port Praya to Fernando de Noronha, I captured the Britannic majesty's packet Nocton; and after taking out about 11,000 sterling in specie, sent her under command of Lieut. Finch, for America.

I sailed off Rio de Janeiro, and about Cape Rio, on the 12th of January, 1813, having frequently visited the Commodore, by vessels from Bahia. I here captured not only a schooner, with hides and ivory; I sent her into Rio. The Montague, the admiral's ship, being in pursuit of me, my provisions got short, and finding it necessary to look out for a supply, I set sail on the 15th of February, and proceeded to the island of St. Catharines, (the best place of rendezvous on the coast of Brazil), as the most likely to supply my wants, and at the same time, afford me that secrecy necessary to elude the British ships of war on the coast, and expected there. There could procure only wood, water and rum, and a few bags of flour; and hearing of the Commodore's action with the Java, the capture of the Hornet by the Montague, and of a considerable augmentation of the British force on the coast, and of several being in pursuit of me, I found it necessary to get to sea as soon as possible. I now, agreeably to the Commodore's plan, stretched to the southward, securing the coast as far as the Plata; and heard that Buenos Ayres was in a state of starvation, and could not supply our wants; and that the government of Montevideo was very inimical to us. The Commodore's instructions now left it completely discretionary with me what course to pursue, and I determined on following that which had not only met his approbation, but the approbation of the then Secretary of the Navy. I accordingly shaped my course for the Pacific; and after suffering greatly from short allowance of provisions, and heavy weather, I captured the schooner, which was bound to the Plata, for which my ship and men were illly provided. I arrived at Valparaiso on the 14th March, 1813. I here took in as much jerked beef, and other provisions, as my ship would conveniently stow, and ran down the coast of Chili, as far as the Plata; and on board twenty-four Americans as prisoners, the crews of two whole ships, which she had taken on the coast of Chili. The captain informed me, that, as the allies of Great Britain, they would capture all they should meet with in expectation of a war between Spain and the United States. I consequently threw all his guns and ammunition into the sea, liberated the Americans, wrote a respectful letter to the captain, explaining the cause of my proceedings, which he returned to her captain. I then proceeded for Lima, and recaptured one of the vessels as she was entering the port. From thence I proceeded for the Gallapagos Islands, where I cruised from the 17th of April until the 3d of October, 1813, during which time I touched only once on the coast of America, which was for the purpose of procuring a supply of fresh water, as none is to be found among those islands, which are perhaps the most barren tract of earth known.

While among this group, I captured the following British ships, employed chiefly in the spermaceti whale fishery, viz:—

Table with columns: Name, Tons, Men, Guns, Pierced for.

Montezuma	270	25	10	18
Policy	175	25	10	18
Georgiana	280	25	10	18
Greenwich	338	25	10	20
Adriatic	335	24	8	20
Rose	220	21	8	20
Hector	270	21	8	18
Catharine	270	29	8	18
Seringapatam	377	31	14	26
Charlton	274	21	10	18
New Zealander	259	23	8	18
Sir A. Hammond	301	31	12	18
	3465	302	107	

As some of those ships were captured by boats, and others by prizes, my officers and men had several opportunities of showing their gallantry. The Rose and Charlton were given up to the prisoners; the Hector, Galliarie, and Montezuma, I sent to Valparaiso, where they were laid up; the Policy, Georgiana, and New Zealander, I sent for America; the Greenwich I kept as a store ship, to contain the stores of my men; the Essex Junior, I equipped with twenty guns, and gave command of her to Lt. Downes. Lieutenant Downes had conveyed the prizes to Valparaiso, and, on his return, brought me letters, informing me that a schooner under the command of Commodore James Hillyar, commanding the frigate Phoebus, of 36 guns, the Ragoon ship Cherub sloops of war, and a store ship of 20 guns, had sailed on the 6th July for this sea. The Ragoon and Cherub had been seeking me for some time on the coast of Brazil, and, after their return from their cruize, joined the squadron sent in search of me to the Pacific. My ship, as may be supposed, after being near a year at sea, required some repairs to put her in a state to meet them; which I determined to do, and bring them to action, if I could meet them on nearly equal terms. I proceeded now, in company with the remainder of my prizes, to the island of Nooth, or Madsen's island, lying in the Wash-dog group, discovered by Capt. Ingraham of Boston, here I caulked and combed over the hull of my ship, made her new set of water casks, and old ones being entirely decayed, and took on board, from my prizes, provisions and stores for upwards of four months, and sailed for the coast of Chili on the 12th December, 1813. Previous

to sailing, I secured the Seringapatam, Greenwich, and Sir Andrew Hammond under the guns of a battery, which I erected for their protection; (after taking possession of this fine island for the United States, and establishing the most friendly intercourse with the natives) I left them under the charge of Lieut. Gamble of the marines, with twenty-one men, with orders to repair to Valparaiso, in a certain period.

I arrived at the coast of Chili on the 13th January, 1814; looked into Concepcion and Valparaiso, found at both places only three English vessels, and learned that the squadron which sailed from Rio de Janeiro for that sea had not been heard of since their departure, and were supposed to be lost in endeavoring to double Cape Horn.

I had completely broken up the British navigation in the Pacific; the vessels which had not been captured by me, were laid up and dare not venture out. I had afforded the most ample protection to our own vessels, which were on my arrival, very numerous and unprotected. The valuable whale fishery there is entirely destroyed, and the actual injury we have done may be estimated at two and a half millions of dollars, independent of the vessels in search of me. They have furnished me amply with sails, cordage, cables, anchors, provisions, medicines and stores of every description; and the slops on board them have furnished clothing for the sea-crew. I had afforded the most ample protection to our own vessels, which were on my arrival, very numerous and unprotected. The valuable whale fishery there is entirely destroyed, and the actual injury we have done may be estimated at two and a half millions of dollars, independent of the vessels in search of me. They have furnished me amply with sails, cordage, cables, anchors, provisions, medicines and stores of every description; and the slops on board them have furnished clothing for the sea-crew.

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I saw a prospect of passing to windward, when I took in my top-gallant-sails, which were set over single-reefed top-sails, and braced up for this purpose; but the wind being so light, I could not strike the ship, and carried her main-top-mast, precipitating the men who were aloft into the sea, who were drowned. Both ships now gave chase to me, and I endeavored in my disarranged state to regain the port; but finding I could not, I gave up the attempt, and made for the coast of Chili, about three quarters of a mile to leeward of the battery, on the east side of the harbor, and let go my anchor within pistol-shot of the shore, where I intended to repair my damages as soon as possible. The enemy continued to approach, and shewed an evident intention of attacking, regardless of the neutrality of the place where I was anchored; and the caution observed in their approach to the attack of the crippled Essex was truly ridiculous. As was their display of their main-top-mast, the number of Jacks all their mast heads, I, with as much expedition as circumstances would admit of, got my ship ready for action, and endeavored to get a spring on my cable, but had not succeeded when the enemy, at 54 minutes after noon, made his attack, the Cherub placing herself under my stern, and the Phoebus on my starboard bow; but the Cherub soon finding her situation a hot one, bore up and ran under my stern also, where both ships kept up a hot raking fire. I had got the fore-top-mast down, and the fore-top-mast, which were worked with so much bravery and skill, that in half an hour we so disabled both as to compel them to haul off to repair damages. In the course of this firing I had by the great exertions of Mr. Edwards, the acting sailing-master, assisted by Mr. Lincoln, the boatswain, succeeded in getting two severe wounds, one in the breast and one in the face; and acting Lt. Wm. H. Odenheimer had been knocked overboard from the quarter in a instant before, and did not regain the ship until after the surrender. I was informed that the cockpit, the storeroom, the ward room and the bith-deck could contain no more wounded; that the wounded were killed while the surgeons were dressing them, and that, unless something was speedily done to prevent it, the ship would soon sink from the number of shot-holes in her bottom. And on sending for the Carpenter, he informed me that all his crew had been killed or wounded, and that he had once been over the side to stop the leaks, when his slings had been shot away, and it was with difficulty he was saved from drowning. The enemy, from the smoothness of the water, and the impossibility of our reaching him with our cannonades, and the little apprehension that was excited by our fire, which had now become much slackened, was enabled to take aim at us as a target; his shot never missed our hull, and my ship cut up in a manner which was, perhaps, never before witnessed in a fire. I was in hopes of saving her, and at 20 minutes after 6 P. M. gave the painful order to strike the colors. 75 men, including officers, were all that remained of my whole crew, after the action, capable of doing duty, and many of them severely wounded, and of whom I have since died. The enemy still continued his fire, and my brave, though unfortunate companions, were still falling about me. I directed an opposite gun to be fired, to show them we intended no further resistance; but they did not desist; four men were killed at my side, and others in different parts of the ship. I now believed he intended to shew us no quarter, and that it would be as well to die with my flag flying as struck, and was on the point of again hoisting it, when about ten minutes after hauling the colors down he ceased firing.

I cannot speak in sufficiently high terms of the conduct of those engaged for such an unparalleled length of time (under such circumstances) with me in the arduous and unequal contest. Let it suffice to say that more bravery, skill, patriotism and zeal were never displayed on any occasion. Every one seemed determined to die in defence of their much loved country's cause, and nothing but views of humanity could ever have reconciled us to a surrender of our ship; they remembered their wounded and helpless shipmates below. To acting Lt. McKnight and Odenheimer, I feel much indebted for their great exertions and bravery throughout the action in fighting and encouraging the men at their divisions; the dexterity and management of the long guns, and for their promptness in re-manning their guns, and their crews were slaughtered. The conduct of that brave and heroic officer, acting Lt. John G. Covell, who lost his leg in the latter part of the action, excited the admiration of every man in the ship, and after being wounded would not consent to be taken below until loss of blood rendered him insensible. Mr. Ed. Barnewell, acting sailing-master, whose activity and courage was equally conspicuous, returned on deck after his wound, and remained after receiving his second until fainting with loss of blood. Mr. Samuel B. Johnson who had joined me the day before, and acted as marine officer, conducted himself with great bravery, he exerted himself in assisting at the long guns, the muskets after the first half hour being useless (from our long distance).

Mr. M. Bostwick, whom I had appointed acting purser of the Essex Junior, and who was on board my ship, did the duties of aid, in a manner which reflected on the highest honor, and Midshipman Isaacs, Farragut and Ogden, as well as acting midshipmen Jas. Terry, Jas. R. Lyman and Samuel Dunsbury, and master's mate, William Pierce exerted themselves in performance of their respective duties, and gave an earnest of their value to the service. The three first are too young to recommend for promotion, the latter I beg leave to recommend for confirmation as well as the acting lieutenants, Messrs. Barnewell, Johnson and Bostwick.

We have been unfortunate, but not disgraced; the defence of the Essex has not been less honorable to our officers and crew, than the admiration of an equal force, and I now

WASHINGTON CITY, JULY 21.  
Copy of a letter from Major Gen. Brown to the Secretary of War, dated

Head Quarters, Chippewa Plains, July 7th, 1814.

DEAR SIR—On the 2d inst. I issued my orders for crossing the Niagara river, and made the arrangements deemed necessary for securing the garrison of Fort Erie. On the 3d, that post, surrendered at 5 P. M. Our loss in this affair was four of the 25th regiment under Major Jessup, of Brig. Gen. Scott's brigade, wounded.—I have enclosed a return of the prisoners, of the ordnance, and stores captured.

To secure my rear, I have placed a garrison in this fort, and requested Capt. Kennedy to station his vessels near the post.

On the morning of the 4th, Brigadier Gen. Scott, with his brigade and corps of artillery was ordered to advance towards Chippewa, and be governed by circumstances; taking care to secure a good military position for the night. After some skirmishing he selected this plain with the eye of a soldier, his right resting on the river, and a ravine being in front. At 11 at night, I joined him with the reserve under Gen. Ripley, our field and battering train, and corps of artillery under Major Hindman. General Porter arrived the next morning with a part of the New-York and Pennsylvania volunteers, and some of the warriors of the Six Nations.

Early in the morning of the 5th, the enemy commenced a petty war upon our pickets, and as he was indulged, his presumption increased: by noon he showed himself on the left of our exterior line, and attacked one of our pickets as it was retreating to camp.

Capt. Treat, who commanded it, retired disgracefully, leaving a wounded man on the ground. Capt. Biddle of the artillery, who was near the scene, impelled by feelings highly honorable to him as a soldier and officer, promptly assumed the command of this picket, led it back to the wounded man, and brought him off the field. I ordered Captain Treat, on the spot, to retire from the army, and as I am anxious that no officer shall remain under my command who can be suspected of cowardice, I advise that Capt. Treat, and Lieut. T., who was also with the picket, be struck from the rolls of the army.

At 4 in the afternoon, agreeably to a plan I had given General Porter, he advanced from the rear of our camp, with the volunteers and Indians, (taking the woods in order to keep out of view of the enemy,) with the hope of bringing his pickets and scouting parties between his [Porter's] line of march, and our camp. As General Porter moved, I ordered the parties advanced in front of our camp to fall back gradually under the enemy's fire, in order to draw him, if possible, up to our line. About half past four the advance of General Porter's command met the light parties of the enemy in the woods, upon our extreme left. The enemy were driven and Porter advancing near Chippewa, met their whole column in order of battle. From the cloud of dust rising and the heavy firing, I was led to conclude that the entire force of the enemy was in march, and prepared for action. I immediately ordered General Scott to advance with his brigade, and meet them upon the plain in front of our camp.—The general did not expect to be gratified so soon with a field engagement. He advanced in the most prompt and officer-like style, and in a few minutes was in close action upon the plain, with a superior force of British regular troops.—By this time, General Porter's command had given way, and fled in every direction, notwithstanding his personal gallantry, and great exertions to stay their flight. The retreat of the volunteers and Indians caused the left flank of general Scott's brigade to be greatly exposed.

Capt. Harris, with his dragoons, was directed to stop the fugitives, behind the ravine in front of our camp; and I sent Colonel Gardner to order Gen. Ripley to advance with the 21st regt, which formed part of the reserve, past to the left of our camp, skirt the woods so as to keep out of view, and fall upon the rear of the enemy's right flank. This order was promptly obeyed, and the greatest exertions were made by the 21st regt. to gain their position, and close with the enemy; but in vain—for such was the zeal and gallantry of the line commanded by general Scott, that its advance upon the enemy was not to be checked. Major Jessup commanding the left flank battalion, finding himself pressed in front and in flank, and his men falling fast around him—ordered his battalion to "support arms and advance"—the order was

promptly obeyed, amidst the most deadly and destructive fire. He gained a more secure position, and returned upon the enemy so galling a discharge, as caused them to retire. By this time, their whole line was falling back, and our gallant soldiers pressing upon them as fast as possible.—As soon as the enemy had gained the sloping ground descending towards Chippewa, and distant a quarter of a mile, he broke and ran to regain his works. In this effort he was too successful, and the guns from his batteries opening immediately upon our line, checked in some degree the pursuit. At this moment I resolved to bring up all my ordnance and force the place by a direct attack, and gave the order accordingly.—Major Wood of the corps of engineers and my aid captain Austin, rode to the bank of the creek towards the right of their line of works, and examined them. I was induced by their report, the lateness of the hour, and the advice of gen. Scott and major Wood to order the forces to retire to camp.

My most difficult duty remains to be performed—I am depressed with the fear of not being able to do justice to my brave companions in arms, and apprehensive, that some who had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves, and promptly embraced it, will escape my notice.

Brig. Gen. Scott is entitled to the highest praise our country can bestow—to him more than any other man am I indebted for the victory of the 5th July.—His brigade covered itself with glory. Every officer and every man of the 9th and 22d, 11th and 25th regts. did his duty, with a zeal and energy, worthy of the American character.—When every officer stands so pre-eminently high in the path of duty and honor, it is impossible to discriminate, but I cannot deprive myself of the pleasure of saying that major Lavenworth commanded the 9th and 22d, maj. Jessup the 25th and maj. McNeil the 11th. Col. Campbell was wounded early in the action, gallantly leading on his regiment.

The family of general Scott were conspicuous in the field; Lieut. Smith of the 6th Infantry, major of brigade, and lieutenants Worth and Watts his aids.

From Gen. Ripley and his brigade I received every assistance that I gave them an opportunity of rendering. I did not order any part of the reserve into action, until gen. Porter's command had given way, and then general Scott's movements were so rapid and decisive that gen. Ripley could not get up in time with the 21st, to the position as directed.

The corps of Artillery under Major Hindman, were not generally in action—this was not their fault.—Captain Townsend's was the only one that had a full opportunity of distinguishing itself, and it is believed, that no company ever embraced an opportunity with more zeal, or more success.

A detachment from the 2d brigade under the command of lieutenant McDonald, penetrated the woods with the Indians and volunteers, and for their support. The conduct of McDonald and his command reflects high honor upon the Brigade to which they belong.

The conduct of Gen. Porter has been conspicuously gallant. Every assistance in his power to afford, with the description of force under his command, has been rendered. We could not expect him to contend with the British column of Regulars which appeared upon the plains of Chippewa. It was no cause of surprise to me, to see his command retire before this column.

Justice forbids that I should omit to name my own family. They yield to none in honorable zeal, intelligence and attention to duty. Col. Gardner, Maj. Jones and my Aids Capts. Austin and Spencery, have been as active and as much devoted to the cause as any officers of the army. Their conduct merits my warmest acknowledgements; of Gardner and Jones I shall have occasion again to speak to you.

Maj. Camp, Deputy Quarter-Master General, deserves my particular notice and approbation. By his great exertion I was enabled to find the means of crossing. Capt. Daliba of the ordnance department has rendered every service in his power.

The enclosed return will show you our loss and furnish you with the names of the dead and wounded officers. These gallant men must not be forgotten. Our country will remember them and do them justice.

Respectfully and truly yours,  
JACOB BROWN.  
Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG,  
Secretary at War.

the plains within half a mile of Chippewa, between the left Division of the United States Army commanded by Maj. Gen. Brown, and the English forces under the command of Maj. Gen. Riall.

Killed, 3 Captains, 3 sub. and 87 rank and file of the regular troops.  
Wounded, 2 Captains of the 1st Royal Scots, 1 Lieut of the 100th Regt. and 92 rank and file of the Royal Scots, 8th and 100th Regts.  
Prisoners, 1 captain of the Indians and 9 rank and file of the regulars.  
Killed in the woods, of the Indians 87, of the militia and regulars 18.  
Indian prisoners, 1 Chief and 4 privates.

RECAPITULATION.  
Capt. Sub. Rank & File.  
Killed, 3 3 192  
Wounded, 2 1 92  
Prisoners, 5 1 14  
Total of the enemy placed hors de Combat that we have ascertained beyond a doubt, 6 Capt. 4 Sub. and 293 rank and file. Those reported under the head of wounded and prisoners were severely injured that they would have been impracticable for them to have escaped. The enemy had the same facilities of carrying their wounded from the field at the commencement of the action as ourselves, and there can be no doubt, from the information that I have received from unquestionable sources, that they carried from the field as many of their wounded as are reported above in the total.

AZ. ORNE, Asst. Insp. Gen. Maj. General Brown.

Report of the killed and wounded of the left division commanded by Maj. Gen. Brown in the action of the 5th July, 1814, on the Plains of Chippewa, U. C.

Head Quarters, Camp Chippewa, 7th July, 1814.

ARTILLERY.  
Killed—4 privates; wounded severely, 3 corporals, 5 privates; 8 privates slightly.  
GEN. SCOTT'S BRIGADE.  
9th Infantry—Killed, 2 musicians, 11 privates—wounded severely, 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 2 corporals, 19 privates—slightly, 2 sergeants, 19 privates.  
22d Infantry attached—Killed, 8 privates—wounded severely, 1 captain, 8 privates—slightly, 2 sergeants, 33 privates.  
11th Infantry—Killed, 1 sergeant, 4 corporals, 10 privates—wounded severely, 1 colonel, 1 subaltern, 3 sergeants, 5 corporals, 28 privates—slightly, 3 sergeants, 19 privates.  
23d Infantry—Killed, 1 sergeant, 4 privates—wounded severely, 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 5 sergeants, 2 corporals, 37 privates—slightly, 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, 1 musician, 19 privates.

OF GEN. RIPLEY'S BRIGADE.  
21st Regt. none—19th Infantry attached—Killed, 3 privates—severely wounded, 2 privates—missing, 2.  
23d Infantry—severely wounded, 1 private.  
OF BRIG. GEN. P. N. PORTER'S COMMAND.  
Porter's regiment of Pennsylvania Militia—Killed, 3 privates—severely wounded, 1 private—slightly, 1 private—missing, 3 officers, 4 non-commissioned officers and privates.  
Corps of Indians—Killed, 9 privates—slightly wounded, 4—slightly 4—missing, 10.  
GRAND TOTAL—2 sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 musicians, 52 privates, killed.  
1 colonel, 3 captains, 5 subalterns, 8 sergeants, 12 corporals, 12 privates, severely wounded, 9 sergeants, 2 corporals, 1 musician, 103 privates, slightly wounded.  
3 officers, 16 non-commissioned officers and privates missing.  
Total non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, 316.  
Aggregate, 326.  
Names and rank of officers wounded.  
Col. Campbell, 11th Inf. severely; knee-pan fractured.  
Captain King, 22d Infantry; dangerously; shot wound in the abdomen.  
Capt. Read, 25th Inf. badly; flesh wound in the thigh.  
Capt. Harrison, 42d, doing duty in the 9th Infantry, severely; thigh amputated.  
Lieut. Palmer, Adjutant of 9th Inf. severely; shot wound in the shoulder.  
Lt. Barrow, 11th Infantry, severely.  
Lt. de Witt, 25th Inf. severely.  
Lt. Patchin, 25th Inf. badly; flesh wound in the thigh.  
Lt. Brimhall, 9th Inf. slightly.  
None. The slightly wounded are fast recovering.

C. K. GARDNER, Adj. Gen. INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Camp near Fort Erie, July 3d.

Return of the British prisoners of war who surrendered by capitulation with Fort Erie on the 24th of July, 1814, to the left Division of the United States Army under the command of Major General Brown.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army, to his friend in this city, (New-York) dated "Ulica, July 12th, 1814.

"We have heard this evening from our army in Canada. Maj. Gen. Brown was the enemy to Queenstown Heights, where he was on the 10th, and would wait for his baggage, &c.

The enemy have retreated towards Burlington Heights, and arrangements were made by the General to cut him off. General Brown will certainly proceed in the conquest of that part of the upper province, from Burlington Heights, say the head of Lake Ontario, to Malden, and probably the whole.—If the fleet cooperate, the British may soon surrender; it is probable they may effect their escape by water. The fleet was to sail on Monday last."

Lieut. Mix, of the Navy, the *Torpedo Man*, has joined the fleet on Lake Champlain.

Sailing-master Loomis, who formerly commanded the sloop *Eagle* on this lake, and who returned to the United States in consequence of the arrangement of Gen. Winder, has recently been exchanged and has joined the squadron.

The enemy's said to have a vessel nearly ready to launch at Isle aux Noix, which will carry 36 guns.

He has also brought forward a strong body of troops as far as La Col.

L'Acadie road, which was blocked up immediately after the declaration of war, has recently been cleared out.

[From a Plattsburgh Paper.]

CANANDAIGUA, (N. Y.) JULY 12.

THE REPOSITORY.  
CHARLES-TOWN, JULY 28.

The Celebration at Shepherd's-Town.

"THIS DAY is destined to present to the eye of offended patriotism the humiliating and disgraceful spectacle of men calling themselves Americans, Republicans, and Christians, rejoicing in the success of their country's foe—exulting in the establishment of 'legitimate princes,' and of systems inimical to the advancement of civil and religious liberty—hailing with feelings of 'rapturous delight' events which enable a cruel and vindictive enemy to wage with all his energies, against their fellow-citizens and brethren, a war which he has already marked with the most atrocious crimes! But the sacred scriptures inform us that 'the triumphing of the wicked is short, and the joy of the hypocrite but for a moment.' And we trust, that when the vain hopes of the enemies of freedom shall have passed away; when the fever of a wild enthusiasm shall have subsided, and conscience shall be free to administer her wholesome reproofs and chastisements, the wicked projectors of these shameful proceedings, and their deluded associates, will be 'restored' to reason and a just sense of the exalted virtues of 'piety' and 'patriotism.' This would be a Restoration worthy indeed of the sincere and united rejoicings of 'Christians, of Men, and of Americans.'"

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. EDITOR, The following *metaphor* of "Hail Liberty," is a timely and acceptable present to the *Associates* of the "United Celebration at Shepherd's-Town."—If you are disposed to oblige them, you will insert it in your next paper. When sung, the fourth and eighth line of each stanza should be repeated. [Ed. Fair.]

HAIL LIBERTY.  
HAIL LIBERTY, supreme delight,  
Thou idol of the good,  
O'er ev'ry clime extend thy might,  
And rule the "multitude."  
The well-born with the rich and great,  
Are nurs'd above by thee;  
Nature or form'd a democrat,  
Her birth right's Liberty.  
Thou "low-born" wretches oft have tried,  
To crush thy spiritless name;  
Thy sacred banner's still our pride,  
Eternal be thy name!  
The "pious" and "legitimate,"  
Are found above thy shrine;  
They never own'd a democrat,  
The foe of Liberty.  
Then let us raise, "Hercule band,  
Of patriots' firm and free"  
Drive Democrats to Ebla's land,  
Or die for Royalty.  
"Talents are ours" and wealth and state,  
As well as "Priety";  
They never traced a democrat,  
Their favorite's Royalty.  
Columbia, accurs'd! art thou,  
"Beneath the people's sway";  
Like us, thy ancient Lords avow,  
And spurn Democracy.  
Philosophy's licentious brat,  
They call it Liberty,  
Is nothing but a democrat,  
The plague of Royalty.  
The People are a "swinish" set,  
Unfit for Freedom's tower;  
"Virtue," we know, "they haven't it;  
"Their noses should be ground."  
We are the virtuous and the great,  
Of noble qualities;  
Then let them vindicate their own estate,  
And crutch to Royalty.  
July 23.

Governor Morris of New-York, versus  
The Chief Justice of the United States.  
Mr. Morris—"And thou too Democracy! savage and wild. Thou who wouldst bring down the furious and wise to thy level of folly and guilt! Thou child of quining envy and self-tormenting spleen! Thou persecutor of the great and good! See, though it blast thine eye-balls, see the objects of thy most deadly hate. See law-fetters surrounded by legal subjects." [Ed. oration.]

Mr. Marshall—"I conceive that the object of discussion now before us, is whether Democracy or Despotism be the most eligible. I am sure that those who framed the system submitted to our investigation, and those who now support it [the federal constitution] intend the establishment and security of the former. The supporters of the constitution claim the title of being friends of liberty and the rights of mankind.—They say that they consider it as the best means of protecting liberty. We sir, idolize Democracy. Those who oppose it have bestowed eulogiums on monarchy. We prefer this system to any monarchy, because we are convinced that it has a greater tendency to secure our liberty and promote our happiness. We admire it because we think it a well regulated Democracy." "What are the favorite maxims of Democracy?—A strict observance of justice and public faith, and a steady adherence to virtue. These sir, are the principles of a good government." [Debate, Virg. Convention, vol. 2, page 28.]

FRANCIS-SPIKEN ACCOUNTED FOR.  
Mr. Morris was the United States' minister in France, at the dawn of freedom in that country. His hostility to every thing like a monarchy soon became apparent. His intrigues, were discovered. But the leading politicians of that day were not to be duped. Whatever else may have been the failings of these men, it is evident that they abhorred the doctrine of leveling. "The people with the dust of holding their noses to the ground." And therefore, they requested the recall of this old diplomatic donard—this wretched, lick-spittle of royalty. And for this act of justice he now vents his invective, cold-blooded, white-liver'd rancour against all who ever advocated the cause of liberty, or supported with honor the rights of their fellow-men.—Yes—  
"What was the cause of liberty to him—  
"That was a *lover*! let them sink or swim,  
"So he may gratify without control,  
"The mean resentment of his selfish soul."

THE CLOVEN FOOT UNCOVERED.  
It is still fresh in the recollection of most people here, after the death of Louis XVI, the diplomatic agents of the French Republic, were received by President WASHINGTON. That one of them (Adet) presented to our government an address accompanied by a stand of colours: and that Gen. Washington returned an answer enjoining the French, to abstain from all military force, and to be exclusive of the Twenty Regiments, who have been directed to hold themselves in readiness for service. Time will develop the particulars. [Enq.]

RICHMOND, JULY 20.  
PREPARE!  
We understand that the Executive Council have determined to call into immediate service a respectable force for the defence of the Commonwealth. These troops are under marching orders. They are exclusive of the Twenty Regiments, who have been directed to hold themselves in readiness for service. Time will develop the particulars. [Enq.]

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 22.  
THE ENEMY.  
We have so many and various reports as to his situation, that we do not feel ourselves authorized in making any positive statement. A young gentleman of respectability and intelligence at Port Tobacco has written to his father here that Leonardstown, ten miles below is actually in the possession of 700 British troops. This information however he derived from others. He further states that the militia of Charles and St. Mary's were ordered out en masse, to join Gen. Stuart who had assembled about 250 men about 7 miles from Leonardstown.—Herald.

We hear that there is to be a most ample supply of both rifles and muskets to be received in the district in the course of the present week from Harper's Ferry. We cannot but express our satisfaction, at every circumstance, which is like to increase our security by providing for defence and hope it will be followed up with promptitude.

No official details having yet been published of the taking possession of the works of Chippewa, we have been furnished with the following particulars from a letter received in town.—15.  
The army on the night of the 7th, cut a road from their encampment above Chippewa, through the woods about 3 miles, striking a narrow part of Chippewa creek (at the mouth of which the British works stood) over which was a bridge; but which had been previously cut in the middle by the British. On the morning of the 8th the artillery consisting of three 24 pounders and four small guns, was advanced on the rear and formed near the bridge, to protect those employed in mending it, who as soon as they began were fired on by the enemy's artillery from the opposite shore, which was returned by ours, the two batteries being about 300 yards apart; after a cannonade of about 30 minutes the British guns were silenced and our army marched on shortly after and took quiet possession of Chippewa works, the British having abandoned them.

We have to regret to add, that in this rencontre Lieut. James Scallan of the artillery, a short time resident of this town, whilst he was dexterously and gallantly commanding one of the 13th regt. was severely wounded, and the action had its foot shattered by a shell, which was the only loss we sustained, whilst that of the enemy was 11 found killed on the ground.

CAPTURE OF EASTPORT BY THE BRITISH.  
NEWBURYPORT, JULY 18.  
A letter from Mr. Henry Carlton, dated, Buckston, July 15, to Captain Barnes, of this place, contains the following information:—"Eastport was taken by the English last Tuesday. Three ships, two briggs and a schooner surrounded the island, and the troops searched to the old store of Gen. Brown, and the British English colours. Eight only of our people escaped. "This information we have from Col. John Benson, in a letter to Mr. Blodgett, this moment received."

BOSTON, JULY 19.  
Extract of a letter from Buckston to a gentleman in Boston, dated 14th inst.  
"I have this moment received news that Eastport was taken the 11th inst. at 6 P. M. without resistance. The English are expected to move along the coast westwardly."

A MORE PARTICULAR ACCOUNT.  
A gentleman who arrived in town on Sunday evening, has communicated the following information respecting the capture of Eastport, by the British:—"On Monday, the 11th inst. about 5 P. M. he was in the ferry-boat passing from Lubec to Eastport; that when within about one mile of the harbor of Eastport, he discovered 7 sail of armed vessels, (6 ships and a brig.) 2 of them frigates, the rest smaller vessels, just anchoring in front of them abreast Eastport, and some off Indian Island; that after handing their sails, a barge, bearing a flag of truce, was despatched from one of the frigates to the shore, which went alongside the wharf, near the Custom house, that about half an hour after the barge returned, and the American flag was struck at the Fort; that shortly after, 15 barges, full of men, were sent from the ships to the shore, and soon after landing, the British flag was hoisted on the Fort; that not a gun was fired on either side, and it appeared that the place was surrendered without opposition; that the ferry-boat then returned to Lubec, and during his stay (until the next morning) no person had any communication with, nor was any information received from Eastport, although the distance is only about two miles; that he saw at Jonesborough, on Tuesday, two soldiers, who informed him that they with six others had made their escape from Eastport; that the officer who landed from the barge, bearing the flag, demanded of the commanding officer of the Fort to surrender; that he answered, when he surrendered he would strike the flag; that about half past 5 P. M. the flag was struck, when these soldiers immediately made off.  
It was not known who the British ships were.

We understand the fort at Eastport was commanded by Maj. Putnam, mounted six 24 pounders, and was garrisoned by 70 or 80 men. The British force was considerable, both in vessels and men.

BY YESTERDAY'S-MAIL.  
LATEST FROM SACKETT'S HARBOR.  
A gentleman who left the Harbor on Monday morning, informs me, that on Saturday, 300 riflemen left in boats, for Brown's army, conveyed by two briggs. On Sunday, the riflemen were compelled, by hard weather, to land upon Stony Island, and the briggs to return to the Harbor; and that on Monday morning, as the stage left the Harbor, a firing was heard, supposed to be occasioned by an attack of the enemy at Stony-Island.

A gentleman directly from Montreal, who came in the Steam-Boat, states, that immediately on its being made known at that place, that Gen. Brown had made a descent upon Upper Canada, 3600 men were embarked for that quarter.  
It was also reported, that General Izard had removed all the heavy baggage of his army from Plattsburgh to Whitehall, which is at the head of Lake Champlain, about 65 miles from Albany.  
The arrival of the steam boat did not furnish us with any news from general Brown's army.

A letter was received in town yesterday from Sackett's Harbor, dated the 17th inst. stating that the fleet under command of commodore Chauncey, would sail on the 19th.

FOUND  
On the road leading from Charles-Town to Winchester, about a mile from the former place, three small KEYS. The owner may have them again, by applying at this office, and paying the price of this advertisement.  
July 28.

NOTICE.  
THE subscribers towards the Presbyterian Meeting-House are requested to come forward immediately and discharge the balance of their subscriptions.  
July 28.

Weavers' Slays or Reeds,  
OF EVERY DENOMINATION.  
COTTON YARN, Chain and Filling of every size, NICE SPINNING COTTON,  
Low priced ditto, at 12 1-2 cents per lb.  
FLAX—NAILS,  
Cotton and Wool CARDS, of all numbers, ALMONDS, RAISINS, RICE, CHEESE, CHOCOLATE, COFFEE, LOAF and BROWN-SUGAR, FRESH TEAS of the first quality, SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES, &c. &c.  
Just open'd and now ready for sale by the subscriber at his Store in Shepherd's Town.  
JAMES S. LANE.  
July 21, 1814.

JOHNSON & BOLEY  
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the  
Wheel and Chair Making  
Business,  
together with TURNING of every description, in the house belonging to Capt. George North, and formerly occupied by Jesse Moore, Esq. opposite the old store of Gen. Brown, and the British English colours. Eight only of our people escaped. "This information we have from Col. John Benson, in a letter to Mr. Blodgett, this moment received."

RAN away from the subscriber on Sunday the 17th inst. an apprentice boy named STEPHEN BECKETT, bound to learn the Coopering business, about twenty years of age last March.—He had on and took with him one black cloth coat and brown overalls, one cotton coat and overalls, two waistcoats, one fur hat, one shirt, one pair fine shoes, and one pair stockings. The above reward will be given, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given.  
Charles-Town, July 28.

One Cent Reward.  
RAN away from the subscriber on Sunday the 17th inst. an apprentice boy named STEPHEN BECKETT, bound to learn the Coopering business, about twenty years of age last March.—He had on and took with him one black cloth coat and brown overalls, one cotton coat and overalls, two waistcoats, one fur hat, one shirt, one pair fine shoes, and one pair stockings. The above reward will be given, but no thanks.  
JAMES STERRETT.  
Mill-Creek, July 22, 1814.

CAUTION.  
WHEREAS many persons have been in the habit of going through the subscriber's farm and committing many depredations thereon, all such are hereby cautioned against trespassing in any manner on said farm, as I am determined to prosecute all offenders to the utmost rigor of the law.  
THOMAS HAMMOND.  
July 28.

Sheep for Sale.  
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE  
200 Head of Sheep,  
which will be sold on a credit of twelve months.  
July 28.  
THOMAS HAMMOND.

NOTICE.  
THE taxes for 1814 have due since the first day of May last—1 have indulged three months of my time, to let the busy season of planting and harvest be over. I shall set out on Monday the first of August next to collect, and hope that no person will want indulgence, as it cannot be given, and as the taxes will be payable into the treasury in a short time.  
A. DAVENPORT, Sheriff.  
July 28.

FOR RENT.  
FOR A TERM OF YEARS.  
The Farm whereon Benjamin Thomas now lives, on Back Creek, adjoining Mr. Samuel Kennedy's and Abraham Snyder's farm and mills. There are two orchards on the place, a quantity of fine meadow, and very convenient buildings. The tenant may have the privilege of mowing the present crop of grass, and putting in a fall crop.—For particulars apply to Major James Faulkner, in Martinsburg, Berkeley County, or the subscriber, near Lee-Town.  
RICHARD M'SHERRY.  
July 7.

