who is a Spaniard.

The depositions of these men are before us-they state in substance, that they are from the Albion ship, 74 guns, but mounting 83, bearing the flag of Rear Ad. Cockburn now lying at Tangier Islandthat the crews there are very sickly with the flux, the water being brackish and bad -that they had been for 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 she Island, vegetables of all kinds growing, a hospital to contain 100 sick, a Marcus Alder, Church! and 20 houses built and laid out | Mark Burns, into streets. That in the engagement at Pungoteague, 1 of the Albion's crew was killed, 2 died of their wounds and two Achsah Davis, others wounded; Midshipman Frazer, great favorite in the ship, who was abou to quit the service and return home, (ha ving an income of 5000l. a year) was also wounded and died of his wounds; that i was believed on their part, we must have lost 15 killed and thirty wounded, out o the many with whom they supposed that they were engaged :- That the ships a Tangiers, were the Albion, Endymion earrying 44; -at the Capes the Acasta rating 40, carrying 44; -at New Poin Comfort the Armide, 40, watering ;and that the Dragoon 74, the Loire and Narcissus, frigates, Jasseur brig, and St. Lawrence sch. were blockading Commodore Barney. wwwwww

BALTIMORE, JULY 6.

A committee having been requested by Mr. Brown to examine his mode of har- Eliz beth Wisenall, bor defence met at the Mayor's office on | George Wolf. Saturday the 2d inst. and made the fol- Joshua Yearkes.

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

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 | July 7. -and we recommend the project to the patronage of the citizens of Baltimore, asbeing, 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, J. H. Nicholson, Wm. H. Winder, Timothy Gardner, G. Deshon, Thorndike Chase, R. T. Spence, Wm. Pechin. Fames Mosher. T. Sheppard, John Davis, Wm. Flanigain, Wm. Steuart, James Cordery, Yohn Snyder, Wm. Parsons.

Mr. Brown offers the above plan to the public in stock at 50 dollars per share; and the committee have nominagentlemen 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 the printer of this paper. to be immediately built, and those now

here are to be manned and equipped; mac, to be completed early in August; Lt. Col. Thomas M. Bayly of Acco- those on the Patuxent, are to remain

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

CONRAD KOWNSLAR.

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

JAMES BROWN Has just received, at the Corner Store, apjoining

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 | Fred. Wm. Hoffman,

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

8		D.	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE
	Achsah Davis,		Michael Decherd
100		F.	
1	Joseph Forman,	THE P. LEWIS CO.	Hannah Fiser,
C	and the same	G.	
	Freeman Graves,		Susey Groves.
	Catharine Groves,		John Gummert.
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t	James Hendricks.	MR BE	Mr. Haymaker.
10	George Hageley,		(coach mak
-	Sarah Hedges,	-	
f	paran areages,	and the state of	Peter Hoover.
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t	Joseph Ingle,	1000	Edward Jenkins
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THE REAL PROPERTY.	John Melvin,	100	George Muller,
		0P	
1	Peter Oller.		George Perry,
28	Elizabeth Price,		John Pierce.
-		R	
100	George Rutherford.		John Robinson,
23	Duliant Diday hous		Soun teophison,

Thomas Shepherd, Zadock Shenton, Lieui John Strother Andrew Tone. R'chard Taylor. John Weatly, 2.

JAMES BROWN, P.M.

FOR RENT, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, The Farm whereon Benjamin Thomas now lives, in Back Creek, adjaining Mr. Samuel Kennedy's and Abraham Snyder's form 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 Fauskner, in Martinsburgh, Berkeley County, or the sub-

scriber, near Lee-Town. RICHARD M'SHERRY.

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

Valuable Property

FOR SALE. PURSUANT to a deed of trust from Ferdinan. do 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 nam-ed 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 valuable seats for water works, on the Shenandoa 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 Shenaudoah, so laid off or to be laid off, as to comprehend the said seats and wated two gentlemen in each ward, and two ter advantages - a considerable portion of which in each of the precincts to wait on those 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 Ferdinando Fairfax, vested in the subscriber, will be made to the purchaser. JOHN M'PHERSON, Trustee. May 5, 1814.

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

LIST OF LETTERS

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

John Anderson, Elizabeth Allemong, Daniel Allstadt. David Allen, Tacy Anderson, Wm. Avis. Mary Ann Byers, Nathaniel Buckmaster, Seely Bunn, John Berry; Ann T. Baylor, Edward Bingby, Peter B. Bowen, William Britton, Benjamin Beeler. William Cameron, Rach. Custer, Mr. Carpenter, Joseph Crane, Jonah Cooper, Martha Cooper, Susan B. Compton, Walter Cain, Henry Crane, John Clayton, Thomas Campbell, Josiah Clayton, James Cershaville, El jah Chamberlin. Muses Congleton, James Duke, oseph Delaplane, Edmund Downey, Ezekial Deen, Philip Doddrige. Josiah Ellison, Caty Eversole, George Fetter, William Finx, Samuel Fry, Thomas Griggs. P. Grubb,

Henry Fix. Hendrick Garnhart, James Gienn, Elizabeth Grantham. Thomas Hammond, Sarah Hawkins, Henry Haines, 2. John Hite, 2. Joseph Hite, Thomas Hamilton, Susannah Howell, Nancy Herger, Richard Hardesty. George Johnson,

Samuel Johnson, Thomas Johnson, John Kerchevall: Thomas Keyes, Joseph E. Lane, Maria Loeright, 2. David Little.

John Mackelfresh, George Mintel, Mary Ann McKurnon, Mrs. Massey, Mary McKinny, Robert McMakkin, Lurenner McCormick, James Moore, Rich. C. Mendenhall. John McGarrey, James Milboye, James M'Kinny, William Mc Williams, Mary Mason, Battaile Muse.

Henry Nadenbush. H. L. Opie, 2. David Osburn, John O'Kelly. P' Thomas Perry, Musy Propeck, William Palmer, David Potts: John Ross, Geo. Reynolds,

Isaac Robertson, 2. Mathew Smith, 2. Susannah Stip, Thomas Smallwood, Adam Stoad, W: Stricker or Mary Smith Slater, Hutchings, Hugh Sanders, James Shirley, ohn Spangler, Jacob Shagle,

Susan Sweny, ... Gabriel Smallwood, Smith Slaughter, John Shirley, jun, Andrew Tays, Benjamin Tamin,

John Talbot, 2 Samuel Thorby, Mary Timberlake, Hugh Urquhart. Monsieur Paul Villepigue.

Aquilla Willet, Abra. Van Metre, James Wallingford, - James Weldon, -2. Ann Waring, John Wilkens, William Wingrove, Patty Webb.

Joseph Young. HUMPHREY KAYES, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS In the Post Office at Harper's Ferry, on the 30th June, 1814.

A.-B. Henry Allen. Nancy Bramhall, Nathan Benton, Catharine Bryson. Mathew Cleghorn, William Chackwell Mary Cunningham, Robert Cockrell, 2. Nancy Eblis, homas E. Evans, Elizabeth Eveans. John Foreman, David Foreman. Henry Garnhart.

Nancy Fitzer, Joseph Gore, Mary Harve, Christian Kreps, Charles Lancaster, Barbara Lanciscus, George A. Meick, George Malleroy, Amos M'Laughlin. Frederick Orwan, Levi Prince. William Rayham, John Ripple,

John Russell. Thomas Smith, John Strider, Jacob Stailey, William Stedman, sen. Oliver Smith, Alcy Stedman.

Alexander Taylor, John Upperman. John Wenner, C. G. Wintersmith. Michael Zimmerman. ROGER HUMPHREYS, P. M.

> BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received and just finished A LARGE QUANTITY OF

FANCY GOODS: Which have been lately purchased for cash in Philadelphia, and selected from the latest are

CONSISTING IN PART, OF ELEGANT damask SHAWLS, Levan. tine Silks, Fancy Ribbons, Black and Changeable Lutestrings, White Sattin and Mantaas, Fine Linen Cambrick Handkerchiefs, Fashionable Split Straw, Silk, and Cut Velvet Bonnets, Knotled Counterpanes very large and handsome, Cheap Irish Linens, Fancy Muslins of all kinds, Cheap Cambricks, Calicoes and Chintzes, 10 Bales of India Muslin, a large assortment of Men's and Boy's Shoas, Ladies' Morocco and Kul Sappers, Looking Glasses, &c. &c. all of which are now of. cred for sale on the most reasonable terms for

SEASONED PLANK. THEY HAVE ALSO ON HAND A QUANTITY OF

GOOD AND WELL SEASONED PINE PLANK.

HOG SKINS, Bar-Iron and Castings, Jack screws, Smiths Vices, Nails, Philadelphia finish. ed Calf Skins, Boot Legs and Fair Tops, Plated Stirrup Irons and Bridle Bitts, Home-made Lines, Twill'd Bags, Flax, &c. &c. IOINER'S PLANES.

A quantity of Jomer's Planes, Rules, Square and Plane Bitts. The highest price in Cash is given for good 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 depress'd prices for cash, at the time that both the Speculators and Barks were had oun for money-and just before the late general olockade-Since which most foreign articles have again rapidly advanced in price in the Scaport Towns. Notwithstanding, all those who come quick shall positively have cheap goods

JAMES S. LANE. Shepherd's-Town, May 26, 1814. N. B. A few barrels No. 1 New Herrings Bills

Scythes and Sickles.

CRADLING SCYTHES, Crum Creek Whate GRASS, ditto, stones, GERMAN, ditto, ditto, > Milan Whetstones.

Hugh Long's (best warranted) SICKLES. Old (Maryland) Whiskey, by the barrel, half barrel, or gallon

Bottles, Jugs, Pitchers, Wooden, Stone, and Potter's Ware. Ground Allum & Fine Salt.

No. 1, Herrings, MEN'S (wellmade) STRONG SHOES, &c. &c. for Harvest.

JAMES S. LANE. Shepherd's-Town, June 9, 1814.

FOR SALE.

MILLS AND LAND, desirably situated on the waters of Rappa-

hannock, Virginia.

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

FOR SALE,

A VERY VALUABLE FARM In Jefferson County, Viginia, about three miles from Charlestown.

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

RICHARD BAYLOR. March 10, 1814.

For Sale, A QUANTITY OF GOOD LIME.

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

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VII.

THURSDAY, July 28, 1814.

[No. 331.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

WASHINGTON, JULY 13. tory of a letter from Captain Porter, to the Se cretary 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 Delaware ; bu 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

being in pursuit of me, I found it necessary to get

tosea as soon as possible. I now, agreeably to the commodore's plan, stretched to the south-

ward, scouring the coast as far as Rio de la Plata.

I heard that Buenos Ayres was in a state of star-

vation, and could not supply our wants ; and that

the government of Monteveido was very inimical

it completely discretionary with me what course

accordingly shaped my course for the Pacific;

of provisions, and heavy gales off Cape Horn, (for

here took in as much jerked beef, and other pro-

the port. From thence I proceeded for the Galla-

Letters of Marque.

270 21

280 25

335 24

338 25 10

274 21 10

3465 302 107

veral opportunities of shewing their gallantry.

prisoners; the Hector, Catharine, and Montezu-

and desolate of any known.

maceti whale fishery, viz.

Montezuma,

Greenwich,

Seringapatam,

New Zealander, 259 23

Sir A. Hammond, 301 31 12

Atlantic,

I arrived on the coast of Chili on the 12th Jasary, 1814; looked into Conception and Valparaiso, found at both places only three English vessels, and learned that the squadron which sail-I sailed from the Delaware on the 27th of Octod from Rio de Janeiro for that sea had not been ber, 1812, and repaired, with all diligence, (a greeably to instructions from Commodore Baineard of since their departure, and were supposed o be lost in endeavoring to double Cape Horn. I had completely broken up the British naviga-ion in the Pacific; the vessels which had not been ridge,) to Port Praya, Fernando de Noronho and Cape Frio; and arrived at each place on th by appointed to meet him. On my passage from aptured by me, were laid up and dare not venure out. I had afforded the most ample protec-Part Praya to Fernando de Noronho, I captured his Britannic majesty's packet Nocton; and after taking out about 11,000l sterling in specie, sent her under command of Lieut. Finch, for America. ion to our own vessels, which were, on my arrival, very numerous and unprotected. The valuable whale fishery there is entirely destroyed, and the nized off Rio de Janeiro, and about Cape Frio actual injury we have done them may be estimathe 12th January, 1813, hearing frequently ted at two and a half millions of dollars, indepenthe Commodore, by vessels from Bahia. dent of the expenses of the vessels in search of here captured but one schooner, with hides an me. They have furnished me amply with sails, cordage, cables, anchors, provisions, medicines tallow ; I sent her into Rio. The Montague, th admiral's ship, being in pursant of me, my provi-sions now getting short and finding it necessary and stores of every description; and the slops on board them have furnished clothing for the seato look out for a supply, to mable me to meet the nen. We had in fact lived on the enemy since I had been in that sea, every prize having proved a Commodore by the 1st of April, off St. Helena, I proceeded to the Island of St. Catharines, (the well found store ship for me. I had not yet been under the necessity of drawing bills on the de-partment for any object, and had been enabled to make considerable advances to my officers and est 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 enable me to elude the British ships of war on the For the unexampled time we had kept the sea, my crew had continued remarkably healthy; I 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 had but one case of the scurvy, and had lost only with the Java, the capture of the Hornet by the the following men by death, viz: ntague, and of a considerable augmentation John S. Cowan, lieutenant, of the British force on the coast, and of several

Robert Miller, surgeon, Levi Holmes, ord.-seaman, Edward Sweeny, de. Samuel Groce, seaman,

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 Valpa-

aiso after a certain period.

James Spafford, gunner's mate, Benjamin Geers, John Rodgers, Andrew Mahan, corporal of marines, Lewis Price, private marine.

to us. The commodore's instructions now left I had done all the injury that could be done the British commerce in the Pacific, and still hoped to pursue, and I determined on following that which had not only met his approbation, but the to signalize my cruize by something more splenapprobation of the then Secretary of the Navy. I did before leaving that sea. I thought it not im-probable that commodore Hillyar might have kep and after suffering greatly from short allowance his arrival secret, and believing that he would seek me at Valparaiso, as the most likely place to which my ship and men were illy provided,) I arfind me, I therefore determined to cruize about rived at Valparaiso on the 14th March, 1813. I that place, and should I fail of meeting him, hoped to be compensated by the capture of some mervisions, as my ship would conveniently stow, and ran down the coast of Chili and Peru; in this chant ships, said to be expected from England. The Phobe, agreeably to my expectations, came to seek me at Valparaiso, where I was an track I fell in with a Peruvian corsair, which had on board twenty-four Americans as prisoners, the chored with the Essex, my armed prize the Essex crews of two whale ships, which she had taken on the coast of Chili. The captain informed me lunior, under the command of lieut. Downes, on the look out off the harbor; but, contrary to the that, as the allies of Great-Britain, they would course I thought he would pursue, com. Hillyar capture all they should meet with, in expectation of a war between Spain and the United States. I brought with him the Cherub sloop of war, mounting 28 guns, eighteen 32 pound carronades, eight 24's and 2 long 9's on the quarter deck and forecastle, and a complement of 180 men. The force consequently threw all his guns and aramunition into the sea, liberated the Americans, wrote a respectful letter to the Vice Roy, explaining the cause of my proceedings, which I delivered to her captain. I then proceeded for Lima, and reof the Phæbe is as follows : thirty long 18 pounders, sixteen 32 pound carronades, one howitzer, and o three pounders in the tops, in all 53 guns captured one of the vessels as she was entering and a complement of 320 men : making a force of 81 guns and 500 men; in addition to which, they took on board the crew of an English letter of marque laying in port. Both ships had picked crews, and were sent into the Pacific, in company pages islands, where I cruized from the 17th of April until the 3d 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 with the Racoon of 22 guns and a store ship of 20 guns, for the express purpose of seeking the Essex, and were prepared with flags bearing the motto, "God and country; British sailora" best rights; traitors offend both." This was intended those islands, which are perhaps the most barren While among this group, I captured the followas a reply to my motto, " Free Trade and Sattors' Rights," under the erroneous impression that my ing British ships, employed chiefly in the spercrew were chiefly Englishmen, or to counteract tons, men, guns, pierced for. its effect on their own crews. The force of the Essex was'46 guns, forty 32 pound carronades,

and six long 12's, and her crew which had been much reduced by prizes, amounted to on' 225 men. The Essex Junior, which was intended chiefly as a store ship, mounted 20 guns, ten 18 pound carronades, and ten short 6's with only 60 men on board. In reply to their motto, I wrote at my mizen, " God, our Country and Liberty ; Tyrants offend them." On getting their provisions on board, they went

off the port for the purpose of blockading me, where they cruised for near six weeks: during which time I endeavored to provoke a challenge, and frequently, but ineffectually, to bring the Phabe alone to action, first with both my ships, A's some of those ships were captured by boats, and others by prizes, my officers and men had seand afterwards with my single ship, with both crews on board. I was several times under way, The Rose and Charlton were given up to the and ascertained that I had greatly the advantage n point of sailing, and once succeeded in closing ma, I sent to Valparaiso, where they were laid within gun shot of the Phabe, and commenced a ip; the Policy, Georgiana, and New Zealander, fire on her, when she ran down for the Cherub, I sent for America; the Greenwich I kept as a which was 2 1-2 miles to leeward; this excited store ship, to contain the stores of my other some surprize and expressions of indignation, as prizes, necessary for us; and the Atlantic, now previous to my getting under way, she have too called the Essex Junior, I equipped with twenty guns, and gave command of her to Lt. Downes: off the port, hoisted her motto flag, and fired a gun to windward. Com. Hillyar seemed deter-Lieutenant Downes had convoyed the prizes to mined to avoid a contest with me on nearly equal Valparaiso, and, on his return, brought me letters, informing me that a squadron under the command of Commodore James Hillyar, consisting of the frigate Phebe, of 36 guns, the Raccon terms, and from his extreme prudence in keeping both his ships ever after constantly within hail of each other, there was no hopes of any advantage to my country from a longer stay in port. I there-fore determined to put to sea the first opportunity and Cherub sloops of war, and a store ship of 20 which should offer : and I was the more strongly guns, had sailed on the 6th July for this sea. The Racoon and Cherub had been seeking me for induced to do so, as I had gained certain intell gence that the Tagus, rating 38, and two other frigates, had sailed for that sea in pursuit of me; some time on the coast of Brazil, and on their return from their cruize, joined the squadron sent in search of me to the Pacific. My ship, as it and I had reason to expect the arrival of the .Racoon from the N. W. coast of America, where she had been sent for the purpose of destroying our Fur establishment on the Columbia. A rendezvous was appointed for the Essex Junior, and every arrangement made for sailing, and I intended to let them chase me off, to give the Essex Junior directed a howser to be bent to the sheet anchor 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 Nooa-heevah, or Madison's island, lying in the Washto let them chase me off, to give the Essex Junior an opportunity of escaping. On the 28th March, the day after this determination was formed, the her head round: this succeeded. We again got ington groupe, discovered by a Capt. Ingraham of Boston; here I caulked and completely overhauled my ship, made for her a new set of water casks, wind came on to blow fresh from the southward, our broadside to bear, and as the enemy was when I parted my larboard cable and dragged my starboard anchor directly out to sea. Not a moher 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

and Sir Andrew Hammond under the guns of a took in my top-gallant-sails, which were set over battery, which I erected for their protection; single-reefed topsails, and braced up for this pursingle reefed topsails, and braced up for this pur-pose; but on rounding the point, a heavy squall struck the ship and carried away her main-topmast, precipitating the men who were aloft into the sea, who were drowned. Both ships now gave chase to me, and I endeavored in my disabled state to regain the port ; but finding I could not recover the common anchorage, I ran clos into a small bay, 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 dama-

ges as soon as possible. The enemy continued to appreach, 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 motto flags, and the number of Jacks at 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 3 P. M. made his attack, the Phobe placing herself under my stern, and the Cherub 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 three long twelve unders out of the stern ports, which were worked with so much bravery and skill, that in half an hour we so disabled both as to compel them o haul off to repair damages. In the course of this firing I had by the great exertions of Mr. Edward Barnewell, the acting Sailing master, assisted by Mr. Linscott, the Boatswain, succeeded in getting springs on our cable three different times; but the fire of the enemy was so excessive, that be fore we could get our broadside to bear, they were shot away, and thus rendered useless to us. My ship had received many injuries, and several had been killed and wounded; but my brave officers and men, notwithstanding the unfavorable circumstances under which we were brought to action, and the powerful force opposed to us, were no ways discouraged-all appeared deter-Our gaff, with the ensign and the motto flag at the mizen, had been shot away, but FREE TRADE AND SALLORS' RIGHTS continued to fly at the

mined to defend their ship to the last extremity and to die in preference to a shameful surrender ore. Our ensign was re-placed by another; and to guard against a similar event, an ensign was made fast in the mizen rigging, and several jacks were hoisted in different parts of the ship. The enemy soon repaired his damages for a fresh attack; he now placed himself, with both his ships, on my starboard quarter, out of the reach of my carronades, and where my stern guns could not be brought to bear ; he there kept up a most galling fire, which it was out of my power to return, when I saw no prospect of injuring him without getting under way and becoming the assailant.— My top-sail-sheets and haliards were all shot a way, as well as the jib and fore-top-mast-stay-sail haliards. The only rope not cut was the flying-jb-haliards; and that being the only sail I could set, I caused it to be hoisted, my cable to be cut, and ran down on both ships, with an intention of laying the Phæbe on board. The firing on both sides was now tremendous ; I had let my fore-topsail and foresail, but the want of tacks and sheets enabled, for a short time, to close with the enemy; and although our decks were now strewed with dead, and our cock-pit filled with wounded -although our ship had been several times on fire, and was rendered a perfect wreck, we were still encouraged to hope to save her, from the cir-cumstance of the Cherub, from her crippled state, being compelled to haul off. She did not return to close action again, although she apparently had it in her power to do so, but kept up a distant firing with her long guns. The Phæbe, from our disabled state, was enabled however, by edging off, to choose the distance which best suited her ong guns, and kept up a tremendous fire on us, which mowed down my brave companions by the dozen. Many of my guns had been rendered useless by the enemy's shot, and many of them had their whole crews destroyed. We manned them again from those which were disabled, and one gun in particular was three times manned-fifteen

caped with only a slight wound. Finding that the enemy had it in his power to choose his distance, I now gave up all hopes of closing with him, and as the wind, for the moment, seemed to favor the design, I determined to endeavor to run her on shore, land-my men and destroy her. Every thing seemed to favor my wishes. We had approached the shore withmusket shot, and I had no doubt of succeedng, when, in an instant, the wind shifted from ie land (as is very common in this port in the atter part of the day) and payed our head down on the Phœbe, where we were again exposed to a dreadful raking fire. My ship was now totally unmanageable; yet, as her head was towards the enemy, and he to leeward of me, I still hoped to be able to board him. At this moment Lt. Commandant Downes came on board to receive my orders, under the impression that I soon would be a prisoner. He could be of no use to me in the then wretched state of the Essex; and finding (from the enemy's putting his helm up) that my last attempt at boarding would not succeed, I directed him, after he had been about 10 minutes on board, to return to his ship, to be prepared for defending and destroying her in case of an attack. He took with him several of my wounded, leaving three of his boat's crew on board to made room for them. The Cherub now ment was to be lost in getting sail on the ship.—

The enemy were close in with the point forming the west side of the bay; but on opening them,

men were slain at it in the course of the action !

but strange as it may appear, the captain of it es-

to sailing, I secured the Seringapatam, Greenwich, | I saw a prospect of passing to windward, when I | but alarmingly so forward and aft at this moment, no hopes were entertained of saving her; our distance from the shore did not exceed three quarters of a mile, and I hoped many of my brave crew would be able to save themselves, should the ship blow up, as I was informed the fire was very near the magazine, and the explosion of a large quantity of powder below served to increase the horrors of our situation—our boats were destroyed by the enemy's shot; I, therefore, directed those who could swim to jump overboard, and endeavor to gain the shore. Some reached it—some were taken by the enemy, and some perished in the attempt; but most preferred with me hearing the fate of the ship. We, who remained, now turned our attention wholly to extinguishing the flames : and when we had succeeded, went again to our guns, where the firing was kept up or some minutes, but the crew had by this time become so weakened, that they all declared to me the impossibility of making further resistance, and entreated me to surrender my ship to save the wounded, as all further attempt at opposition must prove ineffectual, almost every gun being disabled by the distruction of their crews.

I now sent for the officers of divisions to conult them; but what was my surprize to find only It. Stephen Decatur M'Knight remaining, (who confirmed the report respecting the condition of the guns on the gun deck—those on the spar deck—were not in a better state.) Lieut. Wilmer, after fighting most gallantly throughout the action, had been knocked overboard by a splinter while getting the sheet anchor from the bows, and was drowned. Acting it. John Cawell had lost a leg; Mr. Edward Barnewell, acting sailing-master, had been carried below, after receiving 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 an instant before, and did not regain the ship until af-ter the surrender. I was informed that the cockpit, the steerage, the ward room and the birth-deck could contain no more wounded; that the 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 heles 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 ston. 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 carronades, and the little apprehen-sion that was excited by our fire, which had now become much slackened, was enabled to take aim at us as at a target; his shot never missed our hull, and my ship cut up in a manner which was, perhaps, never before witnessed—in fine, I saw no hopes of saving her, and at 20 minutes after 6 P. M. gave the painful order to strike the colors. 5 men, including officers, were all that remained of my whole crew, after the action, capable of doing duty, and many of them severely wounded, some of whom 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 endered them almost useless to us-yet we were believed he intended to shew us no quarter, and that it would be as well to die with my flag fly-ing as struck, and was on the point of again hoistng 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 unparallel-ed length of time (under such circumstances) with me in the arduous and unequal contest. Let t suffice to say that more bravery, skill, patriotism and zeal were never displayed on any occa-sion. Every one seemed determined to die in deence of their much loved country's cause, and nothing but views of humanity could ever have reconciled them to the surrender of the ship; they remembered their wounded and helpless shipmates below. To acting its. M'Knight 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 dexterous management of the long guns, and for their promptness in re-manning their guns as their crews were slaughtered. The conduct of that brave and heroic officer, acting It. ohn G. Cowell, 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. Barnewall, 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, and exerted himself in assisting at the long guns; the musketry after the first half nour being uscless (from our long distance,)

Mr. M. W. 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 reflects on him the highest honor, and Midshipman Isaacs, Farragut and Ogden, as well as acting midshipmen Jas. Terry, Jas. R Lyman and Samuel Duzenbury, and master's mate, Wil-liam 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 lieuts, and Messrs, Barnewall, Johnson and Bostwick.

We have been unfortunate, but not disgraced -the defence of the Essex has not been less honorable to her officers and crew, than the capture of an equal force, and I now consider my situa-tion less unpleasant, than that of Commodore Hill-yar, who, in violation of every principle of honor and generosity, and regardless of the rights of nations, attacked the Essex in her crippled state, within pistol shot of a neutral shore; when for six within pistol shot of a neutral shore; when for six weeks I had daily offered him fair and honorable combat, on terms greatly to his advantage; the blood of the slain must be on his head, and he has yet to reconcile his conduct to heaven, to his (Concluded on the 4th page.)

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 works. In this effort he was too successwas four of the 25th regiment under Major Jessup, of Brig. Gen. Scott's brigade, wounded .- I have enclosed a return of captured.

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

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 ogood 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 artiller under Major Hindman, General Porter arrived the next morning with a part of the New-York and Pennsylvania yolunteers, 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 shewed himself on the left of our exterior line, and attacked one of our pickets as it was returning to camp.

Capt. Treat, who commanded it, re tired disgracefully, leaving a wounded 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 spot, to retire from the army, and as tenants Worth and Watts his aids. I am anxious that no officer shall remain of cowardice, I advise that capt. Treat, and Lieut. †---, who was also with the picket, be struck from the rolls of the ar-

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 | son's was the only one that had a full op | privates, 316. [Porter's] line of march, and our camp. | portunity of distinguishing itself, and it As general Forter 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 He advanced in the most prompt and offi- tire before this column. cer-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 direclantry, and great exertions to stay their flight. The retreat of the volunteers and Indians caused the left flank of general

Capt. Harris, with his dragoons, was | speak to you. directed to stop the fugitives, behind the ravine fronting our camp; and I sent Colonel Gardner to order Gen. Ripley to advance with the 21st regt. which formed part of the reserve, pass 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 gene. ral 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

Scott's brigade to be greatly exposed.

the enemy so galling a discharge, as | Riall, caused them to retire. By this time, their whole line was falling back, and our gallant soldiers pressing upon them as fast | 1 Lieut. of the 100th Regt. and 92 rank and file as possible .- As soon as the enemy had of the Royal Scots, 8th and 100th Regts. gained the sloping ground descending to-wards Chippews, and distant a quarter of Killed in the woods, of the Indians 87, of the mile, he broke and ran to regain his militia and regulars 18.

ing immediately upon out line, checked | Killed, in some degree the pursuit. At this mo- Wounded and ? the prisoners, of the ordnance, and stores | ment 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. ness of the hour, and the advice of gen. Scott and major Wood to order the forces

ful, and the guns from his batteries open-

to retire to camp. performed-I am depressed with the fear | the total. of not being able to do justice to my brave companions in arms, and apprehensive, that some who had an opportunity of dis- Report of the killed and wounded of the left division tinguishing themselves, and promptly embraced it, will escape my notice.

Brig. Gen. Scott is entitled to the highest praises 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 maj-Lavenworth commanded the 9th and man on the ground. Capt. Biddle of the | 22d, maj. Jessup the 25th and maj. M'Neil 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 the field. I ordered Captain Treat, on 6th Infantry, major of brigade, and lieu-

From gen. Ripley and his brigade I of cowardice, I advise that capt. Treat, 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 hat 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 actionthis was not their fault-Captain Towis 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 Scott to advance with his brigade, and him to contend with the British column meet them upon the plain in front of our camp.—The general did not expect to be plains of Chippeway. It was no cause of gratified so soon with a field engagement. surprize to me, to see his command re- the afternoon of the 3d July, 1814, to the Left Di

> 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 Spencer, have been as active and as much devoted to the cause as any officers of the army. Their conduct merits my warm. est acknowledgements; of Gardner and mus. 98 privates. Jones I shall have occasion again to

Maj. Camp, Deputy Quarter-Master General, deserves my particular notice | Copy of a letter from Com. M. Donough to the Se and approbation. By his great exertion I was enabled to find the means of crossing. Capt. Daliba of the ordnance depargment has rendered every service in his power. .

The enclosed return will shew you our loss and furnish you with the names of the dead and wounded officers. These | their escape on shore. One of the spars was 85 feet gallant men must not be forgotten. Our country will remember them and do them justice.

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

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Head-Quarters, Left Division. Chippews, 9th July, 1814. Return of the killed, wounded and prisoners of the enemy in the action of the 5th inst. fought on

promptly obeyed, amidst the most deadly and destructive fire. He gained a
more secure position, and returned upon
the enemy's country."

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.

Killed, 3 Captains, 3 sub. and 87 rank and file of the regular troops. . Wounded, 2 Captains of the 1st Royal Scotts

Indian prisoners, 1 Chief and 4 privates. RECAPITULATION. Capte, Sub. Rank & File. 192

Total of the enemy placed Hors de Combas that ve have ascertained beyond a doubt, 6 Capts. A Sub. and 298 rank and file. Those reported under the head of wounded and prisoners were so severely injured that it would have been impracti-I was induced by their report, the late- | cable 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 nformation that I have received from unquestion .My most difficult duty remains to be able sources, that they carried from the field as many of their wounded as are reported above in

> AZ. ORNE, Asst. Inspec. Gen. Maj. General Brown. commanded by Maj Gen, Brown in the action of

the 5th July, 1814, on the Plains of Chippewa, 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 privateswounded severely, 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 2 corporals, 19 privates—slightly, 2 sergeants, 19 pri-

22d Infantry attached-killed, 8 privateswounded severely, 1 captain, 8 privates-slightly, 2 sergeants 33 privates. 11th Infantry-killed, 1 sergeant, 4 corporals, 0 privates-wounded severely, 1 colonel, 1 supaltern, 3 sergeants, 5 corporals, 28 privates-

slightly, 3 sergeants, 19 privates. 23d Infantry-killed, 1 sergeant, 4 privateswounded 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— 23d Infantry-severely wounded, 1 private. OF BRIG. GEN. P. B. PORTER'S COMMAND. Penton's regiment of Pennsylvania Militis

slightly, 1 private-missing, 3 officers, 4 noncommissioned officers and privates.

Corps of Indians—killed, 9 privates,—severely wounded, 4-slightly 4-missing, 10. GRAND TOTAL—2 serteants; 4 corporals, 2 musicians, 52 privates, killed. 1 colonel, 3 captains, 5 subalterns, 8 sergeants. 12 corporals, 105 privates, severely wounded. 9 sergeants, 2 corporals, 1 musician, 103 pri-

3 officers, 16 non-commissioned officers and ivates missing.

Total non-commissioned officers, musicians and Aggregate, 326 cers wounded.

Col. Gampbell, 11th Inf. severely; knee-pan Captain King, 22d infantry; dangerously; shot Capt. Read, 25th Inf. badly; flesh wound it

he thigh. Capt. Harrison, 42d, doing duty in the 9th infantry, severely; thigh amputated Lieut. Palmer, Adjutant of 9th infant, severely shot wound in the shoulder.

Lt. Barron, 11th infantry, severely. Lt. De Witt, 25th inf. severely. Lt. Patchim, 25th inf. badly; flesh wound I

he thigh. Lt. Brimhall, 9th inf. slightly. NOTE. The slightly wounded are fast rec C. K. GARDNER, Adj. Gen.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Camp near Fort Erie, July 3d. Return of the British prisoners of war who urrendered by capitulation with Fort Erie on vision of the United States army under the command of Major General Brown.

8th or King's Regt. 1 Major. Royal Artillery, 1 lieut. 1 corporal, 1 bombs and 19 gunners. 100th Regt. 1 capt. 2 lieuts. 1 ens. 4 sergts. 5 corp. 3 mus. 98 privates.
RECAPTULATION.

8th Regt. 1 Major. Royal Artillery, 1 subaltern, 1 corp. 1 bombr. 100th Regt. 1 capt. 3 sub. 4 sergts. 5 corp.

Aggregate 137. AZ ORNE, Asst. Ins. Gen. Major General BROWN.

cretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. ship Saratoga, at the lines, June 29.
SIR-I had information yesterday, that two
spars intended for the mast of a ship Building at Isle Aux Noix were on their way to Canada i harge and under the management of four cit zens of the U. States. I sent Sailing Master Vallette to destroy them, which he did, near the lines. The persons who were towing them mad in lentgh; the other 86 feet. It is supposed from the size of these spars that one was for the fore the other the mizen mast, and that the main maist may also be on its way which we shall keep a good look out for.

I have the honor to be, &c. T MACDONOUGH. Hon. Wm. Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Thomas Macde nough to the Secretary of War, dated July 9th 1814, on board the U. States ship Saratoga, near the Lines; Lake Champlain. "I have the honor to inform you, that on the night of the 7th inst. midshipman Abbot destroy-

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army, to his friend in this city, (New-York) dated

"Utica, July 12th, 1814. " We have heard this evening from our army in Canada. Maj. Gen. Brown put sued 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 co-operate, the British army must surrender; it is probable they may effect their escape by water. The fleet was to sail on Mon. day last."

Lieut. MIX, of the Navy, the Torpedo Man, has joined the fleet on Lake Cham-

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 Ges. Winder, has recently been exchanged and has joined the squadron.

The enemy is said to have a vessel neary 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 Cole.

L'Cadie 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. We have seen an officer who was in the engagement at Chippews, who states our loss at 70 killed, and about 150 wounded. One hundred and ten of the enemy were buried on the field; and it was supposed that a number were thrown into the river and otherwise disposed of. Among their killed were 7 officers, but none of them of higher grade than captain. We made killed, 3 privates-severely wounded, 1 private- 100 prisoners, among whom were several officers. Col. Bull, of the Pa. Volunteers, is supposed to have been killed, as he could not be found after the action: and it was ascertained that he was not taken prisoner .- An Oneida chief is also said to have been killed in the engage-

> On Friday last, our pioneers were engaged in opening a road which would strike Black Creek about 3 miles above the bridge and enemy's batteries. As soon as this could be finished it was expected that our army would immediately pass over and attack the enemy in their intrenchments.

> The day after the action, a force of about 1000, consisting of regulars, Pennsylvania and N. Y. Volunteers and Indians, (among them capt. Stone's mounted riflemen, 160, and captain Clark's infantry from this county) passed down the river and joined General Brown.

> One hundred and twenty British prisoners, of the 100th regiment, taken at Fort Erie, passed through this village on Saturday for Greenbush. Five British officers taken at the same time among whom were a major and captain, passed through on Thursday.

About 700 U. States troops, with a number of N. York Volunteers and some Indians, have passed here during the last week, on their way to join the army under general Brown, in Canada.

NEW-YORK JULY 18.

We learn from a gentleman who came passenger in the steam-boat from Albaby, that general Brown was at Queenstown, the enemy having retired after the battle at Chippeway. On the 13th inst-an express from general Brown passed through Utica, for Sackett's Harbor. Commodore Chauncey had not sailed on Monday, but was waiting the arrival of seamen.

British Reinforcements in Canada.

On the margin of the Plattsburg Herald, received at the office of the Commercial Advertiser, on Saturday morning, is written the following note :-

" Plattsburg, July 8 .- 10 A. M. "We are informed by a gentleman of veracity, who has just arrived here from Malone, in Franklin County, that he had seen a handbill printed two or three days since, at Montreal, announcing the arrival of twenty Regiments of Lord Wellington's army at Quebec, containing between twelve and fifteen thousand

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLESTOWN, JULY 28.

agents of the French Republic, were received b President Washington. That one of them (Adet) presented to our government an address ied by a stand of colours : and that The Celebration at Shepherd's-Town. Gen. Washington returned an answer enlogising the exalted patriotism, virtue and courage of the French "people." "Born, sir," says he "in a THIS DAY is destined to present to the eye of offended patriotism the hum liating and disgrace-"land of liberty, having early learned, its vaful spectacle of men calling themselves Americans, lue; my anxious recollections, my sympathetic Republicans, and Christians, rejoicing in the sucfeelings and my best wishes are irresistibly attracted, whensoever, in any country, I see an oppressed nation unfurl the hanners of freedom. cesses of their country's foe-exulting in the establishment of "legitimate princes," and of sys-But above all, the events of the French revolutems inimical to the advancement of civil at d relition have produced the deepest solicitude, as well as the highest admiration ! Wonderfu gious liberty-hailing with feelings of "rapturous people! Ages to come will read with astonish delight" events which enable a cruel and vindicment the history of your brilliant exploits !" tive enemy to wage, with all his energies, against Nevertheless, Mr. Morris, when speaking o their fellow-citizens and brethren, a war which the party in France then contending for liberty exclaims-"But where my country! O where he has already marked with the most atrocious "shall I hide the blush that these monsters were crimes! But the sacred scriptures inform us that with triumphing of the wicked is short, and the joy our immortal revolutionary hero is insulted by of the hypocrite but for a moment ." And we trust, this superannuated hypocrite, who, "with matchless intrepidity of face," can vilify the conduct, that when the vain hopes of the enemies of freeand yet (when convenient) shelter himself unde dom shall have passed away; when the fever of ; the name of WASHINGTON, and call himself one wild enthusiasm shall ave subsided, and con- f of his disciples !! We should be glad to know how the Cossack Celebrators will palliate this outecience shall be free to administer her wholsesome rage on departed worth. reproofs and chastisements, the wicked projectors wwwwwww these shameful proceedings, and their deluded We understand (says the Newport Mercury) that the command of the frigate JAVA, building ssociates, will be "restored" to reason and a

THE CLOVEN FOOT UNCOVERED.

It is still fresh in the recollection of most people

ast, after the death of Louis XVI, the diplomati

at Baltimore, has been offered to Com. PERRY.

with the damn'd Yunkees !"

rick .- [Md: Gazette. -

or 70 houses, a court house and jail.]

tant records, and other public papers.

unmolested to their vessels.

thy indeed of the sincere and united rejoicings of "Christians, of Men, and of Americans."

COMMUNICATIONS. The following metamorphosis of " Hail Libery," may be a timely relief and acceptable present the Musical Committee of the "United Celebra tion at Shepherd's Town." If you are disposed to oblige them, you will insert it in your next pa er. When song, the fourth and eighth line of each stanza should be repeated.

just sense of the exalted virtues of "piety" and

patriotism." This would be a Restoration wor-

HAIL ROYALTY. HAIL ROYALTY, supreme delight, Thou Idol of the good; O'er ev'ry clime ex'end thy might, And rule the " multitude." The well-born with the rich and great, Are nurs'd above by thee; Nature ne'er form'd a democrat, Her birth right's Royalty.

Tho' " low-born" wretches oft have tried, To crush thy spotless fame; Thy sacred banner's still our pride, Eternal be thy name! The "pious" and "legitimate," Are found slone with thre : They never own'd a democrat, The foe of Royalty.

Then let us raw, "Heroic band, Of patriots" firm and free ! Drive Democrats to Elba's land, Or die for Royalty. "Talents are ours" and wealth and state, As well as " Pi-e-ty ;" They never graced a democrat,

Their fav'rite's Royalty. Columbia, accurs'd art thou, Benesit 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 found; "Virtue," we know, "they hav'n't it; " Their noses should be ground."-WE are the virtuous and the great, Of noble Quality; Then let them mind their own estate, And crouch to Royalty.

Gouverneur Mornis of New-York,

The Chief Justice of the United States. Mr. Morris .- "And thou too Democracy! savage and wild. Thou who wouldst bring down e virtuous and wise to thy level of folly and guilt! Thou child of squinting 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 lawal princes surrounded by loyal subjects." &c.

[late oration.] Mr. Marshall -"I conceive that the object of discussion new 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 firm 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 favourite 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." [Debates, Virg. Convention, vol. 2. page 28]

FRANTIC SPLEEN 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 LIBERTY soon tecame apparent. His intrigues too, were discovered. But the leading politicians of that day were not to be duped. Whatever else may have

"The mean resentment of his selfish soul."

heen the failings of these men, it is evident that they abhorred the doctrine of leveling "the peo-Argus Office, Albuny, Saturday. ple" with the dust-of holding their noses to the grindstone: And therefore, they requested the recall of this old diplomatic dotard—this woodenleg'd, lick spittle of royalty. And for this act of justice he now vents his inveterate, cold-blooded, white-liver'd rancour sgainst 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, "So he may gratify without controu

RICHMOND, JULY 20.

PREPARE ! We understand that the Executive Council have determined to call into immediate service s spectable force for the defence of this Common wealth. 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 develope the particu-

> ALEXANDRIA, JULY 22. THE ENEMY.

We have so many and various reports as to hi ituation, that we do not feel ourselves authorised in making any positive statement. A young ge tleman of respectability and intelligence at Port obacco has wrote to his father here that Lec nardstown, 30 miles below, is actually in the pos session of 700 British troops. This information however he derived from others. He further states that the militim 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 omptitude.

No official details having yet been published of

A letter to a gentleman in this city, giving the taking possession of the works of Chippews, to which the British army retired 'from the battle some few particulars relative to the late engagement near Chippewa, states, that a British Capof the plains, the following authentic particulars tain, prisoner, slightly wounded, observed after are from a letter received in town.- Ib. he engagement, that "the Royal Scotts never The army on the night of the 7th, cut a road turned their backs upon an enemy, until they met from their encampment above Chippawa, through [Balt. Pat. the woods about 3 miles, striking a narrow part of Chippawa creek (at the mouth of which the British works stood) over which was a bridge We learn, by a respectable gentleman from Culvert, that the British force which landed and out which had been previously cut in the middle by the British. On the morning of the 8th the artillery consisting of three 18 pounders and four destroyed the warehouse at Huntingdon, on Tuesday last, burnt the Court House at Prince Fredesmall guns, was advanced on the rear and form ed near the bridge, to protect those employed i mending it, who as soon as they began were fired BALTIMORE, JULY 21. on by the enemy's artillery-from the opposite shore, which was returned by ours, the two bat-An express arrived in this city this morning

teries being about 300 yards apart; after a canto General WINDER, announcing that the British ionade of about 30 minutes the British guns were have landed about 300 men and taken Leonard'stown - [Leonard's town is a post town in this state, | silenced and our army marched on shortly after and took quiet possession of Chippawa works, capital of St. Mary's county, containing about 60 the enemy having abandoned them, We have to regret to add, that in this rencon-. A report is also in circulation, which is said to tre lieut James Scallan of the artillery, a short be well founded, that the enemy have burnt the time resident of this town, whilst he was dextercourt house and juil in Calvert county. Appreously and gallantly commanding one of the 18 hensions are entertained for the safety of impor-

ounders, and at the close of the action had his

BRITISH.

A letter from Mr. Henry Carlton, dated, Buck-

" Eastport was taken by the English last Tues-

lish colours. Eight only of our people escaped.
"This information we have from col. John Ben-

son, in a letter to Mr. Blodgett, this moment re-

in Boston, dated 14th inst.

"I have this moment received news that East-

resistance. The English are expected to move

A MORE PARTICULAR ACCOUNT.

A gentleman who arrived in town on Sunday

vening, has communicated the following infor-

nation respecting the capture of Eastport, by the

That on Monday, the 11th inst. about 5, P. M

he was in the ferry-boat passing from Lubeck to Eustport; 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, some of

them abreast Eastport, and some off Indian

American flag was struck at the Fort; that short-

ly after, 15 barges, full of men, were sent from

gun was fired on either side, and it appeared that

he place was surrendered without opposition

that the ferry-boat then returned to Lubeck, and

during his stay (until the next morning,) no per-

son had any communication with, nor was any in-

ormation received from Eastport, although the

distance is only about two miles; that he saw at

lonesborough, on Tuesday, two soldiers, who

nformed him that they with six others had made

landed from the barge, bearing the flag, demand-

he would strike the flag; that about half past 5 P. M. the flag was struck, when these soldiers

It was not known who the British ships were.

We understand the fort at Eastport was com-

manded by Maj. Putnam, mounted six 24 pound-

ers, and was garrisoned by 70 or 80 men. The British force was considerable, both in vessels

Since the repeal of the non-importation and em-

If the recent capture of Eastport is a part of the

system of operations against the District of Maine,

bargo laws, Eastport has been the depot of much

American private property. Such property i

commonly respected in the capture of towns.

mmediately made off:

and men.

the ships to the shore, and soon after landing, the

British flag was hoisted on the Fort; that not a

port was taken the 11th instant, at 6 P. M. without

along the coast westwardly."

NEWBURYPORT, JULY 18.

BOSTON, JULY 19.

foot shattered by a shell, which was the only loss we sustained, whilst that of the enemy was 11 found killed on-the ground. It is positively asserted, correctly we believe that a detachment of fifteen men from a British armed vessel, were, a day or two ago, allowed CAPTURE OF EASTPORT BY THE to burn Calvert County Court House, and return

On authority entitled to the fullest credit, we are enabled to state, that Gen. Jackson will comston, July 13, to captain Barnes, of this place, mand the 7th military district, composed of the contains the following information states of Tennessee, Georgis, Louisiana, and the Mississippi territory; and that, as commanding officer, he will be the sole negociator of whatever udjustment may be made with the hostile Creeks. day. Three ships, two brigs and a schooner sur-rounded the island, and the troops marched to he fort in every direction, and there hoisted Eng-[Knoxville Gazette, June 20.

SAVANNAH, JULY 12: INDIAN AFFAIRS. The following extract of a letter, relative to our

Indian affairs, is from a gentleman at Fort Hawkins to another in this city, and dated the 30th | Extract of a letter from Buckstown to a gentleman "General Graham, in a letter got from him yesterday, states, that a part (say twelve hundred) of the troops will be in by the 12th of July, and the residue about the 15th of August.

It is not true, as reported, that M'Queen and Francis have delivered themselves up to the mili-Report, and is believed to be well founded, say, they are at Pensacola, at the head of 1500 RED

PEOPLE." Extract of a letter dated " Off Chary, Lake

Champlain, JULY 10, 1814. "We have anchored as near the enemy as the draught of the water will admit. It is not in our power to bring them to-action, as they lay under cover of four forts and can use their pleasure to | Island ; that after handing their sails, a barge, bring us to action when they please, which we bearing a flag of truce, was despatched from one o look for every night. Their force is by far supe- the frigates to the shore, which went alongside rior to curs, and they get every information of the wharf, near the Custom house; that about of our movements. We have within a few days half an hour after the barge returned, and the destroyed several masts, yards, &c. which our own countrymen were carrying to the enemy for

eir large new ship, which they say will be reay by the first of August" The above is from an officer whose means enable him to obtain and whose fidelity qualify him to communicate accurate information.] [Dem. Press.

GEN. BROWN AT FORT GEORGE.

From the Albany Argus of July 19. From Sackett's Harbor, our accounts are to their escape from Eastport; that the officer who Thursday evening. The fleet were in port, nor was it known when they would go out. Its co- ed of the commanding officer of the Fort to surperation is undoubtedly expected at the head of | render | that he answered, when he surrendered Ontario; and there is something of mystery in the delay. We are however, disposed to think it has sailed ere this.

We have received information that our forces have advanced to fort George the enemy retreating to Ningara, and have encamped in rear of that

LATEST FROM GENERAL BROWN.

At 5 P. M. of the 9th inst. general Brown esblished his head quarters at Queenston Heights, the baggage having been left at Chippawa under care of general Perter. The enemy retired with precipitation, after burning his barracks to Forts George and Niagara. A confident expectation was indulged, that with the expected co-operation of Chauncey, the enemy would be captured, his retreat, by land, being cut off. Chauncey will disappoint him, unless he is playing a deep game of deception with sir James. This news lifax—there is little chance indeed of the rumour-

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

Argue Office, Albany, July 21. morning, informs me, that on Saturday, 300 rifle-men left it in boats, for Brown's army, convoyed by two brigs. On Sunday, the riflemen were compelled, by hard weather, to land upon Stoney Islan. and the brigs to refurn to the Harbor; and that on Monday morning, as the stage left the Harbor, a firing was heard, supposed to be occa-sioned by an attack of the enemy at Stoney-Island.

> the Steam-Boat, states, that immediately on its eing made known at that place, that Gen. Brown had made a descent upon Upper Canada, 3000 men were embarked for that quarters

It was also reported, that General Izard had re-moved 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 gentleman directly from Montreal, who came

LATEST FROM SACKETT'S HARBOR.

NEW-YORK, JULY 23.

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 Winthree 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.

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, CHO-

COLATE, COFFEE, LOAF and BROWN-BU-

JAMES'S. LANE.

GAR, FRESH TEAS of the first quality, Sugar House MOLASSES, &c. &c. &c. Just opened and now ready for sale by the sub. criber at his Store in Shepherd's Town.

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 stand of Joseph Brown, dec'd, where they

are now ready to serve all who may please to favor hem with their custom. They wish to employ a Journeyman who understands the above business, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given.

One Cent Reward.

Charles-Town, July 28.

RAN away from the subscriber on Sanday the 17th inst. an apprentice boy named STEPHEN BECKETT, bound to learn the Goopering business, about twenty years of age last March.—The said boy was learned to the Rule of Three—He had on and took with him one black cloth coat and brown overalls, one cotton coat and overalls, two waistcoats, one for hat, one shirt, one pair fine shoes, and one pair stockings. The above reward

will be given, but no thanks. Mill-Creek, July 22, 1814.

CAUTION. WHEREAS many persons have been in the habit of going through the subscriber's farm and mmiting many depredations thereen, 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.

Sheep for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE

200 Head of Sheep, which will be sold on a credit of twelve months. THOMAS HAMMOND.

NOTICE.

THE taxes for 1814 have been due since the rst day of May last-I have indulged three months of my time, to let the busy season of planting and harvest be over. I shall set out on Menlay the first of August next to collect, and hopethat no person will want indulgence, as it cannot be given, and as the taxes will be payable into the

reasury in a short time. A. DAVENPORT, Sheriff.

FOR RENT, FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

The Farm whereon Benjamin Thomas now lives, on Back Creek, adjoining Mr. Samuel Keanedy's and Abraham Snyder's farm and mills. There and Abraham Snyder's farm and minis. 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, Benkeley County, or the subscriber, near Lee-Town.

RICHARD M'SHERRY.

RICHARD M'SHERRY.

The name emitted in the letter.

(Concluded from the lat page) conscience and to the world. The annexed ex

ct of a letter from Commodore Hillyar, which was written previous to his returning me my sword, will show his opinion of our conduct.

My loss has been dreadfully severe, 58 killed or have since died of their wounds, and among them it. Cowell; 39 were severely wounded, 2 alightly, and 31 are missing; making in all 154, killed, wounded, and missing, a list of whose

The professional knowledge of Doctor Richard Hofiman, acting Surgeon, and Doctor Alexander Montgomery acting Surgeon's Mate, added to their assiduity and the benevolent attentions and

assistance of Mr. D. Adams, the Chaplain, saved the lives of many of the wounded; those gentlemen have been indefatigable in their attentions to them; the two first I beg leave to recommend for confirmation, and the latter to the notice of I must in justification of myself observe, that

with our six twelve pounders only, we fought this action, our carronades being almost useless. The loss in killed and wounded has been grea with the enemy; among the former is the first Tucker of the Cherub, whose wounds are severe Both the Essex and Phoebe were in a sinking state, and it was with difficulty they could be kept affost until they anchored in Valparaiso next morning. The battered state of the Essex, will,
I believe, prevent her ever reaching England,
and I also think it will be out of their power to repair the damages of the Phoche, so as to enable her to double Cape Horn. All the masts and yards of the Phoche and Cherub are badly cripled, and their hulls much cut np; the former had 18 twelve pound shot through her below her water line, some three feet under water. Nong but the smoothness of the water saved both the Phobe and the Essex.

I hope, sir, that our conduct may prove satis factory to our country, and that it will testify it by obtaining our speedy exchange, that we may again have it our power to prove our zeal.

Commodore Hillyar (I am informed) has tho't proper to state to his government that the action only lasted 45 minutes; should he have done so, the motive may be easily discovered—but the thousands of disinterested witnesses who covered the surrounding hills can testify that we fought his ships near two hours and an half; upwards of fifty broadsides were fired by the enemy agreea-ble to their 'own accounts, and upwards of se-venty five by ours; except the few minutes they were repairing damages, the firing was inces-

Soon after my capture, I entered into an a greement with Com. Hillyar to disarm my prize the Easex Junior, and proceed with the survivors of my officers and crew in her to the U. States, taking with me all her officers and crew. He consented to grant her a passport to secure her from re-capture. The ship was small and we knew we had much to suffer, yet we hoped soon to reach our Country in safety, that we might again have it our power to serve it. This arrangement was attended with no additional expense, as she was abundantly supplied with prometric or as a she was a she was abundantly supplied with prometric or as a she was a she visions and stores for the voyage.

In justice to Commodore Hillyar, I must ob serve, that, (although I can never be reconciled to the manner of his attack on the Essex, or to his conduct before the action.) he has, since our capture, shown the greatest humanity to my wounded (whom he permitted me to land on condition that the United States should bear their expences,) and has endeavored as much as lay in his power to alleviate the distresses of war by the most generous and delicate deportment towards myself, my officers and crew; he gave orders that the property of every person should be respected—his orders, however were not so strictly respected to the control of the con tended to as might have been expected; benot have considered this last circumstance of sufficient importance to notice, did it not mark a Britain and that of the United States, highly cre-

By the arrival of the Tagus, a few days after my capture, I was informed that besides the ships which had arrived in the Pacific in pursuit of me, and those still expected, others were sent to cruize for me in the China Seas, off New Zealand, Timor and New-Holland, and that another frigate was sent to the River La Plata.

To possess the Essex it has cost the British Government near six millions of dollars, and yet, air, her capture was owing entirely to accident; and if we consider the expedition with which naval contests are now decided, the action is a dishonor to them. Had they brought their ships boldly into action with a force so very superior, and having the choice of position, they should either have captured or destroyed us in one fourth the time they were about it.

Poinsett called on the Governor of Valparaiso, and requested that the batteries might protect the Essex. This request was refused, but he promised that if she should succeed in fighting her way to the common anchorage, he would send an officer to the British Commander and request - United States, as wen as that the billion of the British Commander and request - United States, as wen as the billion of an officer to the British Commander and request perfect understanding existing between them; this conduct added to the assistance given to the British, and their friendly reception after the action, and the strong bias of the faction which govern Chili in favor of the English, as well as their hostility to Americans, induced Mr. Poinsett to leave that country. Under such circumstances, I did not conceive it would be proper for me to claim the restoration of my ship, confident that the claim would be made by my Government, to more effect. Finding some difficulty in the sale of my prizes, I had taken the Hector and Catharine to sea and burnt them with their cargoes.

I exchanged Lieut. M'Knight, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Lyman, and eleven seamen for part of the crew of Sir Andrew Hammond, and sailed from Valparaiso on the 27th April where the enemy were still patching up their ships to put them in a state for proceeding to Rio de Janeiro previous to

Annexed is a list of the remains of my crew to be exchanged, as also a copy of the correspon-dence between Com. Hillyar and myself on that subject. I also send you a list of the prisoners I have taken during my cruize, amounting to 343.

I have the honor to be, &c.

D. PORTER. The Hon. Secretary of the Navy of the U.S. Washington.

P. S. To give you a correct idea of the state of the Essex at the time of her surrender, I send you the Boatswain's and Carpenter's report of damages; I also send you a report of the divi-

Extract of a letter from Commodore Hillyar to me. Phæbe, April 4, 1815.

" My dear sir-Neither in our conversatio nor in the accompanying letter, have I mentioned your sword. Ascribe my remissness in the first instance to forgetfulness; I consider it only in my servant's possession, with my own, until the master may please to call for it; and although I omitted, at the moment of presentation, from my mind being much engrossed in attending to professional duties, to offer its restoration, the hand that received will be most gladly extended, to put it in possession of him who wore it so honorable in defending his country's cause.

"Believe me, my dear sir, very faithfully yours. (Signed) JAMES HILLYAR. Capt. Porter.

A return of the killed, wounded and missing on board the late U. States' frigate Essex of 32 guns and 255 men, David Porter, Esq. commander, in an action fought on the 28th March, 1814, in the port of Valparaiso, with the British frigate Phoebe of S6 guns and 320 men Jumes Hillyar, Esq. commander, and the sloop of war Cherub, mounting 28 guns and 180 men, commanded by T. Tucker, Esq.

Killed in action, and have since died of their wounds .- James P. Wilmer, 1st Lieut. John G. Cowell, acting 3d Lieut; Henry Kennady, boats, mate; *Wm. Smith, do; Francis Bland, qr. gunner; Thomas Bailey, boats, yeo; John Adyms, cooper; William Johnston, carpt crew; Menry Vickars, do; Zach. Mayfield, arm crew; *Wm. Christopher, captain fore castle, Nathaniel Jones, capt. mast; Joseph Thomas, capt. main top; John Russeld, do ; Francis Green, capt. main top; Solit Russeld, do ; Francis Green, capt. servet ; George Hill, ward room cook ; George Wyne, Joseph Perrell, Samuel Miller, *Thomas Johnson, *Philip Thomas, Thos. Nordyke, Wm. White, Thos. Mischell, Wm. Lee, Peter Allan, John Alvison; John C. Kilian, Ben. Hazen, Peter Johnston, 'Thomas States. I have the honor to be, &c. Brannock, Thomas Brown, Corn Thompson, 'John (Signed) Lings, George Douglass, Fred Hall, James Anderson, George Hallet, Thomas Terry, Charles E. Norgran, John Powell, Thomas Davis, James Sellers, John Clinton, Robert Brown, John Jackson, John Ripley, James Folger, Daniel F. Cassimere, William Jennings, Mark Hill, William Lee, 1. George Beden, Thomas Russell, Lewis T. Earle, Henry Buff, William Williams, seamen - 58.

Those names marked thus died since the ac-

Severely Wounded. Edward Barnewall, acting master; Edward Linecost, boatswain; Wm. Kingsbury, boats. Essex Junior; Geo. Lensinger, master at arms; Bennet Field, armourer; Otis Gale, armourers crew; Jasper Reed, do; John McKinsey, ships carpenter; Isaas Vallance, capt. stewd. Leonard Greed, qr. gunner; Enoc M. Miley, do; William Whitney, captain fore top; Thomas Milburn, capt. mast; Ephr. Baker, capt, waits; Emero Males, John Stone, John Lazaro, William Wood, Francis Trepanny, John Penn, Geo: Williams, James Postell, William Cole, Henry Barker, John Glasseau, Jumes Goldsborough, Jacob Lodaway, Peter Rip-ple, Thomas Oliver, Geo. Shields, Wm. Hamilton, Thos. Andrews, Danl. Gardner, Wm. Nichols,

Slightly Wounded: D G. Faragut, Geo. W. Isaacs, midshipmen; John Langley, carpenter; John Wible, carpenter's mate; John Reuss, carpenter's crew; Ben. Wad-den, carpenter's yeo. Wm. Boyd, carpenter's crew; David Navarro, sail-maker; Jahn Francis, capt's cox. Levi M' Cabe, qr. mast. George Stotenburg, capt's after gward; William M' Donald, drummer;

Rotche, gr. gunner; John Thompson, gr. master; Francis Davis; James Chace, Barth Tuckermon, sides being deprived of books, charts, &c. &c. Mat. Lawder, Wm. Holmes, John Ragnell, Thes. both myself and officers lost many articles of our Hobbs, Robert Harrison, Edw. Leford, Thes. par-Charles Moore, Wm. Halland, Hy Humphries, o. ortance to notice, did it not mark a seamen; Wm. Taylor, Charles M'Carty, Jumes lifference between the Navy of Great M'Rhea, James Mahony, John Deacon, Simon Rodgers, Elias W. Saddus, o. seamen ; John O. wens, Wm. Forsyth, boys; Geo. Slousher, Thos. Ayres, Geo. Gable, private marines .- Total 31.

> RECAPITULATION. Killed, and have since died of their woulds Severely wounded - - - -Slightly wounded - - - -

After some conversation on the subject the fol-

wing correspondence took place.

Valparaiso, April 4, 1814. Sir-Taking into consideration the immense distance we are from our respective countries, the uncertainty of the future movements of his majesty's ships under my command, which precludes the possibility of my making a permament ar-During the action, our Consul General Mr. rangement for transporting the officers and crew bins do. John Hollum do. Joseph Johnston do. Joinsett called on the Governor of Valparaiso, late of the Essex to Europe; and the fast ap- Wm. Boyd do. Charles Duveal do. Daniel Smith proaching season which renders a passage round | do. Jas. Middleton, do. John Cresup do. Jas. Gai-Cape Horn in some degree dangerous : I have the | ley do. John Downhill do. John Hayden, cook, honor to propose for your approbation the follow- Robert Stanwood, seamen, Daniel Ross, quarte ing articles, which, I hope, the government of the United States, as well as that of Great-Britain,

1st. The Essex Junior to be deprived of all her armament and perfectly neutralized; to be equipped for the voyage solely and wholly at the ex-pense of the American government; and to proceed, with a proper American officer and crew (of which I wish to be furnished with a list, for the purpose of giving the necessary passport) to any port of the United States of America that you may deem most proper

2d. Yourself, the officers, petty officers, seamen, marines, &c. composing your crew to be ex- Harclay do. Sam'l West, quarter master, Andrew changed immediately on their arrival in America, Smith, seaman. Thos, Ewing do, Frederick for an equal number of British prisoners of similar rank. Yourself and officers to be considered on their parole of honor until your and their ex-

change shall be effected. In case of the foregoing articles being accepted, the Essex Junior will be expected to prepare immediately for the voyage, and to proceed on it before the expiration of the present month: Should any of the wounded at that period be found incasable of removal, from not being sufficiently advanced in their recovery, the most humane attenfion shall be paid them; and they shall be for-warded home by the first favorable conveyance that may offer. I have the honor to be, &c. JAMES HILLYAR.

Capt. David Porter, late commander of the United States' frigate Essex, Valparaiso.

Valparaise, 5th April, 1814. Sir-I have the honor to acknowledge the reseipt of your several favors of yesterday's date- | Charles Hayes, qr. gunner.

The condition offered by you, for our return to the United States, are perfectly satisfactory to me and I entertain no doubts of their being equally so to my country. I therefore do not he state to pledge my honor (the strongest hond I can give) that every article of the arrangement shall on our part be fully complied with. A list of the Essex Junior's crew shall be furnished you as soon as it can be made out, and her disarmament effected with all possible dispatch.

I have the honor to be, &c. (Signed) D. PORTER.

Commodore James Hillyar,
commanding H. B. Majesty's frigate Phabe,

Valparaiso. Commodore Hillyar sent me a paper certifying hat he had exchanged certain individuals there named, making part of the crew of the Sir Andrew Hammond, for an equal number of the most severely wounded of my crew; this occasioned the

ollowing letters. Valparaiso, 4th April, 1814. Sir—I have received a paper signed by you, dated yesterday, stating, that you had exchanged certain wounded prisoners, making part of my crew for the Capt, and crew of the prize ship Sir Andrew Hammond, which paper I have taken the liberty to return to you, and protest in the strong-est terms against such arrangement. In the first place the wounded and helpless in-

dividuals therein named, do not wish such, exchange; one died last night and several others expect to share his fate. Secondly, should I from any circumstance be separated from them, which would be more likely

to be the case than if they remained prisoners. their situation would be more deplorable than it is at present. Thirdly, This arrangement has been made without my consent, and on terms far from offering equal advantages to the United

Commodore James Hillyar,
Commanding H. B. Majesty's Frigate Phæbe.

Valparasso, April 4, 1814.
Sir-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, protesting against the arrangement I made in the paper yo returned, and to express a regret that my wi which was to alleviate and not increase the afflic tions of your wounded officers and crew has failed of being gratified. I am sorry you have thought proper to mention the dead and dying, as I so fully explained to you this morning that, in the event of the loss of any, other names should be added to the list. I shall now direct Capt. Wm. Porter to consider himself still a prisoner of war n his parole; but as I have ordered the people o go on board the Essex to work, under the imrate in exchange for them an equal number of pri soners, as their names, being seamen, shall be. found to follow each other on your late ship's books, and give up also two mates or midshipm for the two mates which are of the English party I hope this may prove satisfactory to your government and self. I am yours, &c. (Signed) JAMES HILLYAR. Capt. D. Porter.

Valparaise, 5th April, 1814. Sir-The arrangement which you have suggest d respecting the exchange of the seamen of the Sir Andrew Hammond, for an equal number of the seamen of the late U. S. frigate Essex, as they stand on the list furnished you, is perfectly satisfactory. It will be a great satisfaction to the three officers who accompany the Essex, to know that after your object in taking them with you shall be effected, there will be no difficulty in their proceeding immediately for the United States, I take the liberty therefore to suggest that they might be exchanged here for Capt. Wm. Porter and his

I have the honor to be, &c. commanding-H. M. Frigate Phoebe.

A list of prisoners liberated on parole, to proceed to the U. S in the Essex Junior. David Porter, captain, Wm. H. Odenheimer, acting lieutenant, Edward Barnewall, acting master, Richard K. Hoffman, acting surgeon, Samuel B. Johnston, acting marine officer, M. W. Bostwick, acting purser, Alexander Montgomery, acting sur. mate, H. W. Ogsden, midshipman, Geo. Isaacs, do D. G. Farragut, do. Jas. Terry, acting midshipman, Sam'l Dusenburg, do. Wm. Pearce, master's mate, Edward Linscott, Boat. swain, Geo. Green, boy, Francis Barrel, do. Geo. Bartlet, seaman, Jas. Duffey, boy, Jas, Nickerson do. Isaac Bly, seaman, Benj. Hamilton, quarter gunner, Sam'l Leach, seamen, Geo. Stolenburg lo. Jas. Milford do. Peter B. Vole do. Wm. Rol gunner, Nicholas Johnston, seaman, Robt. Scat terley do. Adam Williams, ordinary seam ordinary seaman, Robt. Taylor do. Mark Scott seaman, Thos. Edwards, gunner's yeoman, John Gallagher, seaman, James Spencer, boy, Sam'l Howard, seaman, Francis Lemos, ordinary seaman, John Batcheldor, seaman, Robt. Isgrig, do. London Reed, ordinary Seaman, John Robinson do. Amboy Howland do. John Harris do. Abraham Jackson do. Gadet Gay do. Jas. Ocean, boy, Paul Mosure, o. seaman, Peter Amey, seamen, Jn Terry do. Samuel Jones, ordinary seaman, John Smith, seaman. Thos. Ewing do. Frederick Barnes do. Daniel Lombard do. Anthony, Cook do. Barnet Sparling do. Shubael Gunningham do. Gave Robertson do. Sam'l Johnson do. Wm. Fos. er, seamen, Jerimiah Bewell do. Sylvester Smith do. Geo. Brown do. James Redding, ordinary seaman, Thos. Coleman, stewart, John Davis, ordinary seaman, Matthew Tuckerman do. Severn Denton, seaman, John Johnston, do. Bennet Field, armorer, Geo. Kensinger, master at arms. John Stone, scaman, Francis Trenany do. Geo. Williams do. Jacob Lodaway do. Thos. Milburn do. John Pend do. Henry Barker do. Wm. Hamilton, ordinary seaman, Daniel Gardner do. Wm. Kins-bury, boatswain's mate, Wm. Nichols, ordinary seaman, Jas. Postell, seaman, Benj. Bartley, or-dinary seaman, James Goldsborough, seaman, Wm. Wood do. Peter Anderson do. Peter Ripple do. John Glasseau, seamen, Isaac Valance, q master, Geo. Love, seaman, Sam'i M'Isaacs, bo

Wm. Godfrey, seaman, Jasper Reed do. Frede-rick Hartwell, ordinary seaman, Ephr. Baker do.

Left at Valparaise in consequence of the severity of their wounds. Otis Gale, seaman, Wm. White ney do. Leon Green, qr. master, Wm. Cele, sea-

. Marines.

P. G. Small, sergeant. John Yarnall, private, Wm. Whitney do. Henry Ashmore do. John Fuls-ner do. George Fritz do. John Andrews do. Thos. King do. Isano Stone, do. TOTAL 132.

Take Notice.

I have declined the business of keeping public house, as it respects the sale of liquors, having never thought it very profitable, and my arrear, ages being so far behind, having but the country custom generally. The stand is still very com-modious for the entertainment of MAN and BEAST, as heretofore.

GEORGE LAMON

CARD.

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

HE HAS ON HAND A QUANTITY OF Wrought and Cut Nails. SCHOOL WRITING and LETTER PAPER. with many other articles in demand, which will be sold on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser, near the Market-House in Charlesown, 'Va.

JOHN CARLILE. July 21, 1814.

> Valuable Property FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust from Ferdinan. o 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 valu-able seats for water works, on the Shensandosh 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 mar-gin of the river Shenandoah, so laid off or to be laid off, as to comprehend the said seats and water advantages-a considerable portion of which is rich low grounds, and very heavily 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 Perdinando Fairfax, vested in the subscriber. will be made to the purchaser.

JOHN M'PHERSON, Triutes. May 5, 1814.

FOR SALE, MILLS AND LAND, desirably situated on the waters of Rappa-

hannock, Virginia. A Mill, situate on the north branch of Rappahannock river in the county of Culpepper, about 28 miles above Fredericksburg, running 2 pair 6 feet burrs and 1 pair country atones, with all necessary machinery, newly built and in an excellent wheat neighborhood, &c. &c. Adjoining this Mill are 400 acres of fine farming land, on which three mates. This will be an accommodation to are a dwelling house and other houses. One all parties, and reconcile the officers so exchange other Mill situate on the south branch of Rappa. hannock, in Orange, about 30 miles above Fredericksburg, running 1 pair 6 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.

JOHN ALLCOCK. Culpepper County, Va. June 9.

JAMES BROWN Has just received, at the Corner Store, adjoining Mr. James's (Giobe Tavern) Shepherd's-Town, in addition to his former stock on hand, many

VALUABLE ARTICLES f present necessity, which on examination will e found under the late prices, and will be sold on fair terms. June 30, 1814.

RYE WANTED.

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

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

JEFFERSON COUNTY, 88. May Court, 1814.

John Ager, Plaintiff, John Talbot and William C Bowler, Del'ts.

IN CHANCERY. The Defendant, Bowler, not having appeared, and given security according to the act of Assemly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an nhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the Plaintiff, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said Defendant, Bowler, do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this ordered the forthwith in the forthwith the f der be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Reposi-

tory for two months successively, and posted at the door of the Court House of the said County. A Copy, Teste. GEO. HITE, C. J. C.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1814.

No. 332.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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

will be inserted three weeks to non-subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent publication, and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until-forbid, and charged accordingly .- Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

All letters addressed to the Editor must be

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, July 21. The privateer General Armstrong, Capt. Chamdin arrived at this port yesterday afternoon from. successful cruize of four months during which she has captured eleven vessels, 7 of which she burnt, and ordered in the remainder .- She has brought in a few bales of dry goods.

Captain Champlin has politely favored the edi tors of the Mercantile Advertiser with Landon papers to the 25 h of May, 11 days later than any previously received. With the exception of " the Times," they are generally silent on matters connected with the dispute between the United States and England. That paper indu ges itself in a stile of contumely and insolence, when speakhave selected one article as a specimen of his ig- and the Swedish officer sent to Christiana to exe porance and brutality.

Our negotiators and those of Great Britain, it is now said, are to meet at Ghent in Flanders. Several regiments of Lord Wellington's army had been ordered for America, under the com- is divided into two factions, one of which would mand of Lieut Gen. Hill.

The restoration of the family of the Bourhons had not produced in France that tranquility which it was believed would be the consequence of it .-Parties, adverse, malignant, and powerful, had the king of Sweden is ready to give. A fourth irisen, not only in the capital, but in the provinces and the army, and would require all the prudence and energy of the government to pre-vent its subversion of all social order. We have copied from our file whatever we

plin captured the English sloop Henrietta, Lieut. George Campball, bound to the Chesapeake Bay with stores for the British squad on. Manned and ordered her for Little Egg-Harbor, and bro't the English lientenant and crew into this port in

the General Armstrong.

Capt C, has been cruizing in the English and Western Islands, and has not been to France, as was recently stated from London p pers.

rat Armstrong.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES OF MAY 20. The triends of Bonaparte, and the poor weak creatures, who some months since, urged the necessity of making peace with him now join i urging a peace with his tool, James Mauison.— They abused and vilified us then as members of the War F ction, and they do nothing else now, We appeal to the commen sense of the country. Is it or is it not, the general and just feeling that Madison and his party should be reduced to their native insignificance? Is it, or is it not, the dictate slike of justice and policy, "not only to chastise the savages into present peace, but to make a lasting impression on their future fears ? This is Mr. Madison's own rule. He can't complain of us for s dopting it. The morning Chroni cle, true to its old and British feelings, tells us, we have obtained all that " we went to war for. Why, we did not go to war for any thing. In common parlance, to go to war for any thing, is to commence hostil-ties with a view to obtain Mr. Madison who went to war with us, and that in June 1812. Mark the time, Reader ; for it speaks volumes, in explanation of the traitor's motives. It was, at the very moment, when Bonaparte crossed the Neimen, at the head of half a million of soldiers, professedly to put the last hand at the Continental System, for the ruin of Great Britain. Then, when our fate (as this serpent thought) hung trembing on the balance. did he let slip the dogs of war, to seize and bring us to the ground. The scene is completely and wonderfully changed. Bonsparte is fallen, Madison disgraced and discomfited, and Great Bri tain has the means of inflicting ample and deserved vengeance. Lo ! the pupils of liberality, the philanthrophists, the sworn advocates of foreigneificy and treachery, step forth and deprecate the very idea of justice, or of prudent precaution against future insult; but they will no more be listened to now, than they were when they so urgenily pleased the cause of the Monster Bona parte. It is true, that Negociators of great respectability have been appointed on the part of Great Britain to meet the G nevese democret Gallatin, the furious orator Clay, the surly Bay ard, and Mr Russell, the wor hy defender of the forged revocation of the Berlin and Milan De-

We have however good reason to believe, that the British diplomatists will not condescend to this atrocious outrage; they will insist on the safe and undivided possession of the Lakes, the a-creased one third bandonment of the Newfoundland fishery, and the consider, as they well may, that an amicable ar- mited service.

rangement with Great Britain is more for their advantage than a subjection to the tyrannical and usurped authority of their southern neighbors, we see no reason that should prevent our Government from acceding to a measure in every point of view so desirable. This object is very I kely the year. Distant subscribers will be required | to be facilitated by the arrival of our triumphant army from the south of France, the embarkation of which is not stopped as was reported vesterday, but is proceeding with all diligence, and ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square it is probable that we shall shortly have to announce its arrival on the shores of America.

> By New-York papers of the 19th ult. we learn, that the first effect produced in America by the intelligence of Bonaparte's disasters, was to lower the tone of the war party. Bills were brought into the House of Represen atives to repeal the non importation and embargo acts, which were. after a second reading, referred to a committee of 115 to 37. The bills were preceded by a mes. sage from the President, recommending the adop ion of the measure. In the beginning of April when these pacific measures were adopted, the Americans could only have learned the news of the invasion of France. The capture of Paris on the 31st of March, with the downfall of Bonaparte and his government, and the restoration of the Bourbons, which took place in the first part of April, could not have entered into their contem-

Two Bremen mails arrived this morning. G neral Gerard has taken the command of Davoust's army; Divoust has been dismissed and ordered forthwith to Paris. Ou relinquishing the com mand, he published an order of the day, praising highly his successor and the conduct of the arm Several persons have been taken up at Copen hagen for corresponding with Prince Christian in Norway. The Bremen paper of the 10th, gives ing of this country, which has no parailel. We an account of a conversation between the prince

The prince expressed his firm determination to persist in his designs; but the Paris papers inform us that his party becomes weaker; that i have him renouace his rights to the crown of Domask. Another party which gains partisans daily, favours the union of Norway to Sweden. but demands a constitutional character, which party would republicanize the country. Bergen and Christians are hostile to the prince.

Private letters from Paris states, that the French are too restless to be quiet, but still dwell eternally upon the great victories they gain judged interesting.

Off Sandy Hook, on Tuesday, Captain Cham. Last Sunday upwards of 60 people were killed, fighting their old battles o'er again."

M. Lucien Bonaporte, who left his seat in Worcestershire in the early part of the week, with the permission of the British government to proceed o Rome, landed at Rotterdam on Wednesday

Eugene Beauharnois has been created a Mar-Insh Channel, in the Bay of B scay, and off the | shal of France, and the king is said to have assured him, that he hoped for peace; but that if ccasion required, he would employ him with

It was very strongly reported on Change, that From London Papers to the 25th, re eined at the | it is the determination of our government, not to | ture of the Emperor of Germany, as near at hand, Office of the Mer cantile Advertiser, by the Gene. | suffer the Americans to fish upon the banks of | and likely to take place between the 25th and the an vessel will permitted to pass the Cape of Good Hope, so hat the whole of the China trade will be taken

The French prisoners at Norman Cross to the amount of 4000 and upwards, continue to be very refractory, & peremptorily refuse to acknowledge the new government of France.

An account from Kinsale, mentions the arrival at that port of the ship Joseph, capt. Benson, from Bayonne, which place she left on Thursd v

last, on the morning of which day Sir John Hope had embarked for E gland. His Grace the Duke of Wellington is appointed ambassador at the Court of Paris. His acceptance of the appointment is received. He will return from Madrid by the way of Passage to Portsmouth, and will receive his instructions

for the definitive treaty in London. The expedition to America is upon a much larger scale than it was originally imagined, it is some object not in our possession; but it was | said it will be placed under a lieut, gen. not yet named, although it is supposed to be intrusted to lord Hill : Sir Henry Clinton, major generals Barnes, Robinson, Kempt, and several others are included in the arrangement. It will be composed of the 14th dragoons, a detachment of artillery, the 3d, 4th, 5th, 9th, 39th, 88th, and several other regiments, comprising the elite of the army, at present under the command of the Duke

Lord Hill, it is said, will command the expedition to America. The 14th light dragoons are under orders for America. Lord Harcourt's fine regiment, the 15th, expect a similar order, as they have always been brigaded together. Jerome Bonaparte's second wife, who is daugh-

ter to the King of Wirtemburg, is gone to Swit zerland, determined to follow the fortunes of her The Duke of Clarence left town yesterday for Deal. The hon Capt. Black-wood is appointed captain of the fleet under the orders of his Royal Highness. Captain Adams is appointed to the command of the Inpregnable, 98, on board of which the Duke of Charence is to hoist his flag for

It is said that not more than three regiments of cavalry will be disbanded, and two of them are at present in the East Indies. The garrison and veteran battalions, the 3d

the naval review at Spithead.

discuss the impudent nonsense called an American | batt. of the 96:5 (the highest numbered 2d batt) dectrine, about impressment and native Allegia and a few other skeleton 2d batts, are to be reance, which was in truth a mere pretext for war | duced on the 24 h June. Not any of the militia on the part of Mr. Madison, but they will enter into the true ments of the question, the unprovoked and unprincipled attack on Canada; they will not take place earlier than the 24th Septemwill demand full security against the renewal of ber, and probably not before the 24th December

By the new regulations for the recruiting derestitution of Louisiana and the usurped territory partment, the levy money for the cavalry is fixed in Florida. If, after all, the Eastern States should at 41. 4s. for unlimited service, and 31. 33. for li-

A committee of the Upper House is, we under-stand, about to be formed to consider on the pre-to pass the Senate in a day or two afterwards, sent depressed state of agriculture in the three

The Gazette of last night contains a proclamation by his royal highness the Prince Regent, decountry and France, by sea and by land, in virtue . of the convention concluded at Paris on the 23d ult, and ratified on the 2d instant.

The new sup of the line, the Nelson, the largest and finest vessel ever known in the British navy, is now completed at Woolwich, and the launch of her is reserved as an interesting spectacle for the llustrious sovereigns who are about to visit this

May 20 .- Ghent is now said to be fixed on for he scene of the American negociation. Capt. Broke, the gallant commander of the office, Guildhall, to receive the sword, value 100 guineas, which was voted him by the corporation of London, together with the freed m of the city, as a test mony of the high sense entertained by them of his valorous attack an I capture of the Chesapeake American frigate The Captain was n full uniform, and although not yet recovered from his wounds he received in the action-lookedextremely well. His head was bound with black. sitk. The sword is of exquisite workmanship, the handle is solid gold, beautifully embossed with naval trophies; on one s'de it bears a well executed enamel of the action between the Shannon and the Chesapeake, and on the other the city

May 23 .- The word peace has something so agreeable, so attractive, and so new to us, that we cannot avoid mentioning the reports which have been in circulation for some days past, though we cannot undertake to warrant their authenticity. If we may believe our politicians, we shall soon see our former relations restored with St. Domingo, Martinique, our possessions in the Antilles, and on the coasts of Malabar and Coromandel. Our territory, taking Erance as she was on the 1st of June, 1792, will obtain an increase of popuation when the definitive treaty shall have been

There will be no contribution for the expenses

of the prisoners of war. The French army will consist of 250,000 men, including the household of the king, which will not exceed 30,000. Several other arrangements will soon, it is said, be known, unless the high contracting parties determine that they shall not be made public till after the signing of the definitive treaty, which will take place in London At any rate what is already known of the terms of this treaty has produced a great sensation among all classes, and had a remarkable influence on the public funds - Journal de Paris, May 18 ... According to the latest accounts from Italy, the Pope, accompanied by the Sacred College, was to

nake his solemn entry into Rome on the 10th of Mr. Krauntz arrived yesterday morning, at the Foreign Office, with dispatches from Viscount Castlereigh, at Paris, which place he left on Friday. The return of his Lordship is not known nor is the departure of the Allied Sovereigns for this country. One of the Paris papers which we have received to the 20th instant, speaks of the depar-30th. Private accounts represent the French ca pital to be the seat of endless intrigue ; & it is not

without great surprise that several notorious adherents of the late tyrant have recently been seen to arrive there, and even to be received with dis-Letters received in town on Saturday state, that admiral sir J. B. War en had arrived off the coast of Ireland, after realizing a large fortune, from

his appointment of commander-in-chief on the N. American and West India stations. The command is now divided between admirals Cochrane, Durham and Brown; the former for America, the second for the Leeward Islands, and the latter for An officer who arrived on Saturday at Ports. mouth from Bordeaux, states, that on the 6th, the Centaur 74, Capt. J C. White, and Challenger sloop of war, capt. Vernon, sailed from that

port with a few transports, having on board the 7th and 87th Regiment of Foot, for America. The 6th and 51st British regiments, and two Portuguese battalions, with two squadrons of English hussars, were at Bordeaux on the above date. On Thursday orders were received at Portsmouth to prevent the embarkation of detachments of regiments, which were on their way to join their respective corps under the Dake of Wellington. Those detachments whose regiments are in Ame-

rica are to proceed. MAY 24-By some of the French papers it is again-asserted that Peace is signed, and that the publication of the Treaty only waits the ratificaion of the Prince Regent of England. By it, we are told, Guadaloupe, Martinique, St. Domingo, and the Isle of France are to be restored to France, who is also to be allowed two factories on the coasts of Malabar and Coromandel; she is to have a part of Belgium ; no monument of the arts is to be taken away, &c. From the nature of the terms; we may conclude that this is but another premature report, and that these rumours express only the wishes of the writers. Such terms are equally inconsistent with policy and with justice.

D sagreements, it is stated, still subsist between Ferdinand VII, and the Cortes of Span. It would be a lamentable thing if a civil war should break out in that country. The nobles, we observe, are flocking around the King; the Cortes have placed Gen. Lacy at the head of the troops, which they keep around them. Bonaparte upon his arrival in the Isle of Elba. published some curious documents. They are in

his usual style. He selected the Isle for his residence "in consequence of the mildness of the manners of the people & the climate," being so congenial to his own!! The prefect desires the inhabitants to sing songs of joy and triumph !-and the Vicar General of the Isle declares that the island will become more illustrious from possesing a Prince of such immortal fame !

Some American papers reached town yesterday, containing the President's Message, recommendcontaining the President's Message, recommend-ing the repeal of the Embargo and Non-Importa-tion Laws. The House of Representatives are the 30th ultimo, by Viscount Castlereagh, the stated to have passed the Repeal Bill on the 7th | Earl of Aberdeen, K. T. General Viscount Cath-

The St. Dominge, Sir J B. Warren, has had a tedious passage of six weeks from Bermuda. She left there Vice Adm ral Sir A. Cochrane, with the Asia, Ramilies, Loire, Dotterel, and Loup Cervier. The other shi s of the fleet were either cruising in small squadrons on the American coast, or blockading the ports. Admiral Cockburn was in the Chesapeake; the Tenedos and Junon were in Boston Bay, waiting the return of the Constitution, from her cruise among the West India Islands, and the Essex from the South Seas. The Orpheus, captain Hugh Pigott, and Shelburne sloop, had lately sailed from Bermuda, under secret orders, with a large quantity of arms and am-munition on board, which it was conjectured were for the purpose of arming the natives in the south-ern states. The Superb, 74, Hon. captain Paget, had also sailed with a quantity of intrenching tools, and other military stores, which being intended for the service in the ensuing campaign, were to be deposited on an island in the Chesapeake. I was understood that the President had been dismantled, and that commodore Rodgers and his crew were gone to the lakes, Sir A Coch-rane was to sail for Halifax, in the Asia, 74, capt. Wainwright, on the 7th ult. The Hon. captain H. Hotham is thus the Post of captain of the North American fleet, until captain Codrington

From the London Times of the 25th May.

The latest private accounts which we have received from Paris lead us to believe, that the great work of Pacific negociation will not be brought to an end so soon as has for some time past been expected. The chief basis, and indeed all the principal points in the Treaty, are under-stood to have been long since agreed upon, and the outline to be nearly the same as that which appeared in the Moniteur; but the settling the coundaries of the new States, and weighing out the various indemnities, are works of nicety, requiring no small portion of time and debate. It is now understood that these matters will not be settled at a Congress, but by Commissioners named by the late Belligerents. Our Correspondent writes that between 30 and 40,000 of the British troops are to be embarked in the Garonne for Ireland and a large body for America. We crust that the latter will be sufficiently numerous

to terminate the war properly. There is in this country such a contempt for the American government, that we cannot bring ourselves to think them of consequence enough to require any effort; and thus the reptiles escape, because we will not take the trouble to crush them. It should be remembered however, that their venom is more than proportionate to their bulk, or to their courage; and besides, by a fee-ble and protracted was fare, we shall teach them discipline to our own cost. We have now a fornidable army, accustomed to conquer. Let them not be kept at home to rust in inaction, whilst we compliment the Hopkinses and Wilkinsons, by a show of respecting their military exertions.

The Russian ambassador had a long audience of the Prince Regent yesterday. Lord Hill is said to have accepted the command of the troops destined to act against the U. States. It is to be altogether independent of the

military government of Canada. FORTSMOUTH, MAY 23. Sailed the Hindostan store ship with American risoners on board, for the Roads; the Newcasle 50 guns, Capt. Lord Geo Stuart, with Commoore Codrington's broad pendant on board, for the

North American station, and the Erebus of 20 guns, fitted for the same station. BONAPARTE'S JOURNEY.

The following letter contains some further pariculars relative to Bonaparte's conduct on the day preceding his embarkation at Frejus : "The Russian, Prussian, Austrian, and English Commissioners, and Captain Usher, of the Undaunted frigate, who was appointed to convey him to Elba, dired with him on the above day, (the 27th ult.) On the introduction of Captain-Jsher, he said, that though formerly our enemy, he was now as eincerely our friend, and that we were a great nation. On Capt. Usher observing, that he feared that he could but ill accommodate him, Bonaparte said, a British man of war was a palace. At dinner the subject was chiefly naval, at which he appeared a perfect master. On some surprise being expressed how he could make himself so perfect a master of the minutia of the navy. when he had such great and so many other affairs of higher importance—he bowed, and felt the compliment; but said, that in three years his plans would have been complete—that he was a bout to build twenty sail of the line on the Elbe, and would have had two hundred sail of the line well manned-for that his naval conscription fully answered his expectations. On its being observed by Capt. Usher, that his naval conscripts did not create much slarm, he seemed much surprisedidding, that our ministers well knew the Toulon fleet was manned with them. He said, that his principal object in annexing Holland to France, was for the purpose of making good sailors, by exercising them on the Ziderzre; and turning round toward the Russian Commissioner, said, that he constructed a three decker, then called the Austerlitz. On his being asked what he tho't of our expedition to Holland !—he said, rather turning to the Austrian Commissioner, "I wrote from Vienna before the expedition sailed, desiring them to be prepared for it. The conversation, in general was highly interesting. He leoked remarkably well, and talked with all his accustomed authority. Lt Hastings was sent with a French and Austrian Commissioner to take possession of the island of Elba in his name. The Princess Borehese intended to follow him to Elba. On taking leave of his guards he made a most off cting speech to them, which had a great effect on both officers and men, who shed tears."

From the London Gazette Extraordinary Foreign Office, June 2, 1814.

Mr PLANTA arrived at this office late last night from Paris with the Dannitive Treaty of Peace