

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.]

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1812.

[No. 223.]

A WAR SONG.

By the late Mr. Giffon.

Soul of Columbia, quenchless spirit
 come!
 Unroll thy standard to the sullen sky,
 Bind on thy war robes, beat thy
 furious drum;
 Rouse, rouse thy lion heart, and fire
 thy eagle eye.
 Dost thou not hear the hum of
 gathering war?
 Dost thou not know
 The insidious foe
 Yokes her gaunt wolves, & mounts
 her midnight car?

Dost thou not hear thy tortured sea-
 men's cries?
 Poor hapless souls, in dreary dun-
 geons laid;
 Towards thee they turn their dim, im-
 ploring eyes;
 Alas! they sink—and no kind hand
 to aid.

Thou dost, and every son of thine
 Shall rest in guilty peace no more;
 With noble rage, they pant to join
 The conflict's heat,—the battle's
 roar.

Loose to the tempest let thy banner fly,
 Rouse, rouse thy lion heart, and fire
 thy eagle eye.

From the Charleston Times.

Mr. Editor—By publishing the following "Admonitory hints to the Ladies," extracted from "Ewel's Medical Companion," you will greatly oblige

A FRIEND TO THE FAIR SEX.

HINTS TO THE LADIES.

"If we consider for a moment the wonderful power which superior beauty exerts over the human heart: how instantly at the sight of a lovely woman, the hearts of the young are thrown into the most delightful palpitations; and the looks of the aged are brightened with admiration and pleasure, we can no longer wonder that it is so highly valued by the other sex. But it is to be lamented, that such preposterous means should be employed to gain an end so desirable, and that real beauty should so often be mistaken.

"Thus some girls fancy, that beauty can only consist in forms, slender and delicate. At the very thought of being corpulent, they are alarmed; and to obviate grossness, as they call it, they drink such large quantities of vinegar as not only to destroy the tone of the stomach, but introduce a withered ghastly paleness. For the same purpose, they continue the absurd practice of wearing oppressive jackets, or corsets: which by compressing the ribs, prevent the expansion of the lungs.

"Another impudence, and still more detrimental, is that of appearing at assemblies in the winter, in light dresses, exposed to the baneful effects of cold, with the aggravating addition of extraordinary warmth by the fatigue of dancing; hence consumptions, and a train of maladies, too long to be here particularly described and produced.

"There are some, who reading of the fair and rosy belles of Europe, foolishly conclude that the rose and the lily are the only color of beauty.

"Catching at this passion, for fair and unfreckled faces, the quacks have prepared a number of nostrums, called cosmetics or beautifiers. These they vauntingly profess, are to heal the chops on the lips—to remove pimples and freckles and to give the countenance such a fair, smooth and charming appearance, as to render it impossible for any person to contemplate it without being enamoured. But, unfortunately, these boasted cosmetics, instead of heightening the polish and charm of beauty, too often contribute to tarnish and destroy it. The truth is, beauty is not the creature of a quack, but the gift of nature; and to bring it to perfection, nothing more is necessary than exercise, cleanliness, temperance, and cheerfulness.

"How much then is it to be deplored, that too many of our young females, should think so meanly of exercise, which, alone, brings the female frame to perfection—paints it in the loveliest colors—and by giving richness to the blood, and rigor to the nerves, disposes to habitual cheerfulness, and a like qualifies the mind for thought, and the heart for love."

BLANK DEEDS

For Sale at this Office.

Carding Machine.

THE subscribers inform the public that their Wool Carding Machine at their mill, formerly owned by Henry Seibert, on Opeckon, one mile from Smithfield, is now in the most complete order for breaking and carding wool, having procured a new set of cards, and from the superior quality of their machine, they have no doubt of giving general satisfaction; and when the wool is good, well picked and greased, they will warrant the work well done. Their price for carding and rolling will be eight cents per pound—for breaking only, four cents per pound. About 1 lb. of grease to eight or ten pounds of wool must be sent when the wool is not greased at home, and a sheet to contain the rolls must be sent to every twenty pounds of wool. We will receive in payment all kinds of grain, at the market price.

JACOB F. SEIBERT, & Co.
June 12.

FOR SALE,

Good Old Apple Brandy, by the cask only. Also LIME just burnt, of the best quality; and some also that is slaked, (but strong and good) at a reduced price, for ready money. Apply to my Overseer.

F. FAIRFAX.
Shan. Hill, June 12.
N. B. I would sell also a first rate DINING ROOM SERVANT, who is young and healthy.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell the farm whereon he now resides, lying on the Bullskin run, containing three hundred and thirty seven acres, one hundred of which are in wood. It is conveniently situated, being within a quarter of a mile of a good merchant and saw mill. It is also well adapted to grass. About 70 acres of the above land is now sown in clover.

SAM. WASHINGTON.
May 8.

FOR RENT,

THE yellow house on Congress street, in Charleston, adjoining the Presbyterian meeting house lot. The house is large and very convenient, with three rooms below & three above stairs, exclusive of two neat pantries. There is a full lot of ground attached to the house, with a kitchen, smoke house, corn house, stable, &c. For terms apply to

JOHN KENNEDY, Jr.
May 15.

Jefferson County, to wit.

April Court, 1812.

John Hinkle, Complainant,

vs.
Forney, Hughes, and Co.
Defendants. In Chancery.

THE defendants Forney, Hughes, and Co. not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the fourth Monday in June next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county.

A Copy. Teste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Sunday the 31st ult. William Johnston, an apprentice to the blacksmith business. It is believed that said Johnston is harbored by Thomas Smallwood, of Charlestown. Any person taking up and returning said apprentice, or placing him in the common jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all expenses.

TH. H. GRADY.

N. B. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring the said apprentice, as I shall certainly avail myself of the benefit of the law against such offenders. T. H. G.
June 5.

BLANK BOOKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

MILL WRIGHTS.

WANTED three or four journey-men Mill Wrights, to whom good wages will be given. Apply to the subscriber near Charlestown.

ARCH: STEWART.
June 5.

FOR SALE,

A likely Negro Man, aged about 23 years. He is offered for sale for no other reason than that he ran away without cause. The purchaser must agree to remove him at least 300 miles from this place. Inquire of the Printer.
Jefferson county, May 15. tf.

Jefferson County, to wit.

April Court, 1812.

George Hite, Complainant,

vs.
John Briscoe and Hezekiah Briscoe,
Defendants. In Chancery.

THE defendant Hezekiah Briscoe not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in June next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county: And it is further ordered that the defendant John Briscoe be restrained from paying away any monies, by him owing to or goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendant Hezekiah Briscoe, until the further order of this court.

A Copy. Teste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERIED from the Barracks at this place on Tuesday the 25th inst. a soldier named

ROBERT TAYLOR,

born in Chester County Pennsylvania, aged 22 years, five feet eight inches high, of fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair, and by profession a miller & mill-wright. When he left the Barracks he had on a drab cloth coat, cassimere pantaloons, striped waistcoat, a pair of half boots much worn, fur hat, and wore a black silk handkerchief around his neck. The above reward, together with all reasonable charges, will be paid to any person who will deliver him to me, or any officer in the United States Army.

JOSEPH KEAN,
LIEUT. LIGHT DRAGOONS,
Winchester Rendezvous,
May 30, 1812. tf.

John Anderson, and Co.

West of the Market House in Charles Town.

Have just received a number of articles suitable for the present season, all of which were purchased on the lowest terms, and they are now selling them as low as any goods of the same quality can be procured in this part of the country, their assortment consists in part of the following articles.

Broad Cloths,
Best double milled Cassimere,
A large quantity of cotton Cassimere,
Ditto ditto Granderrills,
A quantity of best Nankens short and long pieces,
Ladies damask shawls assorted,
Ditto elegant habit kid gloves,
Ditto ditto extra long ditto,
Ditto long silk ditto,
Gentlemen's elegant black silk hose,
Silk for Ladies dresses,
Bandanna, fancy fringed and black silk handkerchiefs assorted,
Cotton shawls and handkerchiefs ditto,
Callicoes ditto,
Muslins coarse and fine by the piece or smaller quantity,
Linen ditto,
Coarse linens assorted,
Suspenders assorted,
Spinning cotton best quality,
Fur and wool hats assorted,
Men's coarse leather shoes assorted,
Wrought and cut nails almost every size,
Window glass by the box or smaller quantity.

ALSO,
A quantity of good whiskey by the barrel or gallon,
Spirits, Wine, and country Gin,
Herrings, and shad,
Loaf sugar, first and second quality,
Brown ditto,
Coffee, tea, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold as advantageous as possible.

They wish to return to the public their sincere thanks for the many favors they have received and solicit a continuance of their favor.
June 19, 1812.

Land for Sale.

Lancelot B. Lee will sell his small tract of land, containing by survey 88 acres, the nearest approximating point of which is as he supposes about three quarters of a mile from the main Bullskin, and bounded on the south by the tract formerly leased by capt. Greenfield, and the west and north by the tract of Mr. Henry S. Turner, and on the east by said Turner and Lancelot Lee. For terms apply to him.
April 17.

6500 lbs. COFFEE.

The subscribers have on hand the following articles:

A LARGE SUPPLY OF
Loaf & Brown Sugars,
6500 lbs. Coffee,

Fresh Teas, Rice, Molasses, and almost every other article in the Grocery line, also, China, Glass, Queen's, Stone, Tin and Wooden wares, Castings, consisting of Pots, Kettles, Ovens and Skillets.

LIKewise,
50 barrels of good WHISKEY, and a few barrels of APPLE BRANDY, with a general assortment of other Liquors.
Cradling and Grass Scythes, English and German Whetstones, Hugh Long's Suckles, Herrings by the barrel, Men's strong Leather Shoes,
Together with a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

many of which have just been received and are now opening, and they feel no hesitation in saying that there are very few assortments that exceed theirs, all of which they are determined to sell on as low terms as any Goods this side the Blue Ridge, for ready money, or on a credit to punctual customers.

WORTHINGTON, COOKUS, & Co.
Shepherd's Town, June 4.

Worthington, Cookus, and Co.

Have for sale the following books, viz.

Family Bibles,
Davies' Sermon's,
Wesley's Sermons,
Village Sermons,
Dodridge's ditto,
Sturin's ditto,
Christian Researches in Asia,
Rise and Progress in Religion,
Spiritual Treasury,
Practical Piety,
Christians great Interest,
Walk of Faith,
Triumph of Faith,
Reign of Grace,
Scott's Essays,
Holy War,
Ancient Israelites,
Harvey's Meditations,
Confession of Faith,
Devout Exercises,
Faber on the Prophecies,
Gaston's Collections,
Butler's Analogy,
Serious calls to the unconverted,
Glai Tidings,
Guide & Refuge,
Simon's Plea,
Smith's Essays,
Pilgrim's Progress,
Dick and Paup on Inspiration,
Thornton Abbey,
Hive's Poems,
Watt's Psalms and Hymns,
Wesley's Hymns,
Life of Wesley,
Ramsey's Life of Washington,
Weem's ditto,
Life of Dr. Franklin,
Gentlemen's elegant black silk hose,
Life of Col. Gardner,
Life of Dr. Darwin,
Modern Europe,
Domestic Encyclopedia,
Gillis's History,
Leo 10th,
Lorenzo de Medici,
Malthus on Population,
Select Speeches,

Stephens's War, Parent's Friend,
Deapton's Voyages, History of Ireland, Revolutionary Picturiches,
Forsythe on Fruit-trees,
Stranger in France, Stranger in Ireland,
Morse's Geographer, Walker's do.,
Memoirs of Cumberland,
Jesuit's Letters,
Junius Letters,
Orick's Art of Love,
Man of Feeling,
Thinks I to myself who,
Scottish Chiefs,
Theodorus of Warsaw,
Exiles of Siberia,
Ella Rosenberg,
Celibis in Search of a Wife,
Modern of Griselda,
Self Control,
Prince Eugene,
Tales of Fashionable Life,
Corianna,
Refusal,
Vicar of Wakefield,
American Lady,
British Spy,
Cowper's Task,
Campbell's Poems,
Burns's Poems,
Thompson's Seasons,
Solitude Sweetened,
History of America,
Morse's Geography,
American Nepos,
Natural History,
Gass's Journal,
Walker's Dictionary,
Murray's Introduction,
Key,
Exercises,
Squel,
Grammar,
Scott's Lessons,
Enfield's Speaker,
Young Man's Companion,
Fisher's Companion,
American Guide,
Gough's Arithmetic,

more on various subjects, too numerous for insertion—any book that may be called for which they have not, they will undertake to furnish upon the shortest notice.
Shepherd's Town, June 5.

Stray Mare.

Taken up by the subscriber living at Harper's Ferry, on the 29th ult. a dark gray mare, 5 years old, about 14 hands high, and shod all round—no perceptible flesh mark. Appraised to 25 dollars.

JOSEPH BLACKBURN.
June 12.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

The price of the Farmer's Repository is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid.

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

MANIFESTO.

The Committee on Foreign Relations to whom was referred the Message of the President of the United States of the 1st of June, 1812,

REPORT—

That after the experience which the United States have had of the great injustice of the British government towards them, exemplified by so many acts of violence and oppression, it will be more difficult to justify to the impartial world their patient forbearance than the measures to which it has become necessary to resort, to avenge the wrongs, and vindicate the rights and honor of the nation. Your committee are happy to observe, on a dispassionate review of the conduct of the United States, that they see in it no cause for censure.

If a long forbearance under injuries ought ever to be considered a virtue in any nation, it is one which peculiarly becomes the U. States. No people ever had stronger motives to cherish peace: none have ever cherished it with greater sincerity and zeal.

But the period has now arrived, when the United States must support their character and station among the nations of the earth, or submit to the most shameful degradation. Forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. War on the one side, and peace on the other, is a situation as ruinous as it is disgraceful. The mad ambition, the lust of power, and commercial avarice of Great Britain, arrogating to herself the complete dominion of the Ocean, and exercising over it an unbounded and lawless tyranny, have left to neutral nations an alternative only, between the base surrender of their rights, and a manly vindication of them.— Happily for the U. States, their destiny, under the aid of Heaven, is in their own hands. The crisis is formidable only by their love of peace. As soon as it becomes a duty to relinquish that situation, danger disappears.— They have suffered no wrongs, they have received no insults, however great, for which they cannot obtain redress.

More than seven years have elapsed, since the commencement of this system of hostile aggression by the British government, on the rights and interests of the United States. The manner of its commencement was not less hostile, than the spirit with which it has been prosecuted. The United States have invariably done every thing in their power to preserve the relations of friendship with Great Britain.

Of this disposition they gave a distinguished proof, at the moment when they were made the victims of an opposite policy. The wrongs of the last war had not been forgotten at the commencement of the present one. They warned us of dangers, against which it was sought to provide. As early as the year 1804, the Minister of the U. States at London was instructed to invite the British government to enter into a negotiation on all the points on which a collision might arise between the two countries, in the course of the war, and to propose to it an arrangement of their claims on fair and reasonable conditions. The invitation was accepted. A negotiation had commenced and was depending, and nothing had occurred to excite a doubt that it would not terminate to the satisfaction of both the parties. It was at this time, and under these circumstances, that an attack was made, by surprise, on an important branch of the American commerce, which affected every part of the United States and involved many of their citizens in ruin.

The commerce on which this attack was so unexpectedly made, was between the United States and the colonies of France, Spain, and other enemies of Great Britain. A commerce just in itself; sanctioned by the example of Great Britain in regard to the trade with her own colonies; sanctioned by a solemn act between the two governments in the last war; and sanctioned by the practice of the British government in the present war, more than two years having then elapsed, without any interference with it.

The injustice of this attack could only be equalled by the absurdity of the pretext alleged for it. It was pretended by the British government, that in case of war, her enemy had no right to modify its colonial regulations, so as to mitigate the calamities of war to the inhabitants of its colonies. This pretension, peculiar to Great Britain, is utterly incompatible with the rights of sovereignty in every independent state. If we recur to the well established and universally admitted law of nations, we shall find no sanction to it, in that venerable code. The sovereignty of every state is co-extensive with its dominions, and cannot be abrogated, or curtailed in its rights, as to any part, except by conquest. Neutral nations have a right to trade to every port of either belligerent, which is not legally blockaded; and in all articles which are not contraband of war. Such is the absurdity of this pretension, that your committee are aware, especially after the able manner in which it has been heretofore refuted, and exposed, that they would offer an insult to the understanding of the House, if they enlarged on it, and if any thing could add to the high sense of the injustice of the British government in the transaction, it would be the contrast which her conduct exhibits in regard to this trade, and in regard to a similar trade by neutrals with her own colonies.

It is known to the world, that Great Britain regulates her own trade, in war and in peace, at home and in her colonies, as she finds for her interest—that in war she relaxes the restraints of her colonial system in favor of the colonies, and that it never was suggested that she had in taking advantage of the relaxation violated a belligerent right of her enemy. But with Great Britain every thing is lawful. It is only in a trade with her enemies that the U. States can do wrong. With them all trade is unlawful.

In the year 1793 an attack was made by the British government on the same branch of our neutral trade, which had nearly involved the two countries in war. That difference however was amicably accommodated. The pretension was withdrawn and reparation made to the United States for the loss which they had suffered by it. It was fair to infer from that arrangement that the commerce was deemed by the British government lawful, and that it would not be again disturbed.

Had the British government been resolved to contest this trade with neutrals, it was due to the character of the British nation that the decision should be made known to the government of the United States. The existence of a negotiation which had been invited by our government, for the purpose of preventing differences by an amicable arrangement of their respective pretensions, gave a strong claim to the notification, while it afforded the fairest opportunity for it. But a very different policy animated the then Cabinet of England. The liberal confidence and friendly overtures of the United States were taken advantage of to ensnare them. Steady to its purpose and inflexibly hostile to this country, the British government calmly looked forward to the moment, when it might give the most deadly wound to our interests.— A trade just in itself, which was secured by so many strong and sacred pledges, was considered safe. Our citizens with their usual industry and enterprise had embarked in it a vast proportion of their shipping, and of their capital, which were at sea, under no other protection than the law of nations, and the confidence which they reposed in the justice and friendship of

the British nation. At this period the unexpected blow was given. Many of our vessels were seized, carried into port and condemned by a tribunal, which, while it professes to respect the law of nations, obeys the mandates of its own government. Hundreds of other vessels were driven from the ocean, and the trade itself in a great measure suppressed. The effect produced by this attack on the lawful commerce of the United States was such as might have been expected from a virtuous, independent and highly injured people. But one sentiment pervaded the whole American nation. No local interests were regarded; no sordid motives felt. Without looking to the parts which suffered most, the invasion of our rights was considered a common cause, and from one extremity of our Union to the other was heard the voice of an united people, calling on their government to avenge their wrongs, and vindicate the rights and honor of the country.

From this period the British government has gone on in a continued encroachment on the rights and interests of the United States, disregarding in its course, in many instances, obligations which have heretofore been held sacred by civilized nations.

In May 1805, the whole coast of the continent from the Elbe to Brest inclusive, was declared to be in a state of blockade. By this act, the well established principles of the law of nations, principles which have served for ages as guides, and fixed the boundary between the rights of belligerents and neutrals were violated. By the law of nations, as recognized by Great Britain herself, no blockade is lawful, unless it be sustained by the application of an adequate force, and that an adequate force was applied to this blockade, in its full extent ought not to be pretended. Whether Great Britain was able to maintain legally, so extensive a blockade, considering the war in which she is engaged requiring such extensive naval operations, is a question which is not necessary at this time to examine. It is sufficient to be known, that such force was not applied, and that is evident from the terms of the blockade itself, by which comparatively, an inconsiderable portion of the coast only was declared to be in a state of strict and rigorous blockade. The objection to the measure is not diminished by that circumstance. If the force was not applied the blockade was unlawful from whatever cause the failure might proceed. The belligerent who institutes the blockade cannot solve itself from the obligation to apply the force under any pretext whatever. For a belligerent to relax a blockade, which it could not maintain, it would be a refinement in injustice, not less insulting to the understanding than repugnant to the law of nations. To claim merit for the mitigation of an evil, which the party either had not the power or found it inconvenient to inflict, would be a new mode of encroaching on neutral rights—Your committee think it just to remark that this act of the British government does not appear to have been adopted in the sense in which it has been since construed.— On consideration of all the circumstances attending the measure, and particularly the character of the distinguished statesman who announced it, we are persuaded that it was conceived in a spirit of conciliation and intended to lead to an accommodation of all differences between the United States and Great Britain. His death disappointed that hope, & the act has since become subservient to other purposes. It has been made by his successors a pretext for that vast system of usurpation, which has so long oppressed and harassed our commerce.

The next act of the British government which claims our attention is the order of council of January 7, 1807, by which neutral powers are prohibited trading from one port to another of France or her allies or any other country with which Great Britain might not freely trade. By this order the pretension of England, heretofore claimed by every other power, to prohibit neutrals disposing of their cargoes at different ports of the same enemy, is re-

vived with vast accumulation of injury. Every enemy, however great the number or distant from each other, is considered one, and the like trade even with powers at peace with England who from motives of policy had excluded or restrained her commerce, was also prohibited. In this act the British government evidently disclaimed all regard for neutral rights. Aware that the measures authorized by it could find no pretext in any belligerent right, none was urged. To prohibit the sale of our produce, consisting of innocent articles at any port of a belligerent, not blockaded, to consider every belligerent as one, and subject neutrals to the same restraints with all, as if there was but one, were bold encroachments. But to restrain or in any manner interfere with our commerce with neutral nations with whom Great Britain was at peace, and against whom she had no justifiable cause of war, for the sole reason, that they restrained or excluded from their ports her commerce, was utterly incompatible with the pacific relations subsisting between the two countries.

We proceed to bring into view the British Orders in Council of November 11th 1807, which superseded every other order, and consummated that system of hostility on the commerce of the United States which has been since so steadily pursued. By this order all France and her allies and every other country at war with Great Britain, or with which she was not at war, from which the British flag was excluded, and all the colonies of her enemies, were subjected to the same restrictions as if they were actually blockaded in the most strict and rigorous manner, & all trade in articles the produce and manufacture of the said countries and colonies and the vessels engaged in it were subjected to capture and condemnation as lawful prizes. To this order certain exceptions were made which were forbore to notice, because they were not adopted from a regard to neutral rights, but were dictated by policy to promote the commerce of England, and so far as they related to neutral powers, were said to emanate from the clemency of the British government.

It would be superfluous in your committee to state, that by this order the British government declared direct and positive war against the United States. The dominion of the ocean was completely usurped by it, all commerce forbidden and every flag driven from it or subjected to capture and condemnation, which did not subserv the policy of the British government by paying it a tribute and sailing under its sanction. From this period the U. S. have incurred the heaviest losses and most mortifying humiliations. They have borne the calamities of war without retorting them on its authors.

So far your committee has presented to the view of the House the aggressions which have been committed under the authority of the British government on the commerce of the United States. We will now proceed to other wrongs which have been still more severely felt. Among these is the impressment of our seamen, a practice which has been unceasingly maintained by Great Britain in the wars in which she has been a party since our revolution. Your committee cannot convey in adequate terms the deep sense which they entertain of the injustice and oppression of this proceeding. Under the pretext of impressing British seamen, our fellow citizens are seized in British ports, on the high seas, and in every other quarter to which the British power extends, are taken on board British men of war and compelled to serve there as British subjects. In this mode our citizens are wantonly snatched from their country and their families, deprived of their liberty and doomed to an ignominious and slavish bondage, compelled to fight the battles of a foreign country and often to perish in them. Our flag has given them no protection; it has been unceasingly violated and our vessels exposed to danger by the loss of the men taken from them. Your committee need not remark that while the practice is continued, it is impossible for the U. States

to consider themselves an independent nation. Every new case is a new proof of their degradation. Its continuance is the more unjustifiable because the U. States have repeatedly proposed to the British government an arrangement which would secure to it the control of its own people. An exemption of the citizens of the United States from this degrading oppression and their flag from violation, is all that they have sought.

This lawless waste of our trade and equally lawless impressment of our seamen, have been much aggravated by the insults and indignation attending them. Under the pretext of blockading the harbours of France and her allies, British squadrons have been stationed on our own coast, to watch and annoy our own trade. To give effect to the blockade of European ports, the ports & harbours of the U. S. have been blockaded in executing these orders of the British government, or in obeying the spirit which was known to animate it, the commanders of these squadrons have encroached on our jurisdiction, seized our vessels, and carried into effect impressments within our limits, and done other acts of great injustice, violence and oppression. The United States have seen, with mingled indignation and surprise, that these acts, instead of procuring to the perpetrators the punishment due to unauthorised crimes, have not failed to recommend them to the favor of their government.

Whether the British government has contributed by active measures to excite against us the hostility of the Savage tribes on our frontiers, your committee are not disposed to occupy much time in investigating. Certain indications of general noninterference may supply the place of authentic documents; tho' these have not been wanting to establish the fact in some instances. It is known that symptoms of British hostility towards the United States have never failed to produce corresponding symptoms among those tribes. It is also well known that on all such occasions, abundant supplies of the ordinary munitions of war have been afforded by the agents of British commercial companies and even from British garrisons, wherewith they were enabled to commence that system of Savage warfare on our frontiers, which has been at all times indiscriminate in its effect, on all ages sexes and conditions, and so revolting to humanity.

Your committee would be much gratified if they could close here the detail of British wrongs; but it is their duty to recite another act of still greater malignity, than any of those which have already been brought to your view. The attempt to dismember our Union and overthrow our excellent constitution, by a secret mission, the object of which was to foment dissensions and excite insurrection against the constituted authorities and laws of the nation, as lately disclosed by the agent employed in it, affords full proof that there is no bound to the hostility of the British government towards the United States—no act, however unjustifiable, which it would not commit to accomplish their ruin. This attempt excites the greater horror from the consideration that it was made while the U. S. and Great Britain were at peace, and an amicable negotiation was depending between them for the accommodation of their differences thro' public ministers regularly authorised for the purpose.

The United States have beheld, with unexampled forbearance, this continued series of hostile encroachments on their rights and interests, in the hope, that, yielding to the force of friendly remonstrances, often repeated, the British government might adopt a more just policy towards them; but that hope no longer exists. They have also weighed impartially the reasons which have been urged by the British government in vindication of these encroachments, and found in them neither justification nor apology.

The British government has alleged in vindication of the orders in council that they were resorted to as a retaliation on France, for similar aggressions committed by her on our neutral trade with the British dominions. But how has this plea been supported?—The dates of British and French aggressions are well known to the world. Their origin and progress have been marked with too wide and destructive a waste of property of our fellow-citizens, to have been forgotten. The decree of Berlin of Nov. 21, 1806, was the first aggression of France in the present war. Eighteen months had then elapsed, after the attack made by Great Britain on our neutral trade,

with the colonies of France and her allies, and six months from the date of the proclamation of May 1806. Even on the 7th Jan. 1807, the date of the first British order in council, so short a term had elapsed, after the British decree, that it was hardly possible that the intelligence of it should have reached the United States. A retaliation which is to produce its effects, by operating on a neutral power, ought not to be resorted to, till the neutral had justified it by a culpable acquiescence in the unlawful act of the other belligerent.

It ought to be delayed until after sufficient time had been allowed to the neutral to remonstrate against the measure complained of, to receive an answer, and to act on it, which had not been done in the present instance; and when the order of November 11th was issued, it is well known that a minister of France had declared to the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, that it was not intended that the decree of Berlin should apply to the U. States. It is equally well known, that no American vessel had then been condemned under it, or seizure been made, with which the British government was acquainted. The facts prove incontrovertibly, that the measures of France, however unjustifiable in themselves, were nothing more than a pretext for those of England. And of the insufficiency of that pretext, ample proof has already been afforded by the British government itself, and in the most impressive form. Although it was declared that the orders in council were retaliatory on France for her decrees, it was also declared, and in the orders themselves, that owing to the superiority of the British navy, by which the fleets of France and her allies were confined within their own ports, the French decrees were considered only as empty threats.

It is no justification of the wrongs of one power, that the like were committed by another; nor ought the fact, if true, to have been urged by either, as it could afford no proof of its love of justice, or its magnanimity, or even of its courage. It is more worthy the government of great nation, to relieve than to assail the injured. Nor can a repetition of the wrongs by another power repair the violated rights, or wounded honor, of the injured party. An utter inability alone to resist, would justify a quiet surrender of our rights, and degrading submission to the will of others. To that condition the U. S. are not yet reduced, nor do they fear it. That they ever consented to discuss with either power the misconduct of the other, is a proof of their love of peace, of their moderation, and of the hope which they still indulge that friendly appeals to just and generous sentiments would not be made to them in vain. But the motive was mistaken, if their forbearance was imputed, either to a want of just sensibility to their wrongs, or of a determination, if suitable redress was not obtained, to resent them. The time has now arrived when this system of reasoning must cease. It would be degrading to hear it. The U. States must act as an independent nation, and assert their rights and avenge their wrongs, according to their own estimate of them, with the party who commits them, holding it responsible for its own misdeeds unmitigated by those of another.

For the difference made between Great Britain and France, by the application of the non importation act against England only, the motive has been already too often explained, and is too well known to require further illustration. In the commercial restrictions to which the United States resorted as an evidence of their sensibility, & a mild retaliation of their wrongs, they invariably placed both powers on the same footing holding out to each in respect to itself, the same accommodation, and in respect to the other, the same restraint, if it refused. Had the British government confirmed the arrangement, which was entered into with the British Minister in 1809, and France maintained her decrees, with France would the United States have had to resist, with the firmness belonging to their character, the violation of their rights. The committee do not hesitate to declare, that France has greatly injured the United States, and that satisfactory reparation has not yet been made for many of those injuries. But, that is a concern which the United States will look to and settle for themselves. The high character of the American people, is a sufficient pledge to the world, that they will not fail to settle it, on conditions which they have a right to claim.

More recently, the true policy of the British government towards the United States has been completely unfolded. It has been publicly declared by those in power, that the orders in council should not be repealed until the French government had revoked all its internal restraints on the British commerce, and that the trade of the United States with France and her allies, should be prohibited until G. B. was also allowed to trade with them. By this declaration, it appears, that to satisfy the pretensions of the British government, the United States must join Great Britain in the war with France, and prosecute the war, until France should be subdued, for without her subjugation, it were in vain to presume on such a concession. The hostility of the British government to these states has been still further disclosed. It has been made manifest that the U. States are considered by it as the commercial rival of Great Britain, and that their prosperity and growth are incompatible with her welfare. When all these circumstances are taken into consideration, it is impossible for your committee to doubt the motives which have governed the British Ministry in all its measures towards the U. States since the year 1805. Equally is it impossible to doubt, longer, the course which the U. States ought to pursue towards Great Britain.

From this view of the multiplied wrongs of the British government since the commencement of the present war, it must be evident to the impartial world, that the contest which is now forced on the United States, is radically a contest for their sovereignty and independence. Your committee will not enlarge on any of the injuries, however great, which have had a transitory effect. They wish to call the attention of the House to those of a permanent nature only, which trench so deeply on our most important rights, and wound so extensively and vitally our best interests, as could not fail to deprive the United States of the principal advantages of their revolution, if submitted to. The controul of our commerce by Great Britain, in regulating at pleasure, and expelling it almost from the ocean; the oppressive manner in which these regulations have been carried into effect, by seizing and confiscating such of our vessels, with their cargoes, as were said to have violated her edicts, often without previous warning of their danger; the impressment of our citizens from on board our own vessels, on the high seas, and elsewhere, and holding them in bondage until it suited the convenience of their oppressors to deliver them up, are encroachments of that high and dangerous tendency which could not fail to produce that pernicious effect, nor would those be the only consequences that would result from it. The British government might, for a while, be satisfied with the ascendancy thus gained over us, but its pretensions would soon increase. A boat from the Navy Yard and another from Fort Nelson were as soon as possible dispatched after the mail boat, which they overtook, when Mr. Wilkinson was taken and conducted to the Navy Yard, where he will be detained as a prisoner until further orders. We understood he is a captain in the Royal Marines.

Your committee, believing that the freeborn sons of America are worthy to enjoy the liberty which their fathers purchased at the price of so much blood and treasure, and seeing, in the measures adopted by Great Britain, a course commenced and persisted in which might lead to a loss of national character and independence, feel no hesitation in advising resistance by force, in which the Americans of the present day will prove to the enemy and to the world, that we have not only inherited that liberty which our fathers gave us, but also the WILL and POWER to maintain it. Relying on the patriotism of the nation and confidence, trusting that the Lord of Hosts will go with us to battle in a righteous cause and crown our efforts with success—your committee recommend an immediate appeal to ARMS.

NORFOLK, June 24.
A stranger by the name of Wilkinson arrived in town last week and put up at the British consul's. He was understood to be a British officer, though he was habited as a private gentleman. No notice, however, was taken of the circumstance, until after the declaration of war was received on Monday last: when, as the mail boat was about to depart for Hampton, he was observed making his way with uncommon speed and circumspection along the back street which leads from the British consul's to the wharf where the mail boat lay, when he sprang on board, dashed into the cabin, and in a few seconds the boat was under way.

This precipitate retreat awakened a suspicion in some of our leading citizens, that Wilkinson would lose no time in communicating the news of the declaration to a British man of war, known to be hovering on our coast. A boat from the Navy Yard and another from Fort Nelson were as soon as possible dispatched after the mail boat, which they overtook, when Mr. Wilkinson was taken and conducted to the Navy Yard, where he will be detained as a prisoner until further orders. We understood he is a captain in the Royal Marines.

BALTIMORE, June 23.
Summary Satisfaction.—Last night between 9 and 10 o'clock, a party of men and boys began with great sangfroid to demolish the printing office of the *Federal Republican* in this city; and persevered till they accomplished their purpose. The business went on as regular as if they had contracted to perform the job for pay—it was several hours before their work was finished, and during the time they were tugging at the timbers of this celebrated edifice, the quiet which prevailed was profound as night, whose stillness was only interrupted by the noise of sledges, axes, hammers, the tinkling of type, the fall of a joist, the crash of a roof or floor and the orders of the party stationed in the round-top, who now and then cried to those on deck—"Avast hauling on that tackle—that fire hook." &c. &c. then hacked and heaved again. Indeed, it was remarked, that the operation resembled the building of Solomon's temple, as to order and silence, making due allowance for the difference between building up and pulling down: Solomon's temple was built with hewn stone prepared before-hand; this printing office of wood—therefore, in the former no sound of "hammer or axe, or any tool of iron," was heard; but, it was necessarily somewhat different in the latter.

ment is under the command of Colonel JOHN RUTLEDGE. We understand that the remainder of the 3d Regiment are immediately expected from the country, and that they are to be principally encamped at Haddrell's Point, from whence they may be conveniently conveyed to any point of defence that may require their presence.—*Courier.*

SAVANNAH, June 15.
FLORIDA EXPEDITION.—Governor Mitchell's aid arrived here about a week ago, with orders to procure a certain number of Volunteers from this brigade to reinforce Col. Smith of the United States troops, before St. Augustine.—The Republican Blues under Capt. Cutbert, and a detachment of the Savannah Volunteer Guards, under lieutenant S. White, having tendered their services, encamped upon the Common until the vessels which were to convey them were ready for their reception, and at once entered like soldiers into the performance of a regular duty.

Friday being the day fixed upon for embarkation, about twelve o'clock, the tents were struck and the line took its march through a heavy rain, accompanied by the Chatham Artillery, the Chatham Rangers and a vast concourse of their fellow citizens who wished to give to this fine body of patriotic men their parting adieu.

Arrived at the Bluff opposite the wharves where they were to embark, a short pause was devoted to the indulgence of a sensibility which was awakened in the breasts of all. The farewells were given & they marched on board with cheerfulness, with a consciousness of deserving the applause of their Country. A salute of artillery & musquetry announced their being on board, it was returned by the Gun-Boat, which accompanied them and the parting three cheers, which rent the air, conveyed to the brave Volunteers the hearty wishes of every American for their safety, success and honorable return.

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But to be serious; this act of violence is not justified by the laws, tho' it certainly proceeded from a patriotic motive: from an honest indignation at the seditious and anti-American publications, in the *Federal Republican* publications, which put decency to the blush, and civic duty to defiance. Yet the efforts of its conductors were ineffectual—they had no influence over honest minds; their effusions gave disgust; therefore this "sack of Troy" was unnecessary—unless it may be said that it is impossible to tolerate certain species of provocation.

The affair was not judiciously managed; hence it cost the party excessive labor—and we regret to state that one man lost his life by a fall from the top of the building.

After the office was levelled to the ground, the party, as we are informed, went in quest of Jacob Wagner (the editor) with the intention of sewing him up in a sheep-skin with some terriers; but, he was not "forth coming."

If the parties concerned take the sagest advice we can give them, the one will not tempt honest men to wrath, and these will beware of violent and unlawful redress. Let democrats no farther imitate the demolishers of the "Northern Star" and "Press" in Ireland. Let the laws rule. *Whig.*

The infamous publication in Saturday's *Federal Republican*, extracts of which follow, was the immediate cause of this outrage.—"Instead of employing our pen in this dreadful detail, we think it more apposite to delineate the course we are determined to pursue, as long as the war shall last. We mean to represent in as strong colors as we are capable, that it is unnecessary, independent, and entered into from partial, personal, and as we believe, motives bearing upon their front marks of undisguised foreign influence, which cannot be mistaken.

We never will breathe under the dominion direct or derivative of Bonaparte, let it be acknowledged when it may." + Tarring and feathering is made highly penal by an existing law of Maryland.—Hence, probably, they devised such an outfit for a Canadian expedition.

CHARLES-TOWN, July 3.
By a gentleman who left Washington on Wednesday last, we learn that both houses of congress have come to a resolution to adjourn on Monday the 6th inst. to meet again the beginning of October next.

The report of the capture of the British frigate *Belvidere* is not confirmed by the last accounts from New York.

An English vessel bound to the West Indies has been sent into New-York as a prize by commodore Rodgers.

Accounts from Canada state, that the most active preparations were making for its defence; that the regular troops which are said to amount to 10,000, every third man had been drafted, and ordered to march to convenient depots for organization and discipline. The accounts further add, that the moment the government hear that war is declared the troops are to proceed to the Vermont lines.

It may not be recollected, but it is a fact, that by the treaty existing between the prince regent of Portugal and G. Britain, the former declares all powers at war with G. Britain equally at war with Portugal.

From the *National Intelligencer of June 27.*
Two important decisions have been made in the House of Representatives to-day; the one a refusal to agree to repeal or modification of the non-importation—the other, a postponement until the next session of the bills for laying the War-Taxes. It appeared to be the opinion of those who voted for this postponement, that it would not be detrimental to the public service, inasmuch as the taxes were not necessary for the service of the present year, and could be considered at the next session in time to put them in operation for the service of the ensuing year.

The Treasury Note Bill has passed the Senate, with amendments, which yet require the concurrence of the House.

Accounts received from all parts of the country, inform us, that the Declaration of War has been more universally approved than any act of the government for many years; and, honorably to themselves, that great part of the federal party have declared their determination cordially to support it.

Those who have evinced a contrary purpose are few, and we are happy to say, are those whose support neither the government nor the republican party can covet.

It was rumored some time ago, that the Opposition Members of the House of Representatives were preparing some paper in the form of a protest, by way of appeal to the people from the government, of which they form a party, against the war. We are rejoiced to find, from the silence observed on this head, that the project is abandoned, because it must have placed its authors on the side of the foreign power against whom war is declared, and have given them the appearance at least of abetting its unjust and monstrous usurpations. It must have excited the indignation of an insulted people against the protestors; or, it must have been a mawkish compound of insipidity that would have disgusted by its incompatibility with the spirit the times call for and could have answered no good purpose. We say, in the language uttered by a distinguished Orator on the floor of the House of Representatives some days ago—& we believe the American people will echo the sentiment—that this is no time for debating the propriety of a war; that WAR IS DECLARED, and every patriot heart must unite in its support; and more, that every patriot arm will lend its utmost aid to carry it on with vigor and success.

On the day after the Declaration of War, Mr. Cozens, of this place, left here Express for New Orleans, charged with despatches for the authorities there. We hear that he is under engagements to reach that place in twelve days! Distance about fifteen hundred miles. *Nat. Intel.*

The Legislature of Maryland has adjourned its extra session, after passing an amendatory militia law, and an act authorizing the several banks in the state to loan money to the U. States. The Legislature of New-York adjourned on the 19th, before the news of the Declaration of War could possibly have reached them.

Bills are before the Legislature of Massachusetts to re-incorporate sixteen Banks whose charters expire in October next, and to incorporate four new Banks. The aggregate amount of the capital of these several Banks is Six Millions of dollars.

NEW YORK, June 22.
Yesterday morning, the frigates *President*, *com. Rodgers*; *United States*, *com. Decatur*; *Congress*, *capt. Smith*; *sloop of war Hornet*, *captain Lawrence*, and *brig Argus*, all sailed from this port on a cruise.

This American squadron got to sea about half past 4 P. M. We understand the Commodore received his instructions yesterday morning, by an express from the Secretary of the navy.

The commodore, in an address to his crew on Saturday, told them, the time had arrived when their country had required their services.—If, said he, there are any of you unwilling to risk your lives with me, say so, and you shall be paid off and discharged.—Every man huzz'd, and said they would stand or fall with the commodore.

FOREIGN NEWS.
The ship *Susquehanna*, Jackson, has arrived off the Delaware in 30 days from Liverpool. We have papers to May 15, two days later. We can only state briefly, that there were confident expectations of the rescinding the Orders in Council as far as relates to America.—Examinations before Parliament on this subject were progressing. Mr. Purviance, passenger, is the bearer of Despatches to government. It is confidently stated in the *London Times* of May 14, that Bonaparte had left Paris for the army. Our embargoes, and important dispatches from Mr. Foster, excited considerable sensation in England. The riots continued in some degree.—The House of Commons have unanimously voted 50,000L. to the family of the late Mr. Perceval, and 2000 to his wife. Lord Ellenborough is the Chancellor of the Exchequer pro tempore. Mr. Vansittart conducts the business of Finance.

RECENT BRITISH IMPRESSMENT.
Our paper of this day exhibits another instance of British tyranny, exercised over thirty young Irishmen, who were approaching our shores to breathe the air of liberty, and swell the number of their countrymen who arrived before

them, to kneel at its sacred shrine; but the relentless persecutor denied them that blessing. Instead of leaping with youthful and manly vigor on the beach of that haven, to attain which they sacrificed perhaps their dearest connexions and rent the bonds of juvenile attachment, they were pounced upon by "the blood stained vulture," and hurried to a cheerless abode, "from whose bourne few men e'er return." Merciful God! when will the thirst of Britain for slavery and blood be quenched, or is it insatiable? Shall a day of retribution never arrive? Has it been in the dispensation of thy providence that so many a part of the creation should be predestined to become slaves—slaves of the lowest grade? Two or three hundred West India Negroes may have only one driver; the crew of a British man-of-war has many: the Negro raised in ignorance is contented, may often pleased with his lot, can see his relatives around him, and even boast that once a week he has a holiday.

The seamen on board a man-of-war has a mind, if not cultivated by education, possesses at least those feelings and sentiments for liberty and enjoyment which God and nature have implanted in his situation only serve to render him more miserable than the former. Thus are the bounties of his creator counteracted by those pirates and made to add to his perpetual affliction.—IRISHMEN! Do not suffer this last act to supersede the many which preceded it; but, as few minds can be sufficiently capacious to contain a recollection of British cruelties, remember at least that Britain is still your deadly foe.—You who anticipated the fond embrace of a brother or friend and are thus cruelly disappointed, treasure it up in your mind—tell your children the story of the "ALEXANDER"; and let one of the first impressions which you will make on their minds be an eternal enemy to the government of England.

AMERICANS! In the fate of these thirty young men, you can discover how thousands of your sons and brethren were deprived of liberty, and many, very many of life. May the just spirit of revenge never cool in your breasts until the power of England is driven from this continent into that ocean to which she claims an exclusive privilege. *Shamrock.*

The following passengers by the above vessel were pressed by the British frigate *Morgiana*, in lat. 41 40, long. 57 25.
Hugh O'Brien, Teague McFeader, Samuel Corbett, James Chreshelm, Peter Kelly, James Williams, John Drummond, Patrick Curry, Samuel McIntire, Robert Fletcher, Daniel Ronno, John Begley, Martin Brill, Con Finn, John Wilson, Edward Doherty, Brian Hagan, Peter Hoan, Michael McCormick, William Stevenson, Robert Stevenson, Patrick M'Collum, William Ward, John Ward, Manus Conner, Hugh Doherty, Brian Quigley, Patrick M'Guire, John Bresland, Manus M'Fadden.

NEW-YORK, June 25.
IMPORTANT
News from our squadron under the command of Commodore Rodgers.
Captain Lester, of the brig *Indian-Chief*, arrived at this port last evening from Madeira, and informed us, that on the 18th instant, in lat. 36, 30, long. 67, he spoke the homeward bound English fleet from Jamaica, under convoy of a frigate and a brig of war, consisting of one hundred sail of merchantmen—and that on Tuesday last, captain Lester spoke our squadron under the command of Commodore Rodgers, and informed him of the Jamaica fleet. The commodore immediately shaped his course for the English fleet under a crowd of sail with a fair wind.

The English frigate conveying the fleet, had a disabled merchantman in tow, which circumstance will facilitate in all probability, the capture of the whole fleet, by our squadron.

JUNE 26.
Captain Lester, of the brig *Indian-Chief*, from Madeira, has furnished us with the following additional particulars respecting the Jamaica fleet, which he left at noon on the 18th inst. and on Tuesday the 22d, at half past 3 o'clock in the morning, Sandy-Hook bearing W. N. W. distance 32 leagues, captain Lester fell in with our squadron, under the command of commodore Rodgers.

The Jamaica fleet was conveyed by one 28 gun frigate, and the *Reindeer* brig of 18 guns, with one of the fleet in tow, which had lost her foremast that morning in a squall by which several other ships in the fleet had been disabled.

The frigate had forty sick men on the doctor's list, and the surgeon was amongst the number.

Our fleet was steering S. E. when captain Lester spoke them. After receiving his information they altered their course, and stood E. N. E. under a press of sail, with a fair wind. A few days before capt. L. spoke the fleet, a part of them had separated for Halifax, and two for New-York.—The remainder were left lying to, repairing damages.

For the REPOSITORY.
MATCHLESS IMPUDENCE.
The typographical scavengers of Martinsburg first commence a wanton attack upon those who never gave them the least cause of offence.—They riot in the use of invectives, such as "traitors, scoundrels, villains," &c. and they utter a number of direct untruths, which have not even the shadow of plausibility to conceal the nakedness of their shame. But as soon as these gentry find that some of their own epithets recoil upon themselves—As soon as their wickedness is detected and exposed to public scorn, they face about, and would fain pass for the advocates of decency and moderation. They are greatly shocked at "such infamous billingsgate"—and they modestly wish to make good their retreat, by halting a respectable republican printer as their own "BROTHER EDITOR."

"This deep disgrace of brotherhood" (to use the language of Shakespear) reminds us of the fable, where a similar claim to consanguinity is brought forward on grounds equally just.

"See brother how we apples swim." But why tread upon imbecility—It will surely be sufficient if these men repent and sin no more. In which case, may they be forgiven. W.

Died on Wednesday the 1st instant, at his seat in this county, *Lancelot Lee, Esq.*

LIST OF LETTERS
In the Post Office, Charlestown, Va. on the 30th June, 1812.
A. James Anderson,
B. Moses Blackburn, Daniel Buckles, Robert Bond, Weldon Brinton, Benjamin B. Bernard, John and Danforth Brown, Richard Baylor, Henry Buckles, John Bryan, Wm. Blackburn, Ben. Beeler, J. John Burgoyne, Margaret Burn,
C. James Coyle, Henry Conklin, David Conklin, Joseph Crane,
D. Michael Dutton, J. Joseph Duke, Anna Drew, J. B. Russell Dugerty,
E. Thomas Escott, Mathias Ebererts, F. Robert Ford, Ann Frame, Robert Fulton, James Fulton, Ferdinando Fairfax, G. James Graham, James Gardner, J. Curtis Grubb, James Glenn, Wm. Gibbs's Administrator,
H. Sarah F. Howard, J. Ellen J. Hunter, H. Hughes, Samuel Holmes, Jacob Hale, Jacob Haynes, John Hendry,
I. Henry Isler, J. Benjamin Jacobs, Alexander L. Jones, J. J. Jefferson,
L. Thomas W. Little, William Lock, Martha E. Lee, James Lemen,
M. William McClellan, Jacob H. Manning, John Myers, Benjamin Melvin, John M'Gowan, Sarah Mitchell, Jona. M'Commi, Jane M'Cherson, Ames M'Laughlin, John Markwood, Richard M'organ, Cavalier Martin, James M'Cray, Moses M'Comrick, N. Elizabeth Nappertandy,
P. James Plunkett, J. Jacob Parson, J. John Patterson, John Packett,
R. Mrs. Richard, J. Jose Rhonemus, Edward Riley, James Ramsey, Anthony Roseberry, Christopher Ridenhour, Meredith Richardson,
S. Nancy Spangler, Robert Sherley, George Slosser, Tany Sweeney, Samuel Swares, Henry Smith, Samuel Sinner, David Sells, Smith Slaughter,
T. Robert Tillet, Patrick Tiernan, Thomas Toyse,
V. Benjamin Van Amburgh,
W. Elizabeth Whiting, Thomas Wilson, Mathew Whiting, John B. Weber, Maria Washington, Michael Wyson, Benjamin Wilshire, Aquilla Willett.
JOHN HUMPHREYS, p. m.
July 3.

FOR SALE,
A well broke riding horse, that is young—Also a horse that is inferior to none as a gig horse, both of which will be warranted sound to the purchaser.
ROBERT G. HITE.
Charlestown, July 3, 1812.

20 Dollars Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber, living near muse's mill, Jefferson county, VA. on the 29th ult. a NEGRO MAN named SYLVESTER, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, very black, has a down look, and a large wart on his forehead very perceptible, has lost a tooth near the eye teeth, and is about 23 years of age. Ten dollars will be given if taken within the county, and the above reward if out of the county, and secured in any jail so that I get him again.
ALEX. CLEVELAND.
July 3.

Money Found.

WAS found on the 29th ult. in Martinsburgh, a pocket book containing a sum of money. The owner may have it again upon describing it, and paying the expense of this advertisement, by applying to the subscriber living on Back creek, about 5 miles from Gerard's-Town.

DANIEL GANO.

June 26.

Stray Horse.

Taken up on the 12th inst. trespassing on the subscriber's farm, near Muse's mill, a dark gray horse, right hind foot white up to the hock, 5 years old, 14 or 15 hands high. Appraised to 60 dollars.

ALEX. CLEVELAND.

June 22.

Jefferson County, to wit.

April Court, 1812.

George Hite, Complainant,

vs.

John Briscoe and Hezekiah Briscoe, Defendants. In Chancery.

THE defendant Hezekiah Briscoe not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in June next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county: And it is further ordered that the defendant John Briscoe be restrained from paying away any monies, by him owing to or goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendant Hezekiah Briscoe, until the further order of this court.

A Copy. Teste,

GEO. HITE, Clk.

Gardening Machine.

THE subscribers inform the public that their Wool Carding Machine at their mill, formerly owned by Henry Seibert, on Opekon, one mile from Smithfield, is now in the most complete order for breaking and carding wool, having procured a new set of cards, and from the superior quality of their machine, they have no doubt of giving general satisfaction; and when the wool is good, well picked and greased, they will warrant the work well done. Their price for carding and rolling will be eight cents per pound—for breaking only, four cents per pound. About 1 lb. of grease to eight or ten pounds of wool must be sent when the wool is not greased at home, and a sheet to contain the rolls must be sent to every twenty pounds of wool. We will receive in payment all kinds of grain, at the market price.

JACOB F. SEIBERT, & Co.

June 12.

FOR SALE,

Good Old Apple Brandy, by the cask only. Also LIME just burnt, of the best quality; and some also that is slaked, (but strong and good) at a reduced price, for ready money. Apply to my Overseer.

F. FAIRFAX.

Shad. Hill, June 12.

N. B. I would sell also a first rate DINING ROOM SERVANT, who is young and healthy.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell the farm whereon he now resides, lying on the Bullskin run, containing three hundred and thirty seven acres, one hundred of which are in wood. It is conveniently situated, being within a quarter of a mile of a good merchant and saw mill. It is also well adapted to graze. About 70 acres of the above lands is now sown in clover.

SAM. WASHINGTON.

May 8.

FOR RENT,

THE yellow house on Congress street, in Charlestown, adjoining the Presbyterian meeting house lot. The house is large and very convenient, with three rooms below & three above stairs, exclusive of two neat pantries. There is a full lot of ground attached to the house, with a kitchen, smoke house, corn house, stable, &c. For terms apply to

JOHN KENNEDY.

May 15.

Stray Horse.

Came to the subscriber's farm, near the Rock's Ferry, Jefferson county, about two weeks past, a brown horse, about 6 or 7 years old, 14 or 15 hands high—no brand or mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Wm. M'ENDREE.

June 21.

WANTED,

TWO smart lads about the age of 13 or 15 years, of respectability, as apprentices to the Watchmaking and Silversmithing business.

SAMUEL YOUNG.

Charles-Town, June 19.

Jefferson County, to wit.

April Court, 1812.

John Hinkle, Complainant,

vs.

Forney, Hughes, and Co. Defendants. In Chancery.

THE defendants Forney, Hughes, and Co. not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the fourth Monday in June next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county.

A Copy. Teste,

GEO. HITE, Clk.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Barracks at this place on Tuesday the 25th inst. a soldier named

ROBERT TAYLOR,

born in Chester County Pennsylvania, aged 22 years, five feet eight inches high, of fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair, and by profession a miller & mill-wright. When he left the Barracks he had on a drab cloth coat, cassimere pantaloons, striped waistcoat, a pair of half boots with worn, fur hat, and wore a black silk handkerchief around his neck. The above reward, together with all reasonable charges, will be paid to any person who will deliver him to me, or any officer in the United States Army.

JOSEPH KEAN,

LIEUT. LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Winchester Rendezvous,

May 30, 1812.

John Anderson, and Co.

West of the Market House in Charles Town.

Have just received a number of articles suitable for the present season, all of which were purchased on the lowest terms, and they are now selling them as low as any goods of the same quality can be procured in this part of the country, their assortment consists in part of the following articles.

Bread Cloths,

Best double milled Cassimere,

A large quantity of cotton Cassimere,

Do ditto Granderrills,

A quantity of best Nankeens short and long pieces,

Ladies damask shawls assorted,

Do elegant habit kid gloves,

Do ditto extra long ditto,

Do long silk ditto,

Gentlemen's elegant black silk hose,

Silk for Ladies dresses,

Bandanna, fancy fringed and black silk handkerchiefs assorted,

Cotton shawls and handkerchiefs ditto,

Calicoes ditto,

Muslins coarse and fine by the piece or smaller quantity,

Leno ditto,

Coarse lincas assorted,

Suspenders assorted,

Spinning-cotton best quality,

Fur and wool hats assorted,

Men's coarse leather shoes assorted,

Wrought and cut nails almost every size,

Window glass by the box or smaller quantity.

ALSO,

A quantity of good whiskey by the barrel or gallon,

Spirits, Wine, and country Gin,

Herrings, and shad,

Loaf sugar, first and second quality,

Brown ditto,

Coffee, tea, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold as advantageous as possible.

They wish to return to the public their sincere thanks for the many favors they have received and solicit a continuance of their favor.

June 19, 1812.

BLANK BOOKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Worthington, Cookus, and Co.

Have for sale the following books, viz.

Family Bibles,
David's Sermons,
Wesley's Sermons,
Village Sermons,
Doddridge's ditto,
Saurin's ditto,
Christian Researches in Asia,
Rise and Progress in Religion,
Spiritual Treasury,
Practical Piety,
Christians great Interest,
Walk of Faith,
Triumph of Faith,
Reign of Grace,
Scott's Essays,
Holy War,
Ancient Israelites,
Harvey's Meditations,
Confession of Faith,
Devout Exercises,
Faber on the Prophecies,
Gaston's Collections,
Butler's Analogy,
Serious calls to the unconverted,
Glas's Tidings,
Giles & Ridge,
Simon's Plea,
Smith's Essays,
Purgina's Progress,
Dick and Pany on Inspiration,
Thorton Abbey, Hay,
Wat's Psalms and Hymns,
Wesley's Hymns,
Life of Wesley,
Ramsay's Life of Washington,
Went's ditto,
Life of Dr. Franklin,
Life of Col. Gardner,
Life of Dr. Darwin,
Modern Europe,
Domestic Encyclopedia,
Gillis's History,
Leno's ditto,
Lorenzo de Medici,
Mathias on Population,
Select Speeches,
together with many more on various subjects, too numerous for insertion—any book that may be called for which they have not, they will undertake to furnish upon the shortest notice.
Shepherd's-Town, June 5.

6500 lbs. COFFEE.

The subscribers have on hand the following articles:

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

Loaf & Brown Sugars,

6500 lbs. Coffee,

Fresh Teas, Rice, Molasses, and almost every other article in the Grocery line, also, China, Glass, Queen's, Stone, Tin and Wooden wares, Castings, consisting of Pots, Kettles, Ovens and Skillets.

LIKEWISE,

50 barrels of good WHISKEY, and a few barrels of APPLE-BRANDY, with a general assortment of other Liquors,

Cradling and Grass Scythes, English and German Whetstones, Hugh Long's Sickle, Herrings by the barrel, Men's strong Leather Shoes,

Together with a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

many of which have just been received and are now opening, and they feel no hesitation in saying that there are very few assortments that exceed theirs, all of which they are determined to sell on as low terms as any Goods this side the Blue Ridge, for ready money, or on a credit to punctual customers.

WORTHINGTON, COOKUS, & Co.

Shepherd's-Town, June 4.

Stray Mare.

Taken up by the subscriber living at Harper's Ferry, on the 29th ult. a dark gray mare, 5 years old, about 14 hands high, and shod all round—no perceivable flesh mark. Appraised to 25 dollars.

JOSEPH BLACKBURN.

June 12.

Land for Sale.

Lancelot B. Lee will sell his small tract of land, containing by survey 88 acres, the nearest approximating point of which is as he supposes about three quarters of a mile from the main Bullskin, and bounded on the south by the tract formerly leased by capt. Greenfield, and the west and north by the tract of Mr. Henry S. Turner, and on the east by said Turner and Lancelot Lee. For terms apply to him.

April 17.

James Brown and Co.

Are now receiving and opening at their store, corner of the Globe Tavern,

IN SHEPHERD'S-TOWN,

An assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

as general as the time present will admit of—consisting in part of Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, an elegant collection of rich Silks and other fancy articles, Calicoes and Chintzes, Muslins, coarse and fine, Irish Linens, Sheetings, Ticklenbergs, Oznaburgs, Home-made Linens, a general assortment of Domestic Manufactured and Spain Cottons, Kid, Morocco and common Leather Shoes, SCHOOL and other BOOKS, among which is "A Scriptural-Ludicro-Tragico-Comico Tale," written by

THINKS-TO-MYSELF, WHO:

Wines, Brandies, Spirits, Holland Gin, and Rum, all of superior quality, and a quantity of whiskey, some of which is upwards of three years old and of excellent quality—Every article of which is bought with cash, and with the greatest care and attention, and will be offered low for ready money and such produce as will suit our markets.
May 8.

Superfine Calicoes,

ditto Chintzes,
ditto Gingham,
ditto Cashmere Robes,
ditto Cambricks,
ditto Dimities,
ditto IRISH LINENS,
ditto Leno Muslins,
ditto Men's & Women's Cotton Hose,
Home-made Tow Lincen, &c. &c.

ALSO,

WALDRON'S prime CRADLING Scythes, English & German Grass do. Hugh Long's warranted SICKLES, and WEAVER'S REEDS of all kinds, Knives and Forks, a few pair of SHEEPSHEARS, Glass, Queen's, China, Stone, Potter's and Wooden Ware.

ALSO,

London Particular Madeira Wine of the vintage of 1807, first quality HERRINGS by the barrel, &c. &c. &c.

His assortment at this time is perfect in almost every article which this neighbourhood and country requires, (the greater part of which were bought previous to the late high prices of Goods) and are now offered to the public at the old cheap rates, by the market house in Shepherd's-Town.

JAMES S. LANE.

May 22, 1812.

P. S. As heretofore a liberal allowance will be made to those who buy to sell again. And while Goods are both extremely scarce and high in the different seaports, large dealers will do well to call, and view my assortment.

Please Take Notice,

THAT I have employed Mr. William P. Orrick, to collect in all the debts due to the late firms of James and John Lane, and James S. Lane, Brother, and Co. Those in arrears who do not call and discharge their respective balances immediately, may expect him to call on them.

JAMES S. LANE.

800 Dollars Cash

Will be paid for 100 Cords clean Tanner's BARK, delivered at the tannery, or the same rate for a less quantity.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, May 22.

FOR SALE,

A likely Negro Man,

aged about 23 years. He is offered for sale for no other reason than that he is high, and shod all round—no perceivable flesh mark. Appraised to 25 dollars. Appraised to 25 dollars. Appraised to 25 dollars.

Jefferson county, May 15. tf.

MILL WRIGHTS.

WANTED three or four journey-men Mill Wrights, to whom good wages will be given. Apply to the subscriber near Charlestown.

ARCH: STEWART.

June 5.

BLANK DEEDS

For Sale at this Office.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

The price of the Farmer's Repository is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid.

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

From the Newark Centinel (a Republican paper.)

WAR WITH ENGLAND.

A firm united let us be,
"Rallying round our liberty—
"As a band of brothers joined,
"Peace and safety we shall find."

The vastly interesting question which hath occupied the deliberations of Congress for several days past, is now settled. That honorable body, after solemn debate and consideration, have decided that peace can no longer be maintained with Great Britain except at the expense of our invaluable rights. Therefore they have raised the arm of resistance to her encroachments—and like our fathers in '76 resolved to draw the sword, and no longer tamely to submit to man stealing, plunder and insult.

This solemn question having been decided on by the legitimate authorities of our country, may we not hope that the disgraceful dissensions which have sprung up in every part of our country will be banished? May we not hope that all party spirit will be sacrificed on the altar of patriotism, and all political distinctions lost in the proud name of AMERICANS! Notwithstanding the difference of sentiment that hath prevailed on this subject, we cannot but indulge this pleasing hope. In a government like ours, different opinions are to be expected; it is a natural consequence, where conflicting interests clash, and where every man is a politician and prides himself on the freedom of speech and of opinion. But on a question of war with any foreign nation, after it has been declared, there should be but one voice, and that voice should be in support of the government. The minority must submit to the will of the majority. Otherwise the principles of republican government are at an end.

But do some say that war against G. Britain is wanton and unnecessary? We know there are some from a conscientious belief of its truth. This was also the case in the revolutionary war. Men were found who preached up "passive obedience and non-resistance"—who painted the horrors of war a thousand times worse than the encroachment on our rights and the surrender of our liberties. It was so then, and must it not, in a greater or less degree, be expected now? Be this however as it may, we aver that this war with England is not a war of our government's seeking. We sincerely believe they have sought to avoid it—they wished to avoid it. There is scarce a man to be found who will not acknowledge that England has given us cause of war more than four years ago. But our government hath dreaded the calamities of war. Failing in this, restrictive measures were adopted and proposition after proposition has been made, but with no better success. The arrangement made with Erskine, and the readiness with which it was accepted, is conclusive evidence of the peaceable temper of our government. But finding the British government deaf to our remonstrances, and hardened in her injustice, they have like independent freemen resolved to risk their popularity and forego the blessings of peace, to a sense of duty and the dearer interests of the nation. It has come to this—WAR OR SUBMISSION. Can we hesitate which to choose? If we do, we are unworthy of the valor and patriotism of our forefathers.

There are others who object to this war for fear of our nation, whilst it is escaping the mouth of the lion, will be rushed into the fangs of the tiger. We

believe these fears are imaginary.—

We believe our government, as well as its citizens in general, are sufficiently aware of the treachery of the French government, and will not be caught by its wiles. We shall be greatly deceived if any close alliance with her is formed. Indeed, the intimation of the President on this head is plain enough. If an honorable treaty with France can be effected, and trade with her be resumed on reciprocal principles, be it so—we wish it—it will continue open to us all the ports of the continent of Europe, and afford invaluable harbors for our enterprising privateersmen.

To conclude—As our government have solemnly resolved that they will no longer be tampered with in negotiation—no longer patiently put up with the wrongs of G. B. and have really drawn the sword to avenge our wrongs under the blessing of Providence, let us no longer be stigmatised as a DIVIDED PEOPLE—but in truth and reality become "ALL REPUBLICANS, ALL FEDERALISTS." Let Great Britain no longer calculate upon our divisions, and upon a party in our own bosom.—Let every AMERICAN rally round the standard of his country. Those who now calculate upon divisions on this great national question, because we have hitherto been divided on minor questions, will find themselves deceived. To such we recommend the anecdote of the English nobleman, who resided in France at a certain period of history. It seems England was greatly convulsed by parties. Says a French visitor to the English nobleman, now is the time for France to subjugate England. Not so fast, sir, says the Englishman—please walk with me into my yard. Two bull dogs were unkenelled from separate apartments. They fought in a most dreadful manner. In a few moments the Englishman drove into the same yard a bull. No sooner did the dogs perceive the bull than they both abandoned their quarrel—and with great violence attacked the bull. The application is easy. We venter to predict, that British politics will not meet with a better fate with all Americans, than the bull did with the bull dogs!

From the New-York Columbian.

TARRING & FEATHERING.—A circumstance which occurred on board the frigate Essex this morning, having excited considerable anxiety in town, we have taken the pains to ascertain the facts, at the navy yard, and detain the press to give them to the public.

JOHN IRVIN, the man who was tarred and feathered, has been known by his own account before and since he belonged to the navy, as a native of Salem, Ms. in which town he says he served his apprenticeship with Mr. Lane, a sail maker. He entered on board the Essex, at Boston, about ten months since, signed the articles, and took the oath of allegiance. Having behaved well in the service, he was made sail maker of the ship.

On Sunday last capt. Porter called his crew together, communicated to them the declaration of war against England, and requested that any man among them who wished to leave the service would hand in his name and receive his discharge; to which he received in answer three hearty cheers from every man of the crew. This morning, in consequence of three or four men having straggled from their work and returned, captain Porter called all hands again and addressed them on the subject of the war, repeating his wish that any man who was unwilling to continue in the service would give in his name and receive his discharge; to which the crew, as before, replied with three unanimous cheers. Shortly after he ordered up the men in their respective gangs, and tendered them the oath of allegiance, which was cheerfully taken by every man on board excepting Irvin, who refused, and declared himself an Englishman. Upon this, the petty officers and crew of the ship, to whom capt. Porter has uniformly submitted the award of punishing offences committed on board his ship, requested permission to inflict

severe corporal punishment on the offender, which the captain, with his characteristic humanity refused, and suffered them to dismiss him with a coat of old fashioned yankee manufacture, with appropriate labels, in which he appeared in our streets; where he excited so much curiosity, that the police interfered and took charge of him to prevent a riot.

From the Aurora, of June 29.

PHILADELPHIA MILITIA LEGION.

This corps of volunteers, which has so long, and under all vicissitudes, maintained a high reputation for patriotic ardor and correct subordination, has answered the public expectation at this eventful crisis. On Friday evening last, the board of officers, with the joyous concurrence of the members of this legion, unanimously resolved to offer the services of the corps to the governor of this commonwealth, as a part of the quota of Pennsylvania. The legion, which, in the piping times of peace, necessarily had its ranks unfilled, can nevertheless, at this time, muster about five hundred men; and there is no doubt, but that the numerous volunteer corps now forming will attach themselves to the legion, and that its numbers will be doubled in a very short time.

This is the second tender of service of any magnitude, which has been made from this district: the regiment of cavalry under the command of gen. Robert Wharton, and consisting of individuals of every party, some time ago unanimously offered their services. Indeed, we are happy to be able to say, that in this district party feelings are no longer apparent, if we except the men, or the descendants of the men, who fraternized with the British during the revolutionary struggle—men, who abhor the form of our government, yet impudently call themselves disciples of Washington—men who applaud or excuse the outrages of our enemy, yet call themselves American Republicans—men who, notwithstanding all the blessings of British government, yet persist in submitting to the privations and misfortunes of Americans.

This crisis, in fact, unites all hearts who feel for their country, and will unite all hands that are worthy to defend it. Those who do not feel, or will not defend, are so contemptible in numbers and degenerate in character, that they cannot cause alarm within, or excite hopes without.

From the Charleston City Gazette.

UPPER CANADA.

By the late accounts we have received, it appears that gen. Hull, an active and experienced officer, has embodied an army of 4 to 5000 effective men, completely armed and disciplined, who wait only for orders to march and take possession of Upper Canada. We presume this will be the first territorial blow struck against Great Britain, and from its deficiency in point of military strength, it will fall an easy prey to the activity and vigilance of the U. States' troops. From the contiguity of situation between Upper Canada and the country inhabited by various tribes of savages, from the disposition evinced by the British in furnishing arms and ammunition to these remorseless wretches, and from the co-operation which has lately been afforded them in their late inhuman murders, it becomes an object of imperious necessity that the U. States should take immediate measures to possess themselves of this portion of the British colonies in North America.

A short topographical description of Upper Canada will not be considered useless at the present crisis. Canada was divided into Upper and Lower Provinces, by an act of parliament, in the 14th year of George III.—Upper Canada is bounded to the eastward by the United States, in a line from the 45th degree of north latitude, along the middle of the river Iroquois into Lake Ontario, and so in various lines to Lakes Erie, Superior, Huron, Loog Lake, Lake of the Woods, from the north western point of which it takes a

westward direction to the river Mississippi. To the westward and to the northward, west of the Mississippi its boundaries have been vaguely defined. To the Northward it is bounded by Hudson's Bay, in the 49th parallel of north lat. extending due west indefinitely. Upper Canada is considered the most temperate climate as well as the most fertile soil, belonging to the British in that quarter. The rapid improvements in agriculture and the advancement of manufactures, are justly attributed to the activity and enterprise of the American farmers; who, from grants of crown lands have been induced to settle in great numbers in that Province. Indeed Upper Canada would be considered as a territory belonging to the United States, from the immense difference which exists between the industry of its inhabitants and those of Lower Canada—from their manners, habits and appearance—and from the value of their farms and the luxurious appearance of the crops. Several Scotch settlements are formed there, whose farms are in a high state of cultivation. Upper Canada is divided into 19 counties. York, the seat of government, is in about 43 degrees and 45 minutes of north latitude. It is handsomely laid out, and has an excellent harbor, which discharges its waters from the Don and Humber into Lake Ontario, within two miles of the city. York is furnished with commodious block-houses, arsenal, &c. which are principally built on a peninsula called Gibraltar Point. Vessels of all sizes may be built here. Several British vessels of war have already been finished at this point, which now navigate Ontario.

Kingston, at the head of the St. Lawrence, may be considered as the next important town in Upper Canada. It is situated in 44 degrees and 3 minutes of north latitude, and in 75 degrees 41 minutes of west longitude.—It has barracks for troops, with several store and block houses. The king's ships winter at this place, and likewise all the batteaux which navigate the St.