

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.]

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1812.

[No. 229.]

FROM THE COLUMBIAN.

SONG.

TUNE—*Jenny put the kettle on.*

Johnny Bull and many more,
Soon, they say, are coming o'er;
As soon as e'er they reach our shore,
They must have their tea.
So go and put the kettle on;
Be sure to blow the bellows strong;
Load our cannon every one,
With strong Gunpowder Tea.

They'll get it strong, they need not
dread,
Sweetened well with sugar of lead;
Perhaps it may get in their head,
And spoil their taste for tea.
So go, &c.

But should they set a foot on shore,
Their cups we'd fill them o'er and o'er,
Such as John Bull drank here before—
Nice Saratoga tea.
So go, &c.

Then let them come, as soon's they
can;
They'll find us at our posts each man;
Their hides we'll completely tan,
Before they get their tea.
So go, &c.

A Camp Meeting

Will be held in Frederick county, on the land of Thomas Baldwin, about two miles west of the Yellow House—to commence the 12th of August. And whereas the Congregation has been imposed upon at several camp-meetings by persons coming to sell spirituous liquors, cider, beer, cakes, melons, &c. to the great injury of the meeting, and the feelings of those who superintend, and as this practice will not comport with the nature and design of the meeting, or the worship of the Supreme Being, it is hoped no person will come and interrupt them in that way, as nothing of the kind will be admitted on the ground.

NEW STORE.

Wm. and Thos. Brown,
Have received from Philadelphia, and offer for sale, in Mr. John Kennedy's house, opposite Capt. Daugherty's store, a handsome assortment of Fancy and other

MERCHANDISE,

all of which have been selected with care, and every advantage, which the situation of our markets, previous to the declaration of war, would admit.—They flatter themselves, that on examination thereof, those goods will be found not inferior in quality to any in this valley, and are offered at a very small advance.

They have also among other valuable books, Bacon's Abridgement, 7 vols. in calf and boards.
Charlestown, July 24.

Luke Pentony

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the House lately kept by Michael McKewan, known by the name of the

Martinsburg Inn,

in South Queen street, Martinsburg, where he has good accommodations for travellers and others. Those gentlemen who may please to encourage the establishment, may rest assured that every attention shall be paid, and the best kind of Liquors always kept.
July 17, 1812.

Wheat Fans.

The subscriber has now ready made a number of Wheat Fans, which will be disposed of on moderate terms.

JACOB E. PARSON.

N. B. Two lads about the age of 17 years, of respectable connections, will be taken as apprentices to the cabinet making and house joiner's business.
J. E. PARSON.
Charlestown, July 24.

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. 1812.

Partnership Dissolved.

THE Co partnership existing in this place under the firm of *John Anderson & Co.* was by mutual consent dissolved this day. All those that are in arrears to the said firm are earnestly requested to come forward on or before the last day of August next, and pay their respective accounts to John Carlile, who will settle the business for said concern. They hope that every person will evince a willingness to comply with this reasonable request, as it is indispensably necessary the business should be settled as speedily as possible.
JOHN ANDERSON,
JOHN CARLILE.
July 14, 1812.

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, Shetlands, Tickleburgs, Oznaburghs, Home-made Linens, a general assortment of Domestic Manufactured and Spun Cottons, Kid, Morocco and common Leather Shoes, SCHOOL and other BOOKS, among which is "A Serious-Ludicro-Tragico-Comico Tale," written by

THINKS-I-TO-MYSELF, WHO?

Wines, Brandy, 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 care, 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.

NEW FANCY GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving from Philadelphia, and opening at their store in Shepherd's-Town, in addition to their April purchases, a variety of Fancy Articles, among which are:

- Super undressed and dressed prints, Chintzes and Ginghams,
- Superfine Cambric and Cambrick
- Jaconet Muslins,
- Laced Mull & Spider Cambric do.
- Figured and plain Leno do.
- Italian Silks and Crapes,
- Figured Gauze,
- Black and white Parasnets,
- White, green and pink Seranets,
- Lavantine, Damask and other Fancy Silk Shawls,
- Silk and Kid extra and short Gloves,
- Silk and Cotton Hose,
- Satin, Luteating and fringed Mantua RIBBONS,
- Chenilles, Silk Cords, Silk Buttons and Artificial Flowers,
- Silk & Straw Bonnets, some dressed,
- London dressed Kid and Morocco Shoes,
- Philadelphia particular made ditto.
- Common Morocco ditto.
- Misses and Children's ditto.

ALSO

- Men's and Women's, Boys' and Girls' Leather Shoes, all fully assorted, and black, yellow and red Morocco Skins,
- China, Queen's and Glass Wares,
- Drugs and Patent Medicines,
- Benjamin James Harris's best Chewing Tobacco,
- Groceries and Liquors well assorted and as usual genuine.

A fresh supply of Domestic Goods, Ticklingburgs, Oznaburghs, Sheetings and Ducks, Coarse Muslins, and many other useful and necessary articles, which are submitted to the inspection of the public.

JAMES BROWN, & Co.

Shepherd's-Town, July 10, 1812. tf

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 parlors. There is a full lot of ground attached to the house, with a kitchen, smoke house, corn house, stable, &c. For terms apply to
JOHN KENNEDY.
May 15. 1812. tf.

A Caution.

Whereas my wife Lucy hath left my bed and board within a few days past, (and not for the first time) without any cause of provocation; I do hereby caution the public against crediting her on my account, as I am determined not to discharge any debts which she may contract in character of my wife, subsequent to the under written date.

DAVID HILAMAN.

Smithfield, Jefferson Co. July 31.

For Sale,

A stout healthy negro man, about 28 years of age—he is a pretty good shoemaker, and understands every part of labour necessary on a plantation.—He is offered for sale because he absconded from his master. For further information inquire at this office.
July 31.

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.
Crading and Grass Scythes, English and German Whetstones, Hugh Long's Sickle, Herring's 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, CONKUS, & Co.
Shepherd's-Town, June 4.

Worthington, Cookus, and Co.

Have for sale the following books, viz.

- Family Bibles,
- Davis's Sermons,
- Wesley's Sermons,
- Villing's Sermons,
- Doddridge's ditto,
- Saurin's ditto,
- Christian Researches in Asia,
- Disc and Progress in Religion,
- Spiritual Treasury,
- Practical Piety,
- Christians great Infringes,
- Walk of Faith,
- T. triumph of Faith,
- Sign of Grace,
- Scott's Essays,
- Holy War,
- Ancient Jewellies,
- Harvey's Meditations,
- Confession of Faith,
- Devout Exercises,
- Fiber on the Prophecies,
- Gaunt's Collection,
- Butler's Analogy,
- Serious calls to the unconverted,
- Guid & Refuge,
- Simpson's Plea,
- Smith's Essays,
- Pilgrim's Progress,
- Dick and Pany on Inspiration,
- Thornton Abbey, HIVE,
- Watts's Psalms and Hymns,
- Wesley's Hymns,
- Life of Wesley,
- Ransley's Life of Washington,
- W. em's ditto,
- Life of Dr. Franklin,
- Life of Col. Gardiner,
- Life of Dr. Darwin,
- Modern Europe,
- Domestic Encyclopedia,
- Gilbert's History,
- Leo 10th,
- Lorenzo de Medicis,
- Malthus on Population,
- Select Speeches,

together with many more on vari ous subjects, too numerous for insertion.—by book that may be called for which they have not, they will undertake to furnish upon the shortest notice.
Shepherd's-Town, June 5.

NEW GOODS.

James S. Lane,

HAS RECEIVED AND IS NOW OPENING

50 Packages of Goods,

Selected with care from the late arrivals at Philadelphia. Adapted to the present and approaching season.—Many of the Fancy articles are entirely new, both as to style and quality.

He has also received an additional supply of the most useful School and Miscellaneous Books, among which is the much-dreaded novel "Thinks I to myself who?"

A fresh supply of valuable Medicines and Patents, &c. &c. Rich Cheese, Old Port and other Wines, first quality Chewing Tobacco, No. 1 Herring's by the barrel, Queen's Ware, &c. &c. &c.
Shepherd's Town, July 10.

Pure Lemon Acid

For Punch, Lemonade, Sauces, &c.

THIS acid retains all the grateful flavor of the fresh lemon, makes excellent punch, lemonade, shr &c. and instantly dissolves in warm or cold water, is also adapted for every purpose in cookery where the lemon is required, such as sauces, pickles, &c. The convenience of this acid for taverns and public places of amusement, is sufficiently obvious, as it will make punch, lemonade, &c. at any time of the year, equally rich as with the fruit, and always cheaper. For bills and assemblies this elegant preparation is particularly desirable, as lemonade, &c. may be made in the most easy and expeditious manner. It is particularly recommended to private families, officers and gentlemen travelling; it is perfectly dry and portable, and will keep for any length of time, in every climate.—It is warranted to contain no extraneous matter, being nothing but the pure essence of lemons.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, July 10.

MEDICINES.

LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.
The operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, that they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

Yours Antibilious Pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from head-ache, pain in the back, lassitude, &c. If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.
DANIEL CONN,
Aisquith st.
Balt. June 26, 1810.

messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

I have taken but two doses of your Antibilious Pills, and am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, headache, &c. which has troubled me for some time. I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.
G. C. COLLINS,
Balt. July 13, 1810.

messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

I have taken but two doses of your Antibilious Pills, and am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, headache, &c. which has troubled me for some time. I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.
G. C. COLLINS,
Balt. July 13, 1810.

Of the late firm of Peters & Johnson.
Balt. July 1, 1810.

Lee's Antibilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers &c.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c.
Lee's infallible Aque and Fer Drops.
Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Rich Ointment, warranted to cure by one application, (without mercury).
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.
Lee's Indian Vegetable specific, for the Venereal.
Lee's Persian Lotion, for tetter's and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c.
Lee's Eye Water.
Lee's Tooth Ache Drops.
Lee's Damask Lip salve.
Lee's Corn Plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir for the cure of head-ache.

Lee's Tooth Powder.
The above celebrated medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the Proprietors, No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and
ANN FRAMM,
Charlestown.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of
MICHAEL LEE, & Co.

At the places of sale, may be had gratis, Pamphlets, containing cases of cures, whose length prevent their being herewith inserted.
July 10.

Found

Some days since in the cross road near Capt. Garhart's, a GERMAN FLUTE. The owner may know where it is by applying at this office.
July 24.

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 subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

From the *Pittsfield Sun*, of July 23.

THE VOICE OF JOHN ADAMS.

The following extract of a letter from the late President of the U. States, Mr. Adams, to Elkanah Watson, esq. of this town, is deserving the respectful consideration of every dispassionate American. The original is left at this office for the inspection of any person:
Quincy, July 6, 1812.

"DEAR SIR,

"I have received the favor of your letter of the 28th of last month, which has revived the recollection of our former acquaintance in France, England and Holland, as well as in several parts of our own country.

"I think with you that it is the duty of every considerate man to support the national authorities, in whose hands soever, they may be; though I will not say whatever their measures may be."

"To your allusion to the war, I have nothing to say, but that it is with surprise that I hear it pronounced, not only by newspapers, but by persons in authority, ecclesiastical and civil, and political and military; that it is an unjust and unnecessary war; that the declaration of it was altogether unexpected, &c."

"How it can be said to be unnecessary, is very mysterious. I have thought it both just and necessary for five or six years."

"How it can be said to be unexpected is another wonder. I have expected it more than five and twenty years, and have had great reason to be thankful that it has been postponed so long. I saw such a spirit in the British islands, when I resided in France, in Holland, and in England itself, that I expected another war much sooner than it has happened. I was so impressed with the idea, that I expressed to Lord Lansdowne formerly Lord Shelburne, an apprehension that his Lordship would live long enough to be obliged to make, and that I should live long enough to see another peace made, between Great Britain and the United States of America. His Lordship did not live to make the peace, and I shall not probably live to see it; but I have lived to see the war that must be followed by a peace, if the war is not eternal."

"Our Agricultural Societies may not be so much regarded, but the great interest of Agriculture will not be diminished by the war. Manufacturers will be promoted."

"The minister at St. Petersburg will be informed of your opinion of the utility of some bushels of Siberian wheat, not kiln dried."

ENGLISH OPINIONS OF THE WAR.
FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

It has been stated that in a war with this country, America has nothing to gain. In opposition to this assertion it may be said, with equal truth, that in a war with America, this country has nothing to gain, but much to lose. Let us examine the relative situation of the two countries. America certainly cannot pretend to wage a maritime war with us: she has no navy to do it with. But America has nearly 100,000 as good seamen as in the world, all of whom would be actively employed against our trade in every part of the ocean, in their fast sailing ships of war, many of which will be able to cope with our small cruizers; and they will be found to be sweeping the West India seas, and even carrying desolation into the chops of the channel. Every one must recollect what they did in the

latter part of the American war.

The books at Lloyd's will recount it, and the rate of insurance at that time will clearly prove what their diminutive strength was able to effect in the face of our navy, and that when nearly one hundred pendants were flying on their coast. Were we then able to prevent their going in and out, or stop them from taking our trade and our store-ships even in sight of our garrisons.— Besides, were they not in the English and Irish channel, picking up our homeward bound trade—sending their prizes into French and Spanish ports, to the great terror and annoyance of our merchants and ship owners?

These are facts which can be traced to a period when America was in her infancy; without ships, without seamen, without money—and at a time when our navy was not much less in strength than at present. *The Americans will be found to be a different sort of enemy by sea than the French.*

They possess nautical knowledge with equal enterprise to ourselves; they will be found attempting deeds which a Frenchman would never think of; and they will have all the ports of our enemy open, in which they can make good their retreat with their booty. In a predatory war we cannot, Great Britain would have more to lose than to gain, because the Americans would retire within themselves having every thing they want for supplies and what foreign commerce they might have, would be carried on in fast sailing armed ships, which, as heretofore, would be able to fight or run away, as best suited their force or inclination. Much is also to be apprehended from the desertion of our seamen, who will meet with every encouragement in the United States, by protecting laws made in their favor, perhaps large douceurs offered for their desertion; and it is well known the predilection which our sailors have for the American shores. These are considerations which by far outweigh advantages that might partially arise to individuals from a few scattered prizes that might be taken by our cruizers.—Their Harvest seems much more abundant under those wretched and impolitic regulations, called the *orders in council*, the existence of which gives rise to the present differences between the two countries; has drained our treasury, and is starving thousands of our manufacturing brethren.

America could sustain no possible injury, but internal taxation, from a war with this country, which would bear any proportion to what we might feel from the circumstances already mentioned, and which we would most seriously have to apprehend; for our ships, without a large military force, durst not enter the ports of the U. States, and that military force, in our present situation, is no where to be found.—The probable consequence would be the starvation of our West India colonies, and the loss of Upper, if not of Lower, Canada—while the total want of specie (which latterly has been wholly drawn from the United States) to pay our troops at Halifax and Quebec, could not fail to accelerate the mischief.

By letters from the Northwestern army under Gen. Hull, it appears his head-quarters were at Sandwich on the 19th of July, and preparation was making for the siege of Malden.

The British force was superior in numbers at that time, although fifty or sixty militia had deserted from Malden every day since the American standard had been erected on the Canada side.—A detachment had ascended the river Le French, and taken a considerable quantity of provisions, which had been collected for the British army. The enemy's advanced posts had been forced by a detachment under Col. Cass.

From the same, dated
Sandwich, U. C. July 17, 1812.

STR—In conformity with your instructions, I proceeded with a detachment of 280 men, to reconnoitre the

enemy's advanced posts. We found them in possession of a bridge over the river Canas, at the distance of four miles from Malden. After examining their position, I left one company of riflemen, to conceal themselves near the opposite side of the river, to commence firing, in order to divert their attention, and to throw them into confusion. I then proceeded with the remainder of the force about five miles, to a ford over the Canas, and down on the southern bank of the river. About sunset we arrived within sight of the enemy. Being entirely destitute of guides, we marched to near the bank of the river, and found our progress checked by a creek, which was then impassible. We were then compelled to march up a mile, in order to effect a passage over the creek. This gave the enemy time to make their arrangements, and prepare for their defence. On coming down the creek we found them formed; they commenced a distant fire of musketry. The riflemen of the detachment, were formed upon the wings, and the two companies of infantry in the centre. The men moved on with great spirit and alacrity.— After the first discharge the British retreated—we continued advancing. Three times they formed, and as often retreated. We drove them about half a mile, when it became so dark that we were obliged to relinquish the pursuit. Two privates in the 41st regiment were wounded and taken prisoners. We learn from deserters, that nine or ten were wounded, and some killed. We could gain no precise information of the number opposed to us. It consisted of a considerable detachment from the 41st regiment, some militia, and a body of Indians. The guard at the bridge consisted of 50 men. Our riflemen stationed on this side the Canas, discovered the enemy reinforcing them during the whole afternoon. There is no doubt but their number considerably exceeded ours.— Lieut. Col. Miller conducted in the most spirited and able manner. I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the whole detachment.

Very respectfully, sir, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant.
(Signed) LEWIS CASS,
Col. 3d Reg. O. Vol.
His Excellency Brig. Gen. HULL.

CINCINNATI, (Ohio) July 25.
A number of letters of late date have just been received from the army.— We hasten to publish the following extracts:
Extract of a letter from Robert Wallace, Jun. aid de camp to Gen. Hull, dated
Sandwich, U. C. July 12, 1812.

"The most of our army landed on the British shore this morning, without opposition. The General has issued a proclamation to all the inhabitants, who will peaceably submit to his authority, and several have already taken the advantage of the offer.

"This has been a most interesting day. From the preparations of the British, we did not expect to land without a skirmish. But when the American standard was raised, both shores re-echoed with hurrahs!

"I believe we shall soon move down to Malden, where all the British ships and forces are concentrated—we shall then have a trial of our strength and spirit."

From the same, dated
Sandwich, U. C. July 17, 1812.
I have the pleasure of writing to you from his majesty's dominion.— We arrived here without a battle. The terrible reports which had been

circulated of our ferocious army,

had scattered the Indians and cleared the way before us. The inhabitants here expected to be butchered without distinction and eaten afterwards. They are quite astonished to find us no worse than Indians. We are busily preparing for a descent on Malden. A scouting party was sent down yesterday to reconnoitre. They discovered a guard of regulars at the bridge of a small river, within four miles of the fort. An attack immediately ensued—the enemy was rapidly reinforced by regulars and Indians; but the boys bore so hard upon them, they were obliged to scamper, leaving some poor fellows on the ground. Not one of our men was hurt—the enemy fired entirely over their heads. The 4th regiment has gone down to reinforce our party, and they are ordered to return. It is expected they will be attacked by a body of Indians on their way. The British have armed our red brothers with guns, tomahawks, spears, knives, and every kind of destructive weapon, suitable for savages.

We have another detachment up the river in search of some hidden provisions. A report has just arrived, that they also had a skirmish. We are just commencing business, and there never was a collection of more spirited fellows to carry it on. I hope the government will reinforce us sufficiently to hold the ground we conquer."

Zanesville, July 20.

On Saturday last his excellency Gov. Meigs arrived in this town on his way to Chillicothe, and thence to Piqua town, to hold the great council with the Indians, in conjunction with Messrs. Worthington and Morrow. On Sunday morning he departed for Chillicothe. Just before his departure, news arrived by the western mail, under authority of John Johnson, Indian agent, that the council was postponed until the 15th of August, on account of the scarcity of old grain, and the new crops as yet not being quite ready to furnish a supply of provisions, &c.

We are informed by the Gov. that 1600 stand of arms have been received from the general government for the use of this state, and been sent into different sections of the state for the use of the militia. 350 stand of the above arms are expected here in a few days. They are said to be excellent. We are further enabled to inform our readers, that we have since our last learned from a gentleman direct from Sandwick, who left there after the publication of Gen. Hull's proclamation, that the army crossed the river without opposition; that the inhabitants generally fled, but on receiving the proclamation they returned to their houses, and resumed their business; they seemed generally friendly. McIntosh, the king's commissary gave up the keys of the public ware house cheerfully, in which was found property and provisions to the value of about ten thousand dollars, among which was eighty barrels of flour. The army had heard of 1600 barrels of flour, about a day's journey above, and a drove of 1000 head of cattle, which it was expected would be secured. Sandwick is represented as a smart populous town, with good brick houses and the country an old settlement, well cultivated, very populous on the river, and affording abundance of subsistence. Gen. H. was throwing up intrenchments round the town, and seemed in no hurry to attack Malden; his policy probably inclined him to conciliate the inhabitants before an hostile attack would be made. Our prisoners at Malden were allowed the privilege of parole of walking in the fort, but were kept on board the Queen Charlotte at night, and were said to have good treatment. The fort is represented as having not more than 300 troops, beside a few militia and Indians to defend it. Accounts, however, are so various on this subject that it cannot be relied on. Gen. Hull has 25 pieces of artillery with him—eleven of which were 24 pounders. They were fixing them on travelling carriages with all possible diligence to be ready for active operations.

Previous to the army's leaving De-

troit, a company of black infantry associated and requested to accompany the army in support of America and freedom. Governor Hull accepted the offer and gave commissions. The captain is said to be a very intelligent man, and the company perform well. Major Munson was still alive, but his recovery doubtful. Another fatal accident has occurred among the regulars.

A company of volunteers were raised in two days last week at Chillicothe, and marched on Tuesday the 21st, for Urbanna, to escort some provisions to Detroit. The company is commanded by captain Henry Brush. Another company is raising to follow if necessary.

SALEM, July 31.

Latest from England.—Last evening arrived here a cartel, 7 days from Halifax, with 14 or 15 American prisoners, among whom were Mr. John Gardner, late supercargo, and captain Thomas Moriarty, late master of the ship Marquis Someruelles of this port; capt. Norton, late of the ship Maria, of New-York, and captain Young, of the brig Enterprize, of Newburyport.

The Maidstone frigate, which left Plymouth the 17th June, had arrived at Halifax, and sailed immediately on a cruise.

The Indian sloop of war arrived the day the cartel sailed, which, with the brig Ringdove, which they met going in with 3 brigs and a ship supposed to be American prizes, was all the naval force in the port.

The Americans were treated with great kindness by Admiral Sawyer and by the inhabitants, and the crews were suffered to go at large till they learnt the deprivations of our privaters, when they were confined in prison, but well treated.

Since preparing the above, the ketch Gleaner, of 10 guns, arrived within Sandy-Hook, and has anchored in the bay. She is 35 days from England, 9 from Halifax, and has on board Mr. George Barclay, son of the late Consul, with dispatches for the American government and the British charge des affaires. Mr. B. sat off immediately for Washington.

The Liverpool Packet and a pilot-boat schooner sailed a few days before the Gleaner, from England, for America.

The British June Packet was going into Halifax as the Gleaner came out. She sailed previous to the Gleaner.—The Emulous gun-brig had arrived with 7 American prizes.

Mr. Foster, Col. Barclay, Gen. Wallace, and the Governor of Bermuda, had sailed for England in the Atlanta sloop of war.

We have been favored with Halifax papers to the 18th July.

Halifax, July 17.—H. M. S. Maidstone, capt. Burdett, has arrived from England with dispatches; sailed from Plymouth July 17. Dispatches in cypher, from France to the United States are said to have been intercepted.—The Acacia, Nymph, and Loire frigates, were under sailing orders, supposed for this place, and ten line of battle ships, and several frigates, were fitting with the greatest expedition, it was said for foreign service.

PICTURE OF ENGLAND.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his correspondent in Baltimore, dated May 30, 1812.

"The price of Iron has fallen at Birmingham, from 23l. per ton to 12 or 13l. principally in consequence of the loss of the American trade. The loss of the Continental market will prove destructive to the manufacturers of this country; they have only kept above water in expectation of a renewal of intercourse with your part of the world.

The evidence of Mr. Attwood, Banker, and High Bailiff of Birmingham, before the House of Commons, shews that the population of that town and neighboring manufacturing districts, is 400,000; 50,000 persons alone are engaged in the nail trade.—Every branch of his family is employed in the iron business. Every branch of the iron business is in a deplorable state. Great numbers of workmen have been dismissed within the last twelve months, and workmen that could have obtained in the iron works 20s. per week, cannot now get more than ten to twelve. Every manufacturer is overloaded with stock, and if he sells iron he only sells it to loss.—The export trade of Birmingham has been of late entirely confined to the U. States; it has been subject to very great embarrassments and distresses;

almost annihilating the profits attending it, but still furnishing employment to thousands of mechanics; but for the last 12 months there has been no export to America, and the manufacturers are reduced to a state of grievous affliction. The amount of Birmingham goods shipped to the United States is from 800,000 to 1,000,000l. sterling; the population of the town is 80,000 persons, of which 10,000 persons are paupers. There is great reluctance on the part of the manufacturers to discharge their workmen; they have been accumulating for the last 12 months the whole produce of their manufactory. They have exhausted the whole of their capital in the payment of their workmen, partly from motives of interest, looking forward for different openings to their trade, but principally from motives of honorable humanity. He knows that 10,000 families are employed in the nail trade, they exist in that trade, they can hardly be said to live, for he has noticed that they work from four in the morning until ten at night, and by their utmost exertions, upon the average, cannot earn more than 10s. to 12 per week, for labouring men; thus compelled to work, for more than human nature can bear, to earn a bare subsistence. He does not believe that the exports of hardware from Birmingham to the West Indies amount to 100,000l. a year.

A complete set of iron works cannot be erected for less than 50,000l. sterling, and in the neighborhood of Birmingham, there are at least 10 sets that have cost this sum, besides many others of less value.

In two blast furnaces the consumption of coal per week is six to eight hundred tons, that is, 19 million to 25 million of bushels. In a large iron work it must be 1200 tons per week.

James Ray, esq. of Bury, examined before the House of Commons, says, he employs 2500 to 3000 persons in woolen and cotton manufactures.—His stock of goods on hand is now 50,000l. sterling and daily increasing—one half his goods is sold to the American market. In May 1805, for the quality of goods called Blackburn supers, he gave for weaving 6s. in May 1806, the same; in May 1807, the same; in November 1807, we dropped to 5s. 6d. in December 1807, to 5s.; in January 1808, to 4s. 6d. and in May 1808, to 4s. In May 1809, we gave 4s.; in Mar. 1810, 7s. in April, 6s. and in May, the same. In May 1811, we again gave 4s. and at the present time we give 4s. 6d. To what is owing the last rise? On account of the disposition of the people to riot. In 1800, which was a year of scarcity, the distress of the working people was no distress to what it is now; as soon as the decision of the House is known on the orders in council, if against their repeal, we must then dismiss at least one half of our workmen, from 1200 to 1500 persons.

Wm. Thomson, resides at Leeds, employs 650 hands, made 6000 pieces of cloth in 1801; has now dismissed about 200 hands, and is not making above 4000 pieces in a year; his workmen used to earn 16s. to 30s. per week; do not now earn more than one third the sum. His stock of goods on hand is usually 10,000l. but is now 90,000l. The distress among the workmen is very great."

The quantity of goods prepared for the United States is immense—it now appears that the trade with you is the last hope of the manufacturers—if that should fail, ruin inevitably follows. There have been few murders or robberies here since the winter, but it is a most profligate place.

The only article you buy here on moderate terms is clothes; in every other expenditure, we all agree, that a pound goes about as far as a dollar in the U. States."

From the Rhode Island Republican of July 30.

IMPORFANT.

On the afternoon of Sunday the 26th inst. twenty American captains, mates and seamen were brought into this port by a Block Island boat—who were taken out of the brig Dispatch, Mark, of New Haven. These unfortunate men, with many more, were captured since the declaration of war, by the British squadron now cruising on our coast.—Whilst detained as prisoners of war on board the English squadron, they were well treated and received considerable attention. They were given all their clothes, and permitted to return to this country, after swearing and signing an allegation that they would not take up arms against the British government,

till they were regularly exchanged.—On the 16th inst. the English squadron captured the brig Dispatch, capt. Mark, of and bound to New Haven, (Conn.) laden with molasses—after throwing overboard half of her cargo, they put on board of her one hundred and fifty American seamen, including captains and mates—who were released upon their parole de honor as before stated.—The U. States brig Nautilus, commanded by lieut. Crane, was captured by this squadron after a hard chase of several hours. The Nautilus would not have been captured had it not been owing to a strong gale, with a short chopping head beat sea, a sudden change of wind and carrying away some of her spars. During the chase lieut. Crane threw overboard all her lee guns and carried such a press of sail upon the brig, that several times she liked to have upset. Every exertion that possibly could be made to save the vessel, was made by the commander, who displayed during the chase the skill of an experienced seaman, and a perfect knowledge of his profession, but the wind blowing so hard, that he could not carry to it, whilst it was only a whole sail breeze for a frigate. He was captured.

Whilst on board the English squadron they chased the American frigate Constitution, capt. Hull. When the Constitution was first discovered, she was seen in chase of the Guerriere, who ran for the fleet. Captain Hull, on approaching the fleet, made his private signals, which not being returned, he hoisted off—the English squadron immediately hoisted their colours and gave chase—capt. Hull hoisted his colours, and fired a gun to windward and made all sail from them. During this chase, which was three days, the wind frequently changed from one quarter to the other—the English squadron the better to entrap him, extended themselves in the form of a half moon, and by the frequent flaws of wind ahead brought capt. Hull occasionally upon one or the other of those points; whilst the wind was light, capt. Hull could but just hold his own; at last the wind sprang up to a strong breeze: captain Hull then made all sail, and passed within cannon shot of one of the headmost frigates, who never fired a gun at him, so sensible were they of his superiority. The English commodore, Brooks, was so sure of capturing him, when he first made him, and that too without fighting, he actually appointed his officers to take charge of the Constitution—but during the chase, capt. Hull displayed such masterly skill in manoeuvring his ship, that the English commodore paid him the highest encomiums, and frequently pointed out to his officers capt. Hull's naval adroitness and sagacity in extricating himself from such a perilous situation.

Captain Byron, of the Belvidere, had not recovered from his wound—which wound was in one of his thighs; he was but once on deck during their stay on board, which was about ten days.

One Bates, belonging to the United States brig Nautilus, had entered on board the English squadron, as a pilot over Nantucket shoals and Boston bay. He offered to pilot them to Martha's Vineyard, Gardner's Bay, &c. where they might procure fresh provisions in abundance.

When this news first arrived, and ever since, there were a few men who called themselves federalists, expressed a malicious joy at the destruction of our commerce, and at the same time poured out their denunciations against commodore Rodgers, calling him a coward, who had fled from the scene of fighting, to plundering. We have hitherto been unwilling to believe there existed such a party as the British in this country, but we are now decided that such a faction does exist, and that means, however painful, must be adopted to prevent its increase.

We annex a list of the British fleet for the information of government.

	Ratd.	Men.
Africa, Capt. Bostarde,	64	476
Guerriere, Decade,	44	390
Belvidere, Byron,	36	unk own
Essex, Lord Townsend,	36	unk own
Shannon, Com. Brooks,	36	unk own

The Africa was very leaky, and the whole fleet short of provisions. On board of one of the frigates were fifty American impressed seamen.

The ship Fair American from Philadelphia loaded with flour and provisions, bound to Teneriffe, was boarded by the English squadron, and permitted to pass, because the captain procured a license granted by the Spanish minister or consul, requesting 11 British cruisers to suffer her to pass unmolested. Commodore Brooks declared,

if she was boarded on her return, he would capture her.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 4.

We are happy to learn, that the ship Fox, Muzzy, from Gibraltar for New-York, has arrived at Newport, having on board nearly \$100,000.

Brigadier General ARMSTRONG has arrived in this city, and yesterday took command of this post and its dependencies, General BLOOMFIELD has returned to his station at Trenton.

The brig Nerina, Stewart, from Newry, for New-York, has arrived at New London. [The Nerina was captured by a British cruiser, and all the crew except the captain taken out, and a prize master and crew put on board, and the brig was proceeding for Halifax. Capt. S. had previous to his capture, put all passengers, about 50 in number, in the hold, and suggested to the prize-master, the propriety of opening the hatches to air the vessel, which was readily complied with, when to his great astonishment, the passengers rushed upon deck, and the brig was immediately given up.]

We understand that the commanders of our forts and gun boats in this harbor, will commence firing at a ship in the North river this morning about eight o'clock. The ship is to be unmolested above the north battery at ebb tide, and as she drifts down, the forts and gun boats will fire cold and red hot shot at her.

PETERSBURG, July 28. MILITARY MOVEMENT.

Yesterday morning, the artillery company of this town (about 70 strong) commanded by capt. John Minnie, commenced their march for Smithfield, in Isle of Wight county; from whence according to general order they will repair to Norfolk. The artillery were escorted from town by the troop of cavalry, the republican light infantry, the senior volunteers, and the battalion of militia, as far as New-Market. The spectacle presented was really grand and affecting.—The men, though burning with an honest zeal to avenge their country's wrongs, could not but feel some portion of anguish on leaving their wives, their children, their relations and friends. The sensibility of every one was excited, the prayers of every one were offered up for their safe and happy return.

The streets, the roads, were lined with anxious spectators—with weeping relatives. On arriving at New-Market, a mutual interchange of affectionate salutations passed—the artillery were cheered by their fellow citizens in arms, and proceeded on their march. The company is composed of strong hardy men (mostly mechanics)—and we doubt not should events render it necessary, that they ever will be found in the front of battle, inflicting a dreadful vengeance on the enemies of their country.

Col. Freeman, of the army of the United States is the commandant at Norfolk—he will take command of the 500 militia—report speaks in high terms of him.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer in the North Western army to a gentleman in this city, dated

Sandwich, (Canada) July 14, 1812.
"I congratulate you and my countrymen generally, that the American standard is raised in this province. It was hoisted on the 13th inst. without opposition, but a great display was for some time made. The enemy had several pieces of cannon at this place, opposite Detroit, but they prudently removed them the evening before we came over; but there appears to be no probability of that difficulty now, as, from the number of deserters coming daily, it appears they will have but a few or no men of the militia in a short time. I am sure not less than 100 have come in a day and half's time. The report is, that there are about 250 militia, 100 Indians and 210 regulars. It is thought that they mean to abandon the garrison of Malden, from their having embarked a great deal of property on board of the ship Charlotte. I am of opinion, that in four weeks we shall have possession of all Upper Canada.

"There was great pains taken to induce the inhabitants to believe that they would be all of them butchered and plundered of their property.—When the army made their appearance in this quarter they abandoned their property and houses, and what they

could not take off they hid about in the ground and secret places.

"I think this one of the handsomest banks I ever saw, and indeed the country is most beautiful; as level as the neighborhood of Washington. I never in all my life saw such grain, (wheat) timothy and clover. The apple and pear trees are larger than I ever saw before, and the cider is fine."

BOSTON, August 1.

A good prize.—Arrived, below, the English ship Ann-Green, capt. Jenkins, of Greenock, a prize to the brig Gosamer, of this port. She was from Jamaica—sailed 13th June in a fleet of 78 sail for Quebec, and was captured last Monday. She is 400 tons, and has on board 100 puncheons rum, 5 puncheons coals, and 13 hhd. Pimento.—Mounts eight 12 pounders, and 2 long 6's—is 2 years old, copper bottomed and copper bolted, and is a very fast sailer. Vessel and cargo computed to be worth 40,000 dollars.

Arrived, brig Miser, 42 days from Cadiz. No vessels had sailed from Cadiz for about a week, according to capt. Smith's recollection. Capt. S. informs us, that in the course of three weeks, 117 bombs had been discharged into the city, which did no other injury than killing five women. The night he came away a very heavy bombardment commenced which lasted three hours and an half. It was reported at Cadiz, that Gen. Ballasteros had been defeated at St. Roque, and had 400 men killed and 1200 taken prisoners. Specie was prohibited from exportation about 3 days before he sailed. Capt. Smith had the printed order, but mislaid it, so that we are not able to present it to our readers.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL RESCINDED.
In confirmation of the reports on this subject we have been favored with the following extract of a letter from Halifax, of July 22, to a gentleman in this city. Its authenticity may be relied on:—

HALIFAX, July 22.

"The dispatches for Mr. Foster by the Ketch Gleaner have this instant been made public. The orders in council were rescinded on the 17th June."

QUEBEC, July 14.

The 103d regiment, which arrived and landed in this garrison, since our last, is 800 strong.—A finer looking regiment of hale and able bodied young men, never put foot on our shores.—With this regiment came 36 recruits for the king's regiment; 30 artillery drivers are arrived from Halifax.

HALIFAX, July 30.

AMERICAN PRIVATEERS
An swarming around our coast, and in the Bay of Fundy; hardly a day passes but we hear of captures made by them; a schooner from hence to Liverpool N. S. was taken on Friday last near port Medway; a schooner from hence, with arms and ammunition for County Harbour, was taken in that harbour on Wednesday last, as also a Liverpool schooner returning from Labrador. Two schooners from Lunenburg were captured last week, considerable sums of money taken out of them, and afterwards let go—indeed, so numerous are the privateers around the coast, that we consider it very imprudent for any vessel to sail from this port unless under convoy.

CHARLES-TOWN, August 14.

A correct statement of the transactions of the late mob in Baltimore has been published in the papers of this city, together with a number of documents, from which it appears that the plan of arming for the defence of the house had been deliberately formed and organized for some time previous, without the knowledge of the citizens of Baltimore. The late hour at which we received these papers prevents their publication in the Repository this week. The whole shall appear in our next.

From the official report of the Secretary of State, of July 6, 1812, it appears that since the commencement of the present war between France and Great Britain, the English have wrongfully captured NINE HUNDRED and SEVENTEEN American vessels. Greater in number we sincerely believe than if we had been engaged in open and destructive war. Yet Col. Pickering had the hardihood to assert that "Great Britain had done us no essential injury." *Alex. Herald.*

As the captain of the Belvidere laid claim to a "victory over the whole Yankee fleet," because he succeeded in out-sailing them, capt. Hull, upon the same principle, may claim a decided victory over the whole of his majesty's squadron. *Boston Chron.*

Advices from New Orleans, as late as the 6th July, have been received.—The express from Washington City had not arrived with the news of war; and vessels, in considerable numbers, were departing with cargoes, for European and other ports.

Commodore Rodger's Squadron was fallen in with on the 4th of July, in lat. 47, 17, long. 36, 46. This is the last account we have of it. The squadron was then lying to.

Doctors Pendergrast and Ross, of the U. S. army, in conjunction with Dr. S. L. Mitchell, have discovered flint stones on the banks of the Musconunk river, in New Jersey, adequate to the uses of war.

Capt. Bainbridge is appointed to the command of the U. S. frigate Constellation, fitting at Washington. Captain Christopher R. Perry succeeds captain B. as superintendent of the Navy Yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts.

The U. S. frigate Constitution sailed from Boston on the 5th inst. with a fine wind.

ESSEX and THETIS frigates.
Captain Porter writes to his friend in New-York, that "there are glorious prospects ahead; information having been given him that the British frigate Thetis loaded with SPECIE is within thirty miles of him and that it is his intention to seek and bring her to action."

The Essex mounts only 32 cannonades. The Thetis is one of the heaviest frigates of her rate in the British navy.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Porter, of the U. States' Frigate Essex, dated at sea, July 12, lat. 33, long. 66, to his friend in New-York.

"At 2 o'clock this morning fell in with a British fleet of transports of 7 sail under convoy of the Minerva frigate, from Barbadoes, for Quebec, with 1100 troops, and captured one of them, a brig with 197 soldiers on board; but not having time to spare to send her in, permitted her to proceed; not, however, without first taking out of her all the small arms and other munitions of war, ransoming the vessel, and putting the troops upon their parole of honor, not to serve again during the war, unless regularly exchanged. We endeavored to bring the frigate to action, but did not succeed."

New-York, August 1.

The Northern War.—Our latest letter from the western district, by last evening's mail, has the following account.

"I have no other news but a report from the commandant at Sacket's Harbor, in a letter to a kinsman, in which I am told he states, that 4 deserters from the Royal George (how they got away is not stated) declare that the commander of that ship and 16 or 17 men were killed in her late engagement with our battery. The number of wounded is not mentioned—nor the injury sustained by the other vessels that were in the action."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Island of St. Vincent, to his correspondent in New-York, communicated for publication in the Mercantile Advertiser.

"Our volcano has lately made a most awful display of its horrid entrails, and has laid a full third part of this fine island under its ashes. All the lands in its vicinity, both to windward and leeward, are rendered unfit for cultivation, and two of the largest rivers dried up. They have been dug for, and found boiling. The mountains exhibit a frightful prospect. Nothing to be seen but lava; not a tree nor shrub; and even most of those awful chasms, gleans, and falls, formerly seen, are filled up; yet strange to tell, very few lives have been lost."

Albany, July 31.

We have understood that a letter is received in this city, informing that a second attack had been made upon Sacket's Harbor, by the British squadron, with an intention of burning the place, & that they were again repulsed with the loss of 14 killed and 17 wounded—among the former was the commander of the British forces.

ed—among the former was the commander of the British forces.

Washington City, August 7.

A number of Indian Chiefs, from the Missouri territory, arrived here on Saturday, under the conduct of Gen. Clarke, on a visit to the President of the United States. They appear to be very respectable, and are remarkable for their gigantic figures and fine proportion of their forms.

Letters from the Northwestern army under General Hull, dated July 21st and 22d, state that the result of the Indian council at Brownstown has been communicated to the General, by which it appears that the Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatamies, Wyandots, Delawares, Munsees, some Kickapoo, Sacs and the Six Nations, are unanimous for remaining neutral. Tecumseh and Marpot are the only chiefs of consequence remaining with the British. A party of the British, with all their Indians, passed the River Aux Canards, twelve miles from the encampment.

The general detached Col. M'Arthur, with a part of his regiment, to protect the inhabitants. The colonel attacked and drove them back—two of the colonel's men were slightly wounded, the loss of the enemy is not ascertained. Col. M'Arthur's conduct on this as well as other occasions, entitles him to credit. *Nat. Intel.*

THE JERSEY PRISON SHIP.

TEXT—Great Britain is the shield of afflicted humanity—she is fighting for the religion and liberties of the world.
COMMENT.—The following is taken from a Connecticut paper published at New London on the 25th day of April, 1783, by the late Timothy Green, Esq. "To all printers of public newspapers. Tell it to the WORLD, and let it be published in every newspaper throughout America, Europe, Asia, and Africa, to the everlasting disgrace and infamy of the British king's commanders at New-York—

That during the late war, ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY FOUR American prisoners, have suffered death by their inhuman, cruel, savage and barbarous usage on board the filthy and malignant British prison ship called the Jersey, lying at New-York. Britons tremble lest the vengeance of Heaven fall on your Isle, for the blood of the unfortunate victims!"

[A gentleman who was confined in this hell on the water, afterwards a respectable trader of Philadelphia, informed the editor of the Register some years ago, that the hardest battle he ever fought in his life was with a fellow prisoner on board of the Jersey; and the object of contention was the putrid carcass of a starved RAT.]

[Scraps from English papers received at Boston.]

The proceedings of the American government, to near the middle of May, had reached England & hostilities were calculated upon. Notification of this hostile attitude had been sent to India and some squadrons were to be despatched to Halifax, &c.

Some further letters have been received from the Baltic; it is stated by one of them, that the ports of Russia had been shut against England, on account of a termination to the differences between France and Russia. We do not believe the statement.

Four 74's are ordered to join admiral Sterling at Halifax.

A Mr. Potts, Birmingham manufacturer, stated to the British parliament, that he had positive orders to ship to America, the moment the orders in council were repealed; that he had engaged two or three ships at Liverpool; and that the risk was with the Americans.

The author of the threatening letters to the prince of Wales has discovered himself, and proves to be an insane man, who claims the title of Duke of Norfolk. The story, that the prince had taken refuge in the tower must have been dreams at Liverpool.

From the Baltimore American.

TO FARMERS.

The following method is recommended to preserve wheat for years from the fly, that prevails more or less every year in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware and New-Jersey, and more particularly on the bays, rivers and adjacent country.

Get your wheat out of the straw as early as you possibly can, clean the straw well from the chaff and wheat; if you have a barn put your wheat away

in bulk, leaving the chaff with it. I knew wheat kept several years during the revolutionary war in this way, free from all insects; rats and mice cannot burrow in this bank, as it will continually fall on them. Those that have not barns may make pens with logs or fence rails, first laying logs or rails on the earth sufficient to keep the damp from rising to injure the wheat, then cover the floor twelve or eighteen inches thick with straw well trod down, put your wheat on this floor with all its chaff, and as you fill the pen line the inside well with straw; when you have filled your pen in this way, stack your straw on the top of it, seeing that the straw extends well over the top of the pen to carry off the rain water.

E. K.

P. S. The different printers throughout the United States will render a service to the farmers by giving the above a few insertions.

Died, on Sunday night last, Mr. Peter Clima, of this county.

On Tuesday last Mr. Oliver M'Corrick.

THE subscribers have for sale, at their store in Shepherd's-Town, the following valuable Medicines, viz.

M. galsia,	Columbia Root,
Green of Tartar,	Gintian ditto,
Castor Oil,	Orange Peel,
Glauber Salts,	R. fined Camphor,
Hann's Anti-Bilious Pills,	Sugar Lead,
Lee's genuine ditto,	Pearl Barley,
Tartar Emetic,	Essence Peppermint,
Cinnamon,	Red Bark,
Jalap,	Yellow Ditto,
Pain's Columbian Oil,	Paragoric,
British ditto,	Windsor Soap,
Essential Oil Worm Seed,	Red and Black Ink,
Spirits Turpentine,	Powders,
Godfrey's Cordial,	And also,
Aloes,	Nutmegs, Cloves,
Anatto,	Mace, Cinnamon,
Liquorice Ball,	Race Ginger, &c.
Camomile Flowers,	JAMES BROWN, & Co.
	Shepherd's-Town, Aug. 14.

Merino Tup Lambs.

The subscriber has for sale a few full blooded merino tup lambs and ewes—also, half blooded merino crossed upon half blooded Barbary broad tails, which he would sell at the following prices:

Full blooded merino tup lambs,	\$40
Do. do. ewes,	30
Half do. and Barbary tup lambs,	20
Do. do. do. ewes,	10
Do. do. do. common	10

JACOB MORGAN.

Federal Spring, Aug. 14.

NOTICE.

Those who were purchasers at the sale of the estate of Joseph Brown, deceased, are reminded that the sale notes are now due, and that punctuality in payment is expected; the situation of the estate forbids indulgence to any suits will be brought without discrimination against all delinquents.

It is very desirable that all the unclosed accounts of said estate should be adjusted; those who have accounts in this situation will save trouble and expense by coming forward and settling them.

ESTHER G. BROWN, Adm^rtrix of Joseph Brown, dec'd.
August 14.

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers was dissolved on the first of this month.

JOHN WILKINS,
JOHN WIDDOWS.

August 14.

For Sale,

A stout healthy negro man, about 28 years of age—he is a pretty good shoemaker, and understands every part of labour necessary on a plantation.—He is offered for sale because he absconded from his master. For further information inquire at this office.
July 31.

Feathers Wanted.

The highest price will be given for a quantity of new feathers. Inquire of the printer.

BLANK BOOKS

For Sale at this Office.

GENERAL ORDERS.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Richmond, 22d July, 1812. In execution of the orders of the President of the United States, communicated through the Secretary of War, by his letter of the 18th inst. for calling in to actual service, (for the defence of the eastern frontier of this state) five hundred militia, I have thought proper to require the following portions of the late requisition, agreeably to my General Orders of the 19th of April last, forthwith to take the field, armed and equipped according to law, and repair without momentary delay to Smithfield, in the county of Isle of Wight, established hereby, as the place of general rendezvous for the said detachment, viz: The whole of the officers and privates of the infantry, detached from the 15th Regiment, Susx. x, 65th Regiment, Southampton, 71st Regiment, Surry, 29th Regiment, Isle of Wight, 62d Regiment, Prince George, 50th Regiment, Greenville, 67th Regiment, Brunswick, with captain John Mintree's company of artillery, Petersburg, and capt. Mark Anthony's do. do. Bedford.

FIELD OFFICERS.

Commandant of this Detachment, Col. Edmund Lucas, of the 50th Regiment, Greenville. Majors Peter Nestell, of the 4th Regiment of artillery, Norfolk borough, Langley G. Wills, of the 71st Regiment, Surry.

The commandants of regiments will take care that the companies drawn from their regiments, be provided with a wagon, team and driver, and such camp equipage as are prescribed by the 43d section of the militia law, passed January 28th, 1804—Should there be any difficulty in procuring these articles by private contract, the commandants will resort to impressment, as authorized by the above section.

The commandant of this detachment immediately on his arrival at Smithfield, will march with such portions of the militia, as shall have arrived, to Norfolk, and report himself, with his detachment to the commandant of the post at that station, to whose orders he is to yield obedience. He will leave an officer at Smithfield, in the event of the whole not having arrived, with instructions, to cause the different detachments to proceed to Norfolk with all practicable dispatch.

Until the troops shall arrive at the place of rendezvous, where they will be furnished by a regular contractor, the commandants of the respective companies are to provide the necessary supplies, and draw on this department for the amount, which shall be promptly paid.

Tents, Knapacks, &c. will be forthwith sent to Smithfield, for the accommodation of the troops on their arrival. Given under my hand, at Richmond, the date and day above. JAMES BARBOUR.

NOTICE

I hereby give to all persons having claims against the estate of Rich Willis, late of Jefferson county, dec'd, to present them legally authenticated, on or before the first day of October next; and all persons indebted to the said estate are earnestly requested to make immediate payment. ELIZABETH WILLIS, Ex'rix. Lectown, Aug. 7.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the public generally that he has removed to the house lately occupied by Joseph McCartney, next door to Henry Isler's saddler's shop, where he intends carrying on the BLUE DYEING and COVERLET WEAVING in all its various branches.—Those wishing to favor him with their custom may depend upon every attention being paid and the charges reasonable. Thanking a generous public for past favours, and hopes a continuance of the same. JOHN LEMON. Charlestown, August 7.

FOR SALE.

A likely Negro Man, aged about 28 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.

Caution.

All persons are forewarned from taking an assignment on a note of hand given by the subscriber to William C. Bowler, under date the 24th of May, 1812, which was to become due in six months from the date thereof—but said Bowler through some fraudulent design has made said note payable on demand, contrary to my expectation and contract, which I am determined not to pay before the time of credit agreed on is expired. JOHN AGER. August 7.

Stray Mare.

Broke out of Mr. James's stable, in Shepherd's-Town, on Saturday the 18th ultimo, a black Mare, with a sorrel horse colt—the mare has but one eye, and without shoes. All reasonable charges and expenses will be paid to any person delivering her and the colt to Mr. James, in Shepherd's-Town, or to the subscriber, in Charlestown. JOHN WILKINS. August 7.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the farm of Mr. B. Davenport, near the White House, a sorrel mare colt, two years old, and well grown, a flaxen mane and tail, and one hind foot white, also a brown mare colt, a year old, and both hind feet white.—Any person giving information to the subscriber where they may be had, will be paid the above reward. AMBROSE CRAMER. July 31, 1812.

NEW STORE.

Wm. and Thos. Brown,

Have received from Philadelphia, and offer for sale, in Mr. John Kennedy's house, opposite capt. Daughtery's store, a handsome assortment of Fancy and other

MERCHANDISE,

all of which have been selected with care, and every advantage, which the situation of our markets, previous to the declaration of war, would admit.—They flatter themselves, that on examination thereof, those goods will be found not inferior in quality to any in this valley, and are offered at a very small advance.

They have also among other valuable books, Bacon's Abridgement, 7 vols. in call and boards. Charlestown, July 24.

Luke Pentoney

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the House lately kept by Michael McKewan, known by the name of the Martinsburg Inn,

in South Queen street, Martinsburg, where he has good accommodations for travellers and others.—Those gentlemen who may please to encourage the establishment, may rest assured that every attention shall be paid, and the best kind of Liquors always kept. July 17, 1812.

NEW GOODS.

James S. Lane,

HAS RECEIVED, AND IS NOW OPENING 50 Packages of Goods,

Selected with care from the late arrivals at Philadelphia. Adapted to the present and approaching season.—Many of the Fancy articles are entirely new, both as to style and quality. He has also received an additional supply of the most useful School and Miscellaneous Books, among which is the much admired novel "Thanks I to myself who."

ALSO A fresh supply of valuable Medicines and Paints, &c. &c. Rich Cheese, Old Port and other Wines, first quality Chewing Tobacco, No. 1 Herring in the Barrel, Queen's Ware, &c. &c. &c. Shepherd's Town, July 10.

A Caution.

Whereas my wife Lucy hath left my bed and board within a few days past, (and not for the first time) without any cause of provocation; I do hereby caution the public against erediting her on my account, as I am determined not to discharge any debts which she may contract in character of my wife, subsequent to the under written date. DAVID HILMAN. Smithfield, Jefferson Co. July 31.

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, Ticklenburgs, Ozaburgs, Home-made Linens, a general assortment of Domestic Manufactured and Spun Cottons, Kid, Morocco and common Leather Shoes, SCHOOL and other Ludicro-Tragico-Comico Tale," written by

THINKS-I-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.

NEW FANCY GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving from Philadelphia, and opening at their store in Shepherd's-Town, in addition to their April purchases, a variety of Fancy Articles, among which are:

- Super undressed and dressed prints, Chintzes and Ginghams, Superfine Cambric and Cambric Jaconet Muslins, Laced Mull & Spider Cambric do. Figured and plain Leno do. Italian Silks and Crapes, Figured Gauze, Black and white Parasets, White, green and pink Saracnets, Lavantine, Damask and other Fancy Silk Shawls, Silk and Kid extra and short Gloves, Silk and Cotton Hose, Satin, Lutestrang and fringed Mantua RIBBONS, Chenilles, Silk Cords, Silk Buttons and Artificial Flowers, Silk & Straw-Bonnets, some dressed, London dressed Kid and Morocco Shoes, Philadelphia particular made ditto. Common Morocco ditto. Misses and Children's ditto.

ALSO Men's and Women's, Boys' and Girls' Leather Shoes, all fully assorted, Boot Legs, Fair Tops, Boot Cords, and black, yellow and red Morocco Skins, China, Queen's and Glass Wares, Drugs and Patent Medicines, Benjamin James Harris's best Chewing Tobacco, Groceries and Liquors well assorted and as usual genuine.

A fresh supply of Domestic Goods, Ticklenburgs, Osnaburgs, Sheetings and Ducks, Coarse Muslins, and many other useful and necessary articles, which are submitted to the inspection of the public. JAMES BROWN, & Co. Shepherd's-Town, July 10, 1812. tf.

Partnership Dissolved.

THE Co-partnership existing in this place under the firm of John Anderson & Co. was by mutual consent dissolved this day. All those that are in arrears to the said firm are earnestly requested to come forward on or before the last day of August next, and pay their respective accounts to John Carlile, who will settle the business for said concern. They hope that every person will evince a willingness to comply with this reasonable request, as it is indispensably necessary the business should be settled as speedily as possible. JOHN ANDERSON, JOHN CARLILE. July 14, 1812.

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. tf.

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, COOKS, & Co. Shepherd's-Town, June 4.

Worthington, Cooks, and Co.

Have for sale the following books, viz

- Family Bibles, Stephen's War, Davis's Sermons, Parent's Friend, Wesley's Sermons, Denon's Voyages, Villing's Sermons, History of Ireland, Dodridge's ditto, Revolutionary Phylarch's, Forsyth on the Fruits of Religion, Rise and Progress in Religion, Spiritual Treasury, Prædicator's Key, Holy War, Christian Researches in Asia, Stranger in France, Stranger in Ireland, Lord's Gazetteer, Walker's Dictionary, Memoirs of Cumberland, Jesuit's Letters, Junio's Letters, Ovid's Art of Love, Men of Feeling, Thanks I to myself who, Scottish Chiefs, Thaddeus Warsaw, Excell's of Sauria, Ella Rosenberg, Faber on the Prophecies, Gaetan's Collection, Butler's Analogy, Strid's calls to the unconverted, Ga's Things, Guide & Refuge, Simpson's Pleas, Smith's Essays, Pugh's Progress, Dick and Pany on Inspiration, Thomson Abbey, Hives, Watts's Psalms and Hymns, Wesley's Hymns, Life of Wesley, Rams' y's Life of Natural History, Wren's ditto, Walker's Dictionary, Murray's Introduction, Key, Exercises, Squee, Grammar, Scott's Lessons, Eschell's Speaker, Young Man's Companion, Fisher's Companion, American Guide, Gough's Arithmetic, 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.

Pure Lemon Acid

For Punch, Lemonade, Sauces, &c. THIS acid retains all the grateful flavor of the fresh lemon, makes excellent punch, lemonade, shrub, &c. and instantly dissolves in warm or cold water, is also adapted for every purpose in cookery where the lemon is required, such as sauces, jellies, &c. The convenience of this acid for taverns and public places of amusement, is sufficiently obvious, as it will make punch, lemonade, &c. at any time of the year, equally rich as with the fruit, and always cheaper. For balls and assemblies, the elegant preparation is particularly desirable. Lemonade, &c. may be made in the most easy and expeditious manner. It is particularly recommended to private families, officers and gentlemen travelling. It is perfectly dry and portable, and will keep for any length of time, in every climate. It is warranted to contain no extraneous matter, being nothing but the pure essence of lemons. JAMES S. LANE. Shepherd's-Town, July 10.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.]

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1812.

[No. 230.]

Baltimore Riot.

REPORT

Of the Committee appointed to inquire into the causes and extent of the late commotions in Baltimore.

In the first branch of the City Council, Aug. 6, 1812, the following report was presented and read, and ordered to be printed in all the newspapers of the city. By order, S. H. MOORE, Clk.

In the second branch, August 6, 1812, the following report was presented, read, and ordered to be printed in all the newspapers of the city. By order, THOS. ROGERS, Clk.]

To EDWARD JOHNSON, ESQ. MAYOR OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

The joint committee of the two branches of the city council, appointed to inquire into the causes and extent of the late commotions in the city, having, as enjoined upon them, requested the aid of thirteen other of their fellow citizens; ten of whom attended in the discharge of the duties assigned them, in pursuance thereof, a REPORT, that on Saturday the 20th of June, a publication appeared in the newspaper entitled the "Federal Republican," printed in this place, which excited great irritation in the city—that on the Monday following, the printing office occupied by the editors of that paper was pulled down, and their press destroyed. This commotion had subsided, and the transaction was under legal investigation by the criminal court, until Saturday the 26th of July: in the evening of which day, Alexander C. Hanson, one of the editors, with several of his friends from other counties, and one from another state, came into town, unknown to the inhabitants, (or known only to a very few of them) and took possession of a brick house in Charles street, that had been the late dwelling of Mr. Wagner, his printer.—

The committee further report, that from written documents, since found and communicated to them by the mayor, which are subjoined to this report, it appears that the plan of renewing the paper, and of arming for the defence of the house from which it was intended to be issued, had been deliberately formed and organized some time previous in the country, without the knowledge of the citizens of Baltimore, and all the details settled and adjusted by persons who must have been acquainted with military service.—That having taken possession of the house, they fortified it strongly, and prepared arms and ammunition to defend it: that on the next morning the editor issued from that house his paper, containing severe animadversions upon the mayor, people, and police of Baltimore, which the editor caused to be circulated through that city.—In the course of the same day it was known to many persons that Mr. Hanson, one of the editors, was in the house, and from the preparations for defence that were observed to be making therein, it was conjectured that he expected to be attacked. During the day, many other persons of the city went to the house, and some remained there associated with those within: Towards evening many boys and children of the street, opposite the house, collected and other articles were secured to be taken out of it, and conveyed through an armed guard into the house; the boys then returned, recommended their noise, accompanied with abusive language to the persons in the house, and at this time, stones at the windows at this time, and for an hour or more thereafter, they did not appear more than five or six men who could be supposed to have any connection with, or control over the boys; about this period a person on the footway endeavored to persuade the boys from their mischief, he was severely wounded in the foot, by something weighty thrown from the house; the boys were repeatedly told, from the persons within, to go away and not molest them; that they were armed, and would defend themselves; the boys still continued to throw stones, two guns were fired from the upper part of the house, charged as it is supposed with blank cartridges, as no injury was done by them; the assembly of people in the street at this time greatly increased, and the throwing of stones, at the house, became more general and violent; the sashes of the lower windows were broken and attempts made to force the door by running against it. Ten or twelve gun were then fired from the house in quick succession, by which several persons in the street were wounded, some dangerously; about this period application was made for military aid to prevent further mischief: whilst the military were assembling in pursuance of an order from the general, issued in compliance with a requisition from the legal authority, the firing took place from the house, and three guns were fired at it: some short time afterwards a gun was fired from the house which killed a doctor Gale in the street about twelve feet from the house, this circumstance greatly increased the irritation of those in the street, who soon afterwards brought a field piece

in front of the house, but by the interposition of several citizens were restrained from firing upon the house, under an assurance that the persons in it would surrender themselves to the civil authority: the military soon after appeared, and placing themselves in front of the house, no further injury occurred; a negotiation took place with those within the house, and upon being assured that a military guard would be furnished, and every effort used by the mayor and the general to ensure their safety from violence, they surrendered themselves to the civil authority about 7 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, and were conducted to jail and committed for further examination; they were Alex. C. Hanson, Gen. Henry Lee, James M. Linn, William Schroeder, John Thompson, Wm. B. N. Otho Sprigg, Henry K. Sney, Robert King, Henry Nelson, John E. Hall, George Winchester, Peregrine Warfield, George Richards, Edward Swinn, David Hoffman, Horatio Bigelow, Ephraim Gattner, William Gattner, Jacob Schley, Mark U. Pringle, Daniel Murray, and Richard S. Crabb. After the removal of the persons, the interior of the house was greatly injured, and the furniture in it destroyed and dispersed.—The committee further report, that during the course of the day the mayor applied to the Sheriff to use particular precaution in securing the doors of the jail, which he promised to do, and about one o'clock application was made by the mayor and other justices, to the brigadier general, to call out the military to preserve the peace and quietude of the state. Orders were issued for calling out a regiment of infantry, two troops of cavalry, and two companies of artillery, to parade at an appointed time and place. The mayor, the general and many citizens repaired to the jail early in the afternoon, at which a number of persons had assembled, the much greater part of whom were peaceable and orderly citizens; those of a different temper of mind, upon being reprimanded with, appeared to yield to the justice of the general, and to be appeased with the assurance given that the party in jail should not be bailed or suffered to escape during the night; it became the prevailing opinion about the prison that no mischief would be attempted that night; in consequence of which and of the liberality of the force assembled, the military, by the order of the general, with the approbation of the mayor, were dismissed; and many persons left the prison and went to their homes. Shortly after dark, the number of the disorderly increased, and an intention was manifested of breaking into the jail; the mayor with the aid of a few persons, succeeded for some time in preventing the prison door from being forced open; they being afterwards ordered by the increased numbers and violence of the assaults, the mayor was forced away, and the door having been previously battered, and again threatened, was opened by the turn key. Upon the entry of the assailants, they forced the inner doors and entered into the room in which the persons above mentioned were confined.—Here a scene of horror ensued which the committee cannot well describe. The result was, that one of the persons (Geo. Lingan) was killed, eleven others dreadfully beaten, eight of whom were thrown together in front of the jail, supposed to be dead.

The committee being (by the authority under which they act) directed to the collection and report of facts, have carefully avoided the expression of an opinion on any of the causes or extent of the late commotions herein reported. Other facts (but we know of no material) may have attended the above transactions, which the limited powers of the city council do not enable them to impart to the committee, the full authority in the premises.

ADAM FONERDEN, JAMES CAREY, WM. STEUART, THOMAS KELL, Committee of the first branch city council. JAMES CALLENDON, JOHN C. WHITE, WM. MIDDLAND, HENRY PAYSON, Committee of the 2d branch city council. The undersigned being requested thereto joined the above committee in the discharge of their duty, and unite with them in the foregoing report.

JAMES A. BUCHANAN, WM. WILSON, PHILIP LITTLE, W. COCKE, W. GWYNN, THORNDICK CHASE, REMUEL TAYLOR, LOBI GILMOR, S. STERRETT, JOHN MON GOMERY.

The originals of the following letters, &c. alluded to in the preceding report, remain in the mayor's office. Mount Philip—Sunday.

I am somewhat surprised not to have heard from you, my dear friend.—The late infamous enormities in Baltimore, and the scandalous submission to the prevalence of an atrocious, damnable mob, have filled me with equal indignation and astonishment.—We have heard here no explanation of the circumstances, but what poor Hewes has at length ventured to state. What, I ask you, is to be done? Unless the people are immediately roused, and the federalists are immediately rallied, all opposition to the ruling policy will be unavailing, and the influence of these satanic outrages in Baltimore, will spread throughout the state. As yet I think and trust that our friends here feel, and would act as they ought to do. What I feel myself you may see in yesterday's Herald, under the signature of Leonidas. If it is deemed a suitable appeal, I wish those editors whom you know to republish it, or to publish some things themselves to manifest proper feelings of indignation and sympathy. It is a most awful and fearful consideration. If the press can be thus prostrated and silenced, we are further gone in the road to perdition than I thought possible. I have for some time withdrawn from active politics, and dissuaded to write or harangue. But any thing in that way of exhortation that I can do, shall be done; in short, any thing but being a candidate, or what is the same thing, deserting my family.

Had you not better shew yourself in this neighbourhood, as soon as you can. I think it, on your account, a highly advantageous moment to confirm and strengthen the favorable impression already made; and for the sake of the common good, it may be advisable to confer with our friends in this quarter, who are resolute and enthusiastic. Let me, at all events, hear from you without delay. I am, zealously and truly, yours. J. H. THOMAS. Alex. Contee Hanson, esq. Rockville, Montgomery. [Post mark—"Fredericktown, 28th June."]

Wednesday Evening. I am accidentally in town. I have not written to you, because I hoped in a few days that I should talk with you. But your letter has infused a thrill of ecstasy into the recesses of my heart.—I had received one from Harper—it was not such a one as I hoped for—although he is himself every thing that I could wish. But his letter was rather a damper—it stated that you had given up Baltimore for the present and were to recommence at Georgetown. God bless you, my dear noble fellow. Yours most truly, J. H. THOMAS. A. C. Hanson, esq. Rockville, Montgomery. [Post mark—"Fredericktown, 15th July."]

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Mount Philip, 20th July. My dear friend—The reason why I have not written you a line by every mail, will appear from the distressing circumstances of our situation, as I shall state it to you. I do not believe you need give yourself any uneasiness about the disclosure of the plan—what Heath heard, I apprehend was rather conjectural than any thing else; certain it is, no communication has proceeded from me to that lady, or any one else by which the matter could be known. But divers rumors have prevailed here on the subject. It has been said that the re-establishment of the press was relinquished altogether, then it is said you are to recommence in Georgetown only, and have issued a prospectus to that effect. The other day I heard from Shaw that some body from Baltimore had said, that the paper would be renewed there. But I believe the general idea was, and so was the tenor of Harper's letter to me, that Baltimore would be altogether abandoned. Yesterday, however, it was stated as coming I believe in a letter from Dr. Alexander to my father, that the former of the office had said that the paper would re-appear before the first of August.

It is probable the lady alluded to having heard some of these reports, connected with Col. Lynn's declarations, who talked freely and boldly to every body he met with, she has imagined the rest. But at present, I hear nothing said as to your particular views, the public curiosity being for the time absorbed in the fate of our little squadron, and the public interest here being at this moment, much engaged in the in-gathering of harvest.—

The moment I received your letter last week, I wrote a note to Col. Lynn, enclosed to his brother at Cumberland, whom I desired to forward it by express. Whether considered as pledged to go with you or not, I should consider it a duty to offer, and if I know my own heart it would afford it the liveliest gratification. I am sure you know me too well to imagine that I am feigning excuses; but I will state the circumstances by which I am precluded, and I think I might leave it to Lingan, Anderson, Lynn, Heath and yourself, as the most honorable court martial that any man could wish for, to decide not simply whether I am excusable for not going, but whether I should not be inexcusable for attempting to go at this moment. * * * * *

The mere parade of going down, unless to remain with you for real service, would be idle; and might be embarrassing—and it is likely, if I could set off, I should soon be recalled by an alarm the most serious and hazardous. You will recollect to have heard, that last summer an accident had nearly deprived me of my wife.

There will be some difficulty in fixing the day for the Liberty meeting so as to suit us. I shall be gone to Virginia in a few days, and the week after next will be court. You will be at Baltimore, of course, all next week.—Captain Campbell, I understand, as he told me he would the other day, was to go to Liberty, I believe, on Saturday last, to make arrangements. I have not heard from him. But he is ardent and we entirely accord in the expediency of the thing. From a particular quarter, which you will immediately guess, I apprehend lukewarmness and indifference. However, whenever the day is appointed, I shall act independently if necessary, and you will be informed of the time: so that under any circumstances we must make a violent effort to be there. I want to shew you a prompt, sensible letter I have received from Mr. Stoddard, as to the feasibility and necessity of electing John Marshall as the next president. Another letter from our friend Alexander hopes that you will avoid unnecessary personal abuse in the newspaper, and desires me to second this advice to you. Upon which, sir, all I have to say is, that as to what is so much decried as abuse, you must be the best and only judge yourself as to what is necessary or unnecessary. Remember me affectionately to your wife and children—Mary desires her love to them. Most truly and affectionately yours, J. H. THOMAS. P. S.—Write me a particular detail of all your operations.—Tell our excellent friends, Lingan and Anderson, that upon reflection it was deemed best to wait the answer from Baltimore, before publishing our letters; and the answer from Harper, with other considerations which I will state to them, determined me not to offer it for publication. I am not certain that Thomson would dare print it, notwithstanding what he was induced to insert a few weeks ago. I learn from others, [having no communication with him myself] and indeed I learn from his paper, that he has given up to his own apprehensions or the influence of certain moderns.—Until the Federal Republican revives, we have no press in Maryland. God grant it a speedy, permanent and honorable resurrection. Alexander Contee Hanson, Esq. Rockville, Montgomery.

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The moment I received your letter last week, I wrote a note to Col. Lynn, enclosed to his brother at Cumberland, whom I desired to forward it by express. Whether considered as pledged to go with you or not, I should consider it a duty to offer, and if I know my own heart it would afford it the liveliest gratification. I am sure you know me too well to imagine that I am feigning excuses; but I will state the circumstances by which I am precluded, and I think I might leave it to Lingan, Anderson, Lynn, Heath and yourself, as the most honorable court martial that any man could wish for, to decide not simply whether I am excusable for not going, but whether I should not be inexcusable for attempting to go at this moment. * * * * *

The mere parade of going down, unless to remain with you for real service, would be idle; and might be embarrassing—and it is likely, if I could set off, I should soon be recalled by an alarm the most serious and hazardous. You will recollect to have heard, that last summer an accident had nearly deprived me of my wife.

There will be some difficulty in fixing the day for the Liberty meeting so as to suit us. I shall be gone to Virginia in a few days, and the week after next will be court. You will be at Baltimore, of course, all next week.—Captain Campbell, I understand, as he told me he would the other day, was to go to Liberty, I believe, on Saturday last, to make arrangements. I have not heard from him. But he is ardent and we entirely accord in the expediency of the thing. From a particular quarter, which you will immediately guess, I apprehend lukewarmness and indifference. However, whenever the day is appointed, I shall act independently if necessary, and you will be informed of the time: so that under any circumstances we must make a violent effort to be there. I want to shew you a prompt, sensible letter I have received from Mr. Stoddard, as to the feasibility and necessity of electing John Marshall as the next president. Another letter from our friend Alexander hopes that you will avoid unnecessary personal abuse in the newspaper, and desires me to second this advice to you.