STATE OF VIRGINIA.

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 into 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 a moment's 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, Sussex,
65th Regiment, Southampton,
71st Regiment, Surry,
29th Regiment, Isle of Wight,
62d Regiment, Prince George,
50th Regiment, Greenville,
76th 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 waggon, team and drum, 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 authorised 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, Knapsacks, &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

Is hereby given 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'trix.

Leetown, Aug. 7.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the public generally that he has removed to the house lately occupied by Joseph M'Cartney, next door to Henry Isler's saddler's shop, where he intends carrying on the *BLUE DYING 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. Daughterty'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 Pentoney

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the House lately kept by Michael M'Kewan, 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 stile and quality.

He has also received an additional supply of the most useful School and Miscellaneous Books, among which is the much admired novel "Thinks 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 Herrings by 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 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.

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, Oznaburgs, Homemade Linens, a general assortment of Domestic Manufactured and Spun Cottons, Kid, Morocco and common Leather Shoes, SCHOOL and other BOOKS, among which is "*A Serio-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 Cambrick and Cambrick Jaconet Muslins,
Laced Mull & Spider Cambrick do.
Figured and plain Leno do.
Italian Silks and Crapes,
Figured Gauze,
Black and white Parasenets,
White, green and pink Sarsenets,
Lavantine, Damask and other Fancy Silk Shawls,
Silk and Kid extra and short Gloves,
Silk and Cotton Hose,
Sattin, Lutestring 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, Ticklingburgs, 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 possibiy.

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 Sickles, Herrings by the barrel, Men's strong Leather Shoes,

Together with a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

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

WORTHINGTON, COOKUS, & Co.

Shepherd's-Town, June 4.

Worthington, Cookus, and Co.

Have for sale the following books, viz

Family Bibles,	Stephen's War,
Davis's Sermon's,	Parent's Friend,
Wesley's Sermons,	Deapon's Voyages,
Village Sermons,	History of Ireland,
Doddridge's ditto,	Revolutionary Plutarchs,
Saurin's ditto,	Forsythe on Fruit-trees,
Christian Research-es in Assia,	Stranger in France,
Rise and Progress in Religion,	Stranger in Ireland,
Spiritual Treasury,	Morse's Gazetteer,
Practical Piety,	Walker's do.
Christians great Interest,	Memoirs of Cumberland,
Walk of Faith,	Jesuit's Letters,
Triumph of Faith,	Junius Letters,
Reign of Grace,	Ovid's Art of Love,
Scott's Essays,	Man of Feeling,
Holy War,	Thinks I to myself who,
Ancient Israelites,	Scottish Chiefs,
Harvey's Meditations,	Thadeus of Warsaw,
Confession of Faith,	Exiles of Siberia,
Devout Exercises,	Ella Rosenberg,
Faber on the Prophecies,	Celina in Search of a Wife,
Gaston's Collections,	Modern of Griselda,
Butler's Analogy,	Self Controul,
Serious calls to the unconverted,	Prince Eugene,
Guide Tidings,	Tales of Fashionable Life,
Guide & Refuge,	Corinna,
Simpson's Plea,	Refusal,
Smith's Essays,	Vicar of Wakefield,
Pilgrim's Progress,	American Lady,
Duck and Pany on Inspiration,	British Spy,
Thornton Abbey,	Cowper's Task,
Olive,	Campbell's Poems,
Watt's Psalms and Hymns,	Walter Scott's Poems
Wesley's Hymns,	Burns' Poems,
Life of Wesley,	Thompson's Seasons,
Ramsy's Life of Washington,	Solitude Sweetened,
Weem's ditto,	History of America,
Life of Dr. Franklin,	Morse's Geography,
Life of Col. Gardner,	American Negus,
Life of Dr. Darwin,	Natural History,
Modern Europe,	Gass's Journal,
Domestic Encyclopedia,	Walker's Dictionary,
Gillis's History,	Murray's Introduction,
Leo 10th,	—— Key,
Lorenzo de Medici,	—— Exercises,
Malthus on Population,	—— Sequel,
Select Speeches,	—— Grammar,
	Scott's Lessons,
	Enfield's Speaker,
	Young Man's Companion,
	Fisher's Companion,
	American Guide,
	Gough's Arithmetic,

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 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.

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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, concurred in 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 enquire 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—

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 partner—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 had collected in the street, opposite the house, and their noise exciting some apprehension, a neighboring magistrate endeavored to disperse them, and had nearly succeeded, when about 8 o'clock a carriage stopped at the door of the house, and a number of muskets and other articles were seen to be taken out of it and conveyed through an armed guard into the house; the boys then returned, recommenced their noise, accompanied with abusive language to the persons in the house, and began throwing stones at the windows: at this time, and for an hour or more thereafter, there did not appear more than five or six men who could be supposed to have any connection with, or controul over the boys; about this period a person on the footway endeavoring to persuade the boys from their mischief 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 continuing 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 assembling 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 guns 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, frequent 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 negociation 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. Lingan, William Shroeder, Jean Thompson, Wm. B. Bond, Otho Sprigg, Henry Kennedy, Robert Kilgour, Henry Nelson, John E. Hall, George Winchester, Peregrine Warfield, George Richards, Edward Swann, David Hoffman, Horatio Bigelow, Ephraim Gaither, William Gaither, 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 quiet 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 remonstrated with, appeared to yield to the admonitions of others, 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 insufficiency 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 overpowered by the increased numbers and violence of the assailants, 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 pressed 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 (gen. 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 unhappy commotions herein reported. Other facts (but we know of none material) may have attended the above transactions, which the limitted powers of the city council do not enable them to impart to the committee the full authority to develope.

ADAM FONERDEN,
JAMES CAREY,
WM. STEUART,
THOMAS KELL,
Committee of the first branch city council.

JAMES CALHOUN,
JOHN C. WHITE,
WM. M'DONALD,
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,
PETER LITTLE,
W. COCKE
WM. GWYNN,
THORNDICK CHASE,
LEMUEL TAYLOR,
ROBT. GILMOR,
S. STERETT,
JOHN MONTGOMERY.

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 attrocious, 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 unnerved, 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 indignant decision 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 disused to write or harangue. But any thing in that way of exertion 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 adviseable 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 extacy 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."]

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 foreman 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. Stoddert, 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 letter; 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 moderes. 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.

Cumberland, July 19th, 1812.

DEAR SIR—Your note of the 15th inst. under cover to my brother, was delivered by him to me, on my arrival here last evening. I am sorry, sincerely so, that I was not apprised of Mr. Hanson's plan of taking possession of a house in Baltimore, in order to re-establish the Federal Republican again at so short a day as on Monday week, that is, to-morrow week. I am now from home since Thursday morning, and cannot possibly reach there again until to-morrow night, on account of business that is too urgent to neglect. I also feel much indisposed on account of a cold and head-ache. But

(*Concluded on the 4th page.*)

* Among these was Mr. John Williams, a spectator only, since dead.

FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

Further prostration of all Law, Order, and Decency: or, Progress of Federal Mobocracy, in Massachusetts.

☞ *Another Member of Congress insulted.*

It is with feelings of the utmost horror and dismay, that we find ourselves under the painful necessity of recording another instance of federal mobocracy, having a direct tendency to produce events equally distressing in Massachusetts with those which have lately taken place in Baltimore. We call upon honest federalists to reflect on the outrage detailed below, and then judge whether the time has not arrived when their voice should be interposed against such daring and lawless attacks upon personal liberty. On the part of the republicans, we ardently hope there will be nothing like *retaliation*. Let the world understand, that while Messrs. Seaver and Turner, when in federal sections of the state, are hunted, hooted, insulted, and their lives endangered, by the licentious fury of a federal mob, Messrs. Lloyd and Quincy may travel alone, entirely unmolested, in the most republican districts of the same state. Let the world know this, and they will immediately discover who are the real friends to civil liberty and republicanism, and who are their inveterate enemies, seeking to overthrow and annihilate every vestige of rational, constitutional freedom.

To the Editors of the Independent Chronicle.

Gentlemen—In such times as the present, facts, *naked facts only*, exhibited to the public mind, without comment, will elucidate the state of parties, especially in certain sections of the country, more markedly than the most eloquent observations.

On the evening of the 3d instant, Charles Turner, Jun. Esq. Representative to Congress from the district of Plymouth, Chief Justice of the Court of Sessions for that County, on his arrival at Plymouth for the purpose of attending his duty in that Court, was assailed by a mob, forcibly held by a portion of them, and literally kicked, pushed, and beat through the streets, till he found shelter at the post-master's, in the house of Madam Warren, to which place his walk was extending. Col. Turner, not expecting any personal attack, was not even prepared for abuse, certainly not assassination.—The town was in tumult a number of hours. *Some* gentlemen of different politics, ashamed and mortified at this procedure, stood forth for the quiescence of the town; but though possessing wealth and influence, they were overruled by the violence of mobocratic feelings; and placards the next morning were affixed on the doors of the court house, and at other public places in the town, very abusive to Col. Turner.

The Court on assembling, previous to entering the court chamber, doubted their safety; but presuming on the good sense and proper dispositions which ought to pervade the boasted defenders of order and decency concluded to go on with their functions; but whatwas their astonishment in proceeding to the place of business, with the sheriff and his officers accompanying, to meet an assemblage, a large collection, some of whom were representatives of the town, and others large ship, wharf and landholders, evidently having appointed an impudent boy, son of one of the representatives then present, to start forward and insult the Chief Justice and the whole court, in the most abusive language, to which was added the grosser insult of hissing, and scornful sneers from the whole assemblage. Whereupon at the adjournment, the court adopted the following order, which is exhibited to the public as a justification of any delay of the public business of the county, which results in the most prominent degree from the principles of mobocracy, of Plymouth federalism—aristocratic in appearance—monarchic in sentiment, but anarchic in action. Col. Turner, by advice of his associates, retired from town, they not feeling that he was safe there.

Adjournment of the Court.

At a court of Sessions begun and held at Plymouth, for the county of Plymouth, on the first Tuesday of August 1812; Whereas *Charles Turner*, jun. Esq. the Chief Justice of the court of sessions for said county, arriving in town for the purpose of attending the business of said county, was violently assaulted by a mob, seized, kicked through the streets in a most shameful manner, his person injured and his feelings insulted; and the court also having been insulted on their way to the Court House, are of opinion, that in this alarming state of affairs in this town, an adjournment of this court is proper and necessary; Thereupon, ordered, That this court be adjourned to the 4th Tuesday in Sept. next; and that the clerk be directed to enter this order on record, and to notify by advertising in the public newspapers, or notification to each town in the county, the time to which the court stands adjourned.

REVOCATION OF THE ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE, TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1812.

At the Court at Carlton House, the 23d day of June, present, his royal highness the Prince Regent in Council:

WHEREAS his royal highness the prince regent was pleased to declare in the name and on behalf of his majesty, on the 21st of April, 1812, "That if at any time hereafter the Berlin and Milan Decrees shall, by some authentic act of the French government, publicly promulgated, be absolutely and unconditionally *repealed*, then, and from thence, the orders in council of the 7th of January, 1807, and the order in council of the 26th of April, 1809, shall, without any farther order, be, and the same are hereby declared from henceforth to be wholly and absolutely revoked."

And whereas the charge des affaires of the United States of America, resident at this court, did, on the 21st day of May last, transmit to lord viscount Castlereagh, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, a copy of a certain instrument, then, for the first time, communicated to his court, purporting to be a decree passed by the government of France on the 28th day of April, 1811, by which the decrees of Berlin and Milan are declared to be definitely no longer in force in regard to American vessels.

And whereas his royal highness the prince regent, although he cannot consider the tenor of the said instrument as satisfying the conditions set forth in the said order of the 21st of April last, upon which the said orders were to cease and determine, is nevertheless disposed, on his part, to take such measures as may tend to re-establish the intercourse between neutral and belligerent nations, upon its accustomed principles, his royal highness the prince regent, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of his majesty's privy council, to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that the order in council bearing date the 7th day of January, 1807, and the order in council bearing date the 26th of April, 1809, be revoked, so far as may regard American vessels and their cargoes, being American property, from the 1st day of August next.

But whereas by certain acts of the government of the United States of America, all British armed vessels are excluded from the harbours and waters of the said United States, the armed vessels of France being permitted to enter therein, and the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the said United States, is interdicted, the commercial intercourse between France and the said U. States, having been restored; His royal highness the prince regent is pleased hereby to declare in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, that if the government of the said United States shall not, as soon as may be after this order shall have been duly notified by his majesty's minister in America to the said government, revoke or cause to be revoked the said acts, this present order shall in that case, after clear notice signified by his majesty's minister in America, to the said government, be thenceforth Null and of no Effect.

It is further ordered and declared, that all American vessels and their cargoes, being American property, that shall have been captured subsequently to the 28th of May last, for a breach of the aforesaid orders in council alone, and which shall not have been actually condemned before the date of this order, and that all ships and cargoes as aforesaid, that shall henceforth be captured under the said orders, prior to the 1st day of August next, shall not be proceeded against to condemnation, until further orders, but shall in the event of this order not becoming null and of no effect, in the case aforesaid, be forthwith liberated and restored, subject to such reasonable expenses on the part of the captors, as shall have been justly incurred.

Provided that nothing in the order contained respecting the revocation of the orders herein mentioned, shall be taken to revive wholly, or in part, the orders in council of the 11th of Nov. 1807, or any other order not herein mentioned, or to deprive the parties of any legal remedy to which they may be entitled, under the order in council of the 21st April, 1812.

His royal highness the prince regent is hereby pleased further to declare, in the name, and on the behalf of his majesty, that nothing in the present order contained shall be understood to preclude his royal highness the prince regent, if circumstances shall so require, from restoring, after reasonable notice, the orders of the 7th of January, 1807, and 27th April, 1809, or any part thereof, to their full effect, or from taking such other measures of retaliation against the enemy, as may appear to his royal highness to be just and necessary.

And the right hon. the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, his majesty's principal secretaries of state, the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and the judge of the high court of admiralty, and the judge of the court of vice admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

NEW-YORK, August 14.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

Letters from Albany of the 12th inst. have just been received, and announce that "FORT MALDEN HAS ASSUREDLY BEEN CAPTURED."

They further state, that a British officer had arrived at Albany with a flag of truce from governor Prevost, requesting a suspension of hostilities, in consequence of the revocation of the orders in council. An officer had been dispatched to Washington for the purpose of laying the proposition before the executive. *It* is also stated that an armistice for 30 days had been granted by gen. Dearborn.

From the Albany Gazette of August 10.

On Saturday last arrived in this city, col. BAINE, adjutant gen. of the British forces in Lower Canada, accompanied by maj. CLARKE, aid-de-camp to gen. Pettit, commanding the American troops on the Canada line. Immediately on his arrival he was introduced to gen. Dearborn, at his head quarters at Greenbush, with whom, and his excellency gov. Tompkins, we are informed, he remained closetted till a late hour. Report says, he came to communicate to the commander in chief of the American army, official information of the repeal of the orders in council, and that instructions had been sent out by the British government to Mr. Foster to open negociation with our government on all the points in difference between the two nations; but that in consequence of Mr. Foster's having withdrawn from the U. States, the governor general of Canada, proposed an armistice or suspension of arms, until the answer of the American government could be obtained to the overtures which would be made to it on the part of the British court. What has been the result of the conference between gen. Dearborn and col. Baine we have not been able to learn—though we are led to believe, as most probable that a partial armistice, and for a short period, has been concluded.

Another report says: That colonel Baine was in possession of the instructions sent to Mr. Foster: and that he came to this city, with intention to proceed to the seat of government—but that permission to that effect could not be obtained from gen. Dearborn.

Col. Baine left town yesterday on his return to Canada.

LATEST FROM HALIFAX.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the British packet Cartaret, captain Davie, from Falmouth, and 14 days from Halifax, with the June mail. Passengers, captain Williams and chief mate, late of the ship Four Sisters from Lisbon, for New-York, sent into Halifax.

Captain Williams informs us, that the letter of marque ship Catharine, belonging to Wm. Gray, Esq. of Boston, was captured, and sent into Halifax, by the British brig of war Colibri, after a running fight of several hours. The Catharine was very much shattered, but lost none of her men. The Colibri had one man killed and 7 or 8 wounded.

The beautiful privateer brig Curlew, of Boston is also captured and sent into Halifax. The Curlew was out only 6 days, when she fell in with the Acasta, in a thick fog, and was taken without the loss of a man. The Acasta was direct from Lisbon for Halifax, and had not heard of the war.

Captain W. further states, that the Acasta frigate sailed from Halifax in company with the Packet, on a cruise after the U. States frigate Essex, off Bermuda, where it was said at Halifax, the Essex was cruizing.

The Ring Dove brig of war, also sailed in co. on a cruize.

Left at Halifax, the Colibri brig, the only vessel of war there.

The U. States brig of war Nautilus was going in as the Packet came out.

We further learn by the Packet, that there was between 3 and 400 American prisoners in the Halifax prison, who were treated in a very humane manner.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

From the Montreal Herald, Extra, of August 4.

The following is a copy of a letter received from Upper Canada, containing the account of the capture of Fort Michillimackinac.

Mackinac, July 18, 1812.

Dear Sir,

I am happy to have it in my power to announce to you, that Mackinac capitulated to us on the 15th inst. at eleven o'clock, A. M. captain Roberts at our head, with a part of the 10th R. V. battalion. Mr. Crawford had the command of the Canadians, which consisted of about 200 men; Mr. Dickenson 143 Sioux, Forlavoins and Winebagoes; myself about 280 men, Attawas and Chippawas, part of L'barb Croche had not arrived. It was a fortunate circumstance the Fort capitulated without firing a single gun, for had they done so, I firmly believe not a soul of them would have been saved. My son, Charles Longlade, Augustine Nolin, and Machello Cadotte, jun. have rendered me great service in keeping the Indians in order, and executing from time to time such commands as were delivered to me by the commanding officer. I never saw so determined a set of people as the Chippawas and Attawas were.

Since the capitulation they have not drank a single drop of liquor, nor even killed a fowl belonging to any person, [a thing never known before] for they generally destroy every thing they meet with.

I am, dear sir, your most obedient servant.

(Signed) JOHN ASKIN, jr.
Str. Keeper, Dep.

The hon. Col. W. Claus, &c. &c.
Fort George.

URBANA, (O.) July 29.

From information received this morning by Capt. Lewis, who left Canada on the 22d, we learn that on the 21st, a sharp engagement took place between an American detachment under major Moore, and a detachment of British under Colonel M'Kee, at a bridge over Duck river. The firing was kept up on both sides for some time, at length the want of ammunition compelled the Americans to retreat; they were pursued by the British for some distance, when they received a supply of ammunition; they then made a second attack on the British and in a short time put them completely to rout; in their retreat they were closely pursued, & by the time they had arrived at the bridge they had before crossed they were almost surrounded. *In* crossing the bridge, the British sustained the greatest injury, among the killed and wounded were col. M'Kee who received a mortal wound, he was shot through the hips—The exact number of the killed and wounded on the part of the British is not yet ascertained; the Americans had one killed and two wounded. We learn that on the 22d, the whole army marched to attack Malden. *Farmer's Watch Tower.*

CHILLICOTHE, August 1.

Important news from the army.

By a letter from Urbana, we are informed that Mr. Glenn, who is concerned in the quarter masters department, and Mr. M'Gulloch had just arrived at that place direct from Detroit. These gentlemen state, that there had been some slight skirmishing at the Long Bridge, but no lives lost—a few of the British were wounded. Col. M'Arthur had taken 400 barrels of flour, 1000 blankets, a box of clasp knives, and a number of other packages, which had been deposited by the British about a mile above the mouth of the river Trench.

We are informed that Col. M'Arthur met with no resistance in taking possession of these stores; a few Indians were assembled there, but dispersed immediately on the appearance of our troops. The blankets were found to be an excellent substitute for the tents which our army lost.

NORFOLK, August 12.

A gentleman of veracity who arrived in town this morning from Cape Henry reports that at 5 o'clock yesterday evening he saw two large men of war standing into the Capes, being then about 15 miles to the southward—they shewed no colors. We have no doubt that they are the frigates Constitution and J. Adams, the former of which sailed from Boston the 2d August, on a cruize.

The portion of the Volunteer Militia ordered out for the defence of this town, arrived in Portsmouth last evening, all in excellent health and spirits.

CHARLES-TOWN, August 21.

☞ All persons indebted to the Editor of the Farmer's Repository, for subscriptions, advertisements or books, are requested to make immediate payment. Necessity alone compels this request.

Samuel Carswell, esq. of Philadelphia, (merchant) has resigned the office of commissary general to the army of the United States.

The declaration of war was received at New Orleans on the 10th of July; it was announced by a Federal salute from the fort. General Wilkinson had just arrived.

Wm. C. C. Claiborne, esq. is chosen governor of the new state of Orleans, by a large majority. *Nat. Intel.*

The Essex Register states that *thirty-seven prizes* have been taken and arrived in port, by the privateers out of Salem, Gloucester and Marblehead, since the war.

The Federalists, in their 4th of July address, say, 'Let it be our honor to prevent the introduction of standing armies, the increase of taxes and public debt.' Wonderful change! Was this your language in 1798? No. 'Millions for defence; not a cent for tribute!' Softly, Gentlemen, this gull won't take. We have experienced your economy, and feel no disposition to trust you again; your fair promises to the contrary notwithstanding. You declare your confidence in the great body of the People, and so do the Republicans; and we trust their suffrages, at the next Election, will manifest their unabated attachment to republican principles. [*Newjersey Journal.*

The prince's proclamation proclaims for our restrictive system a complete and glorious triumph! Let federal anti-American cavillers say what they may, it amounts to proof that had the former embargo and non-importation laws continued even a few months longer, we should have obtained, without sacrifice of blood of treasure, the restoration of our rights, so shamefully violated by England—Who, by clamor and threats, drove our government, at that time, from their efficient position? Let the federalists of Massachusetts reply—Who, by seditious, and threatening resolutions, encouraged our enemy to hope for a rebellion here, and to persevere in their wrongs? Who attributed to the American government, and what was called southern policy, the attempt to destroy commerce, the vital principle of New England?—This was federal slander in the east. Who, in short, baffled the well conceived endeavors of our government to restore to New England the commerce they pined after? Wise men of Boston answer to the charge. *Aurora.*

New-Orleans, July 10.

An engagement has lately taken place to the westward of the Balize, between Gun-Boat 156, T. A. C. Jones, commander, and two French privateers, in which the 24 pounder on board the Gun-Boat burst, and wounded several men. She was in consequence compelled to sheer off, and leave the privateers in possession of a Spanish vessel they had captured.

Annapolis, Md. Aug. 5.

The Sec'y at War has requested the Gov. of the State of Maryland to order 450 of the State's quota of militia into actual service. His excellency has accordingly issued his orders to the Major-General of the Third Division.—The detachment of militia now ordered into service, is for the defence of this city, and it is expected they will arrive in the course of a week or two. Col. Beall we expect will march to the invasion of Canada.

Baltimore, Aug. 11.

American prizes.—Arrived, the fine British ship Henry, from St. Croix, for London, taken by the privateer Comet, Boyle, of Baltimore, after a slight engagement of about 15 minutes—the ship mounts four 12's and six 6 pounders, is of the first class, coppered to the bends; 400 tons burthen; has a cargo of upwards of 700 hhds. sugar, 13 pipes old Madeira wine, and a quantity of lignumvitæ—ship and cargo estimated at 150,000 dollars.

The privateer schooner Governor M'Kean, has captured an English brig from London for La Vera Cruz, with a cargo invoiced at 70,000l. sterling.—The prize has arrived at Philadelphia.

Frankfort, (Ken.) Aug. 5.

By Monday's mail, Gov. Scott received a letter from the Sec'y at War, requring him to aid Gen. Winchester in organising a force of 1500 infantry, to march to Detroit for the purpose of reinforcing Gen. Hull; and in pursuance of the above orders, Gen. Winchester sent an express, who arrived here from Lexington on Monday night requesting the Gov. to have 1100 volunteers in readiness to rendezvous at Newport on the 12th inst. and in conjunction with 400 regulars, the whole under the command of Col. Wells, to proceed immediately to Detroit.

Mr. Thomas D. Carneal assistant quarter-master to gen. Hull's army, arrived this morning express from general Hull to our executive. He left head quarters at Sandwich on the 29th ultimo. General Hull requests a reinforcement of men from this state—he also mentions that Fort Michilimachinack was taken by the British aided by about 1000 Indians.

New-York. Aug. 13.

From a Correspondent, 6th August.

By a respectable merchant of Sacket's Harbor direct from that place, I am informed, that some time last week, lieut. Wells, of the brig Oneida, learning that two vessels of the British squadron on Lake Ontario, were near Ogdensburgh, took the command of a schooner, armed with 2 long 9's, 12's, and the 32 pounder, (called *Long Tom*) lately on the battery at Sacket's Harbor, and proceeded down with a strong, fair wind, till he discovered the Earl Moira (sometimes called the Elmira) of eighteen 24 pound carronades and the Gloucester, of ten guns, about half a mile below Elizabethtown, on the British side, and near a strong battery on a commanding eminence. On seeing the schooner the enemy got under way and attempted to beat up to her; but our brave lieutenant having the advantage of the wind and the best working vessels, and having them below him, in a narrow channel, began to play upon them with a long shot, and kept them at a respectable distance, where not a shot of theirs could reach him, (their guns being all short pieces) and continued his fire upon them from half past 4 P. M. till dark, when he went into Ogdensburg, without sustaining any damage whatever.

What injury the British received could not be ascertained—but they were engaged all the next day repairing, and it was with difficulty that the Gloucester could be kept afloat. Major Ford sat at home with his glass and saw the affair—at what distance you may judge, as 2 shells have been thrown over his house from the British battery. *Colum.*

FROM ENGLAND.

Capt. Jenney, of the ship Andes, left Portsmouth, England, on the 26th of June, and informs that in consequence of the orders in council having been rescinded, all American vessels were loading. It was calculated that two millions sterling had been laid out in one day in the purchase of goods for the American market.

Wiscasset, August 5, 1812.

Mr. Jacob Barker,

Dr. Friend—A London paper (the Morning Chronicle) of the 2d July, by the Washington, 22 days from Ireland, announces that "government have come to a determination to give protection *(by licences)* to all *American vessels* bound to the United States, laden with British goods, either on British or American account, against British captures."

All American vessels were loading.

Your most obedient humble sevant,
SAMUEL CONY.

SECOND EDITION.

Courier Office, 2 o'clock.

Capture of a part of the Toulon fleet.

The following letter is just arrived express from Bristol, June 22.

"A letter has just been received by one of the most respectable merchants in this city, from his son, who is second lieutenant in the Cracke sloop of war, informing him they spoke the Endymion frigate on the 18th instant which had lost her mizen mast in the chops of the channel, bringing an account that sir C. Cotton had succeeded in cutting off four sail of the line of the Toulon fleet, which had been out manœuvring, and had met unexpectedly with a violent North Easter. Rear Adm. Traquin Gaariere is among those taken—The names of the ships are, the Ville de Milan, 80 guns; Austerlitz, 74; Theseus, 74; and La Juno, 74."

NON-IMPORTATION.

Extract from the law of the U. States of March 1811.

"In case Great Britain shall so revoke or modify her edicts, as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, the *president shall declare the effect by proclamation*, and such proclamation shall be admitted as evidence and no other evidence shall be admitted of such revocation or modification, in any suit or prosecution which may be instituted under the 4th section of the act to which this is a supplement (prohibiting importations) and the restrictions imposed, or which may be imposed, by virtue of the said act, shall, *from the date of such proclamation*, cease and be discontinued."

BY THE

Mayor of the City of Baltimore,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a disposition has unhappily manifested itself on the part of some of our misguided citizens to disturb the peace of our city, by disregard of, and open opposition to its laws; and, whereas, it is believed that the promoters of this disorderly conduct are so few in number, that if not countenanced by the appearance of others who are in fact only spectators, they would desist from such misconduct—Now, therefore, I am induced to issue this my *PROCLAMATION*, calling upon all peaceable well disposed citizens, who are not in the employ of the civil or military authorities, to remain within their respective houses after the hour of eight o'clock in each evening, during the present state of the public mind; and particularly to retain at home all their apprentices, servants, and children. *In* doing so, they will consult their own safety, as well as contribute to the preservation of peace; for, as efficient means are adopted to disperse all assemblages of the people, and summarily to punish the riotous and ill disposed—those who are in the streets only as spectators, will subject themselves to the danger of suffering with the guilty.

EDWARD JOHNSON.

August 5, 1812.

150 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber living in Jefferson County Virginia, near Smithfield, on Monday the 17th instant, a mulatto man named PHIL, but is known in this neighborhood by the name of *Dr. Johnson*. He is about 37 years of age, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, well made, has a remarkable black speck in one of his eyes, and very fond of liquor. Had on a Russia Duck shirt, overalls of coarse linen, and took with him one pair of striped cotton overalls, two coats, one of chequered cotton, the other of Forest cloth, several waistcoats, and other clothing not recollected.—The above reward will be paid for securing said runaway in jail, so that I get him again, and all reasonable expences if brought home.

SETH SMITH.

Jefferson County, August 18, 1812.

NOTICE.

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

JOHN WILKINS,
JOHN WIDDOWS.

August 14.

ATTENTION!

Captain Buckmaster's company of Light Infantry, Captain Strain's and Captain Davenport's companies of draughted Infantry of the line, (being the quota called for from the 55th regiment Virginia militia required to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning) are ordered to meet at Charlestown on Saturday the 12th of September next, at 11 o'clock for the purpose of being trained, &c.—A punctual attendance of every officer, non commissioned officer and private belonging to those companies is requested.

JOSEPH CRANE,
Lieut. Col. Com.

August 21.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned against taking an assigument on a note of hand given by the subscriber to Thomas Jones, bearing date the 3d of February, 1812, which note was given in part for some standing grain purchased of said Jones, which he was bound to me in an article of agreement to put under good fence, but said Jones not having complied with his agreement, and the damage sustained thereby amounting to more than the note calls for, I am determined not to discharge said note unless compelled by law.

Wm. SHUBRIDGE.

August 15, 1812.

PRIME LEATHER

Of every description just finished and now ready for sale.

Also, on hand a few large nice Hog Skins, suitable for saddle seats, Morocco skins, boot legs of all kinds, fair tops, shoe thread, shoe knives, rubbers, awl blades, tacks, &c. &c.

Also, well seasoned flooring, weatherboarding and fencing PLANK, fit for immediate use.

Wrought and cut NAILS of all sizes, &c.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-town, Aug. 7.

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'trix of Joseph Brown, dec'd.*

August 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.

Feathers Wanted.

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

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

Magnesia,	Columbia Root,
Cream of Tartar,	Gintian ditto,
Castor Oil,	Orange Peel,
Glauber Salts,	Refined Camphor,
Hahn's Anti-Bilious	Sugar Lead,
Pills,	Pearl Barley,
Lee's genuine ditto,	Essence Peppermint,
Tartar Emetic,	Red Bark,
Calomel,	Yellow Ditto,
Jalap,	Parigoric.
Paul's Columbian Oil	ALSO,
British ditto,	Windsor Soap,
Essential Oil Worm Seed,	Red and Black Ink Powders,
Spirits Turpentine,	Indigo, proved good.
Godfrey's Cordial,	And also,
Aloes,	Nutmegs, Cloves,
Anotto,	Mace, Cinnamon,
Liquorice Ball,	Race Ginger, &c.
Camomile Flowers,	

JAMES BROWN, & Co.

Shepherd's-Town, Aug. 14.

(Concluded from the 1st Page.)

rest assured I will hurry home with all possible speed, and if it is possible I will join those gallant spirits going on the noble enterpize; perhaps the most so since the revolutionary war. Time hardly ever was more precious with me. I have at this time several contracts respecting cattle on hand, that must be complied with: some of them nearly one hundred miles beyond me: and I yesterday received $2000 here, for the purpose of making the necessary payments next week, or I shall perhaps lose my credit and the cattle in the bargain.

But it may be possible for me to get some one to do the business for me.—The most difficult part is the cattle I have not seen and valued; and who to get that is a competent judge, I cannot as yet think of. My friend, you now see some of the difficulties under which I labor—more, and of a very serious nature, I could detail, but it is unnecessary. I repeat, that if it is possible, I will with heart and soul join the band; nothing in this world, at present, would afford me more real pleasure than to assist in the noble undertaking. Secrecy and great caution will be necessary until the party are actually in possession of the house. In the first place, there ought (according to the size of the house) to be a full quantity of gallant men to defend it at every door, window, &c. muskets with bayonets, and a plenty of good pistols, with a large store of ammunition. Let there be a plenty of buckshot provided for close work, and when they reach closer still (which will never be, I believe, but it is always best to be well prepared) I would advise that a store of tomahawks or hatchets, with dirks for every man, be provided. If we are thus prepared, and they can neither fire the house or starve us out, the garrison will never be under the necessity of a surrender. I have thus thrown my ideas together in great haste; should they do no good they will not injure.—Too much caution cannot be made use of. I repeat again, if it is possible I will be with you in time; but should it not be in my power, I hope I shall stand excused. I hope there will be no want of young soldiers, and those commanded by such men as Lingan and Anderson cannot fail of success.

In haste, I am yours sincerely,

JOHN LYNN.

P. S.—Lathing-hatchets would be a good substitute for tomakawks, if they cannot be had.

John Hanson Thomas, Esq.
Frederick-town.

Friday evening.

DEAR HANSON—The enclosed leter from colonel Lynn was brought to me last evening. Notwithstanding what I wrote to you by the last mail, I had still entertained a faint hope, which I would not express, that I might be able to join you, or meet the party on the road to Baltimore. * * *

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* * * * * * *

But I cannot express the solicitude I feel in your enterprize, and the regret, the mortification, in not being able to assist in it. I have equal confidence in your conduct and courage. You will act advisedly, & take care, should it become necessary, not to use force, that is deadly force, until the attempts of the assailants will justify you in the eye of the law; for I wish your triumph, in case of the resort to extremities, to be certain and complete, so that you shall be sustained, in any event, by the laws of the land, as well as the principles of honor.

Yours very affectionately,

J. H. THOMAS.

Post-mark—*Frederick-town, Md. 24 July.*

MY DEAR SIR—I have nothing but bad news to give you from this quarter, as to our plan. John H. Thomas I have seen, and he expresses much regret at being obliged to go to Virginia to-morrow or next day, with his wife, who he says is very sick. He read to me a letter from colonel Lynn, from which I am very much inclined to think Lynn will not be with you, as he has pressing engagements at home. Robert M'Pherson I am told is sick, & Sprigg has engaged no other. This plan is here public, and I believe George Baer and others have named the very day for its execution. When the scheme was first mentioned to me, I stated my objections to it, I believe to you, as well as to others. The very same reasons which I urged against it to Crabb and Kilgour, on last Sunday, my brother has urged to me here, enforced with others, which, upon the whole, I have thought irresistable. I presume none have entered into this plan, supposing for a moment, that there could be any danger after the battle was over; but upon conversing with my brother, he seems clearly of opinion that to fire upon the assailants before other means of puting them out of the house have been used, would be unlawful, and subject us to the punishment of manslaughter. Thus in protecting the laws, we should be violating them. To wait until the mob have entered, would not do; because then, numbers would overpower us; nor do I consider this a part of our plan as developed to me; besides, with a democratic judge to direct a democratic jury, as to the law, he considers our conviction of murder as far more than probable.

I consider myself to have been engaged to incur risk in the battle only, and nothing beyond this. I consider you to be acting with the same purpose, and therefore hope you will take the advice of Harper, and of those men in whom you most confide. This I ask for your own sake, and of those friends who have not taken the same view of the subject as I have. My opinion is formed upon authorities that I have looked into with my brother, and if such were not my opinion, I would not act contrary to his. Under these circumstances I have concluded not to go on to Baltimore, as I could not act in such a plan. I hope you yourself will take a fuller view of the subject. If the mob should rise to pull down the press in Georgetown, the mayor or the magistrates may and will be induced to do their duty. We shall then act under the authority of the law, and the feelings of the people will go along with us; but this will seem too much like a plan to provoke an attack, that we may take into our own hands the sword of justice, and you know this the law will not allow.

With respect, &c.

Your obedient servant,

A. TANEY.

Frederick-town, July 24th, 1812.

Frederick-town, July 24th, 1812.

SIR—It was my intention to have done myself the pleasure of calling on you a few days since at the court house, but was deprived by indisposition. I *know* the manner in which you have been treated. If I can be of any service to you at any time, you may command me. I will lose my life for you.

OTHO H. WILLIAMS.

A. C. Hanson, Esq.
Montgomery Court-House, Md.

(NO DATE)

George-Town Thursday morning.

DEAR SIR—The day before yesterday I sent you a rough sketch of part of the observations for the first paper. Having no letter from Allison and none of the apparatus having arrived, I wrote to him to send on the people and come himself. I expect him today. I had made an arrangement with Rind to print the paper, if we should be reduced to the necessity of resorting to any other office than our own.—But last evening he communicated his retraction of the accommodation, assigning as a reason, that the post master, in whose buildings the office is kept, was fearful it might injure him at the palace. I suppose the true reason to be, that as Rind is a very timid man and holds the situation of a clerk in the Bank of Columbia, he is afraid of meeting the displeasure of John Mason. Still he offers every facility by using his types and hands and loaning a press, to be taken down and used elsewhere. From all I can learn a wonderful apathy prevails among the federalists respecting the Federal Republican, and some have contracted an aversion to its publication, lest they may be involved in inconvenience or broils. This is a state of things radically different from what was impressed on me ever before. I am, however, flattered that this repugnance is no more than a species of delicacy which will yield as soon as the paper is set agoing. We shall soon reduce this to the test of experience. Under present circumstances it is not probable that we shall be able to publish on Monday; and until I see Allison it is impossible for me to approximate the time. It is reduced to a certainty, that without our own office, we cannot get afloat. This is so important to your arrangement, that I have sent the letter by express, to apprize you of it before you left town for Ellicott's, and also to request your assistance in obtaining from Mr. Gaither a lease of the house at the corner next to Crawford's, and which was the property of the late Colonel Gaither by which it was purchased from Gov. Lee. Should we not be able to get it, it is doubtful whether we could suit ourselves in the town.—Some places, hitherto expected to be obtained, would not answer our purpose, and others we could not procure.

So much idle conversation has been had respecting the power and the inclination of the navy yard to imitate the example of Baltimore, and the injury the establishment of the paper will occasion to the interest of the town, that we could not have a choice of houses which are to be let. Harry Gaither's uncle has the right to lease the house I allude to, and Harry himself can do in it as he likes best. It is proposed to lease from him the whole except the lower story, which is occupied as a grocery store. We ought to pay him $150 per annum, which is all that it is worth, but rather than be disappointed we might go as high as $200. It never has had a tenant, except that in the gambling season it is occupied for a few weeks by blacklegs and Whores. To enable us to get the paper out as soon as possible, I could wish to have Mr. Gaither's written permission to enter it some time to-morrow. An united Irishman is the grocer who lives below; but though the upper part has no connection by passages with his rooms, *I* am apprehensive that he and the Riggs, will intrigue to keep us out.—You will therefore be prompt in your application, and obtain for me an indisputable authority to warrant my entry into it. *I* have received a lettter that says the hosts of the mob are chop fallen, and that the mayor himself has been presented by the grand Jury.—Should this prove true, it evinces a determination in them, which must have been produced by a fear, that the interests of the city were ruined or only to be retrieved by a resolute and indiscriminate prosecution of all offenders.

J. WAGNER.

GEORGE-TOWN, 23d July, 1812.

Dear Sir—With the assistance of col. Marbury, I have surmounted all the difficulties mentioned in my letter by the express. You may therefore count on receiving the paper at my house in Baltimore on Monday morning, and go on with your arrangements accordingly. Marbury says that the croaking is confined to democrats and a few federalists who by means of jobs and dependence upon the executive, are laboring in the promotion of its views. In him we shall have a valuable and steady supporter in all our undertakings. I am sorry he had not been in town before. I hear nothing from Allison in answer to my letter, from which I conclude that he is on his way by water with the rest. Yours very truly.

J. WAGNER.

A. C. Hanson, Esq.

George-Town, 25th July, 1812.

Dear sir—The bearer carries you the paper which he will deliver you by day break. God send you success and glory in case of an attack.—Yours very sincerely,

J. WAGNER.

A. C. Hanson, Esq.

Alexandria, July 20th—12‡

Dear Sir—The short distance between the place of your assylum and this town invites me, my mind always auxious to meet you (especially since the late disgraceful, and, to you, destructive scene in Baltimore) to mount my horse for Montgomery, but circumstances interfere which frustrate my wishes.

Besides as soon as *I* hear from Richmond, expected every day, *I* must go to Baltimore, where *I* ought to have been on the 16th, but where *I* cannot go until *I* am prepared.

You mean to return and re-establish your press: this decision, *I* presume, comports with your interest and is called for by due respect to yourself, to your friends and to your country.—Mobs are justly stiled '*sores*' political by acrimonious Tom, when his pen was directed by truth, and not by ambition. They must not be allowed to take root in our land, or soon will our tall trees be uprooted from their foundation.

It is possible, *I* fear probable, that your return to Baltimore will be followed by a repetition of the past—this cannot but occur to your own mind, and must produce a determination to resist to the last.

Vain is such determination unless accompanied by preparation to defend yourself.

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‡ *This letter has no signature, but it is supposed to have been written by gen. Lee.*

Select a house for your business capable of defence—place your family under the same roof, and collect a few resolute friends, some of whom shall always be in the house throughout the night.

Put in the most retired room in the upper story cartridge made of the best powder, with ball and swan shot—these with a number of spare flints chosen with care, reserve for the hour of trial, if that hour should come. Prepare also cartridges with small shot to apply wherever it can be done without encouraging the mob by their experience of their innocence—collect a ton or two of large stones in your cellar, place some of them close to the windows over the outer doors of the house, to be rolled down on the assailants when forced forward through the pressure of those behind. Water and biscuit be sure to have in abundance.

Appropriate to every story a proportion of your friends, assigning to each story a leader—let them not be crowded, or you not only unnecessarily risk their lives but you injure your ability to defend—*In* a safe upper room hold all the supernumeraries in leisure arranging to them the supply of cartridges, flints and muskets, as accident may render necessary.

Appoint a chief to direct the whole, and inculcate not only profound silence throughout the house, but let every order be given in a low voice, this compels your own to be silent and attentive and withholds from the assailant knowledge useful to him.

The defenders of the house must be posted on each side of every window, all of which except in the lower story must be hoisted to prevent wounds from the shivering the glass by the balls—those below ought also to be opened if the ground admits it.

In case of forcing the outer doors and entering the lower story, be ready with chairs, tables and bedsteads to stop the staircase, which defend.

Should the iniquity of the mob render it proper for you to adopt my advice, remember that you ought not to provoke their action, that you ought to require in time the aid of the civil authority, and that you having began defence, must never even think of concession—Die or Conquer.

A. C. HANSON, Esq.

Rockville, Montgomery county, Md.

COPY OF ORDERS.

As the mob will always be on the alert, a correspondent activity is expected from those who have united to resist its depredations. A slate with the names of all the defenders of the house will be placed in the front room, second story; and whoever wishes to leave the house, must rub out his name and replace it when he returns, but no person is to consider himself at liberty to depart, if there are fewer than ten names on the slate.

The gentlemen who pass to and fro during the day are expected to bring in all the information they can obtain.—At six every evening, the roll will be called and no person will be permitted to absent himself after that hour.

NOTICE

Is hereby given 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'trix.

Leetown, Aug. 7.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the public generally that he has removed to the house lately occupied by Joseph M'Cartney, next door to Henry Isler's saddler's shop, where he intends carrying on the *BLUE DYING 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 23 years. He is offered for sale for no other reason than that he ran away without cause. The purchaser must agree to remove him at least 300 miles from this place. Inquire of the Printer.

Jefferson county, May 15. tf.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.] FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1812. [No. 231.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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

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

CONNECTICUT.

At a meeting of the Governor and Council of the State of Connecticut, held at Hartford on the 4th day of August, A. D. 1812.

A letter from the Secretary of War, addressed to his honor the Lieutenant-Governor, dated July 14, 1812, and two letters from major-general Dearborn, one dated July 15th, addressed to his Excellency the Governor, and one dated July 17th, addressed to his honor the lieutenant governor—have been submitted by his excellency the Governor, to this Board for their consideration and advice. They all relate to the subject of five companies of the militia of this state called into the service of the United States. It is obvious that the claim for the service of the militia is made on the ground that war has been declared by the Congress of the U. States against Great Britain. No place in this state or in the United States, has been particularly designated as in danger of being invaded. The danger which exists is that alone which arises from a war thus declared—and exists throughout the United States and will continue so long as the war shall last. To provide against this supposed danger of invasion five companies of militia are required.

They are required to do ordinary garrison duty at the forts of New London and New-Haven. Upon the same principle that the militia may be called for to march to these places and do this duty, they may be called for to march to any place within the United States to perform the same duty, & this from time to time, and at all times during the continuance of the war. It will not escape attention, that this requisition is not made for a portion of the militia most convenient to the place of danger or scene of action, pursuant to the act of Congress approved February 28th, 1795, but it is made upon the Governor of this state, for a portion of the militia detached, pursuant to an act of Congress passed the 10th day of April, 1812, and liable by the terms of that act, to be called into the service of the United States, when and only when, one of the exigencies provided by the constitution shall occur. By the constitution of the U. States, those exigencies are, *to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasions.* It is believed the militia of this state would be among the first to perform their constitutional duties, and not among the last to understand and justly to appreciate their constitutional rights. Should any portion of this state be invaded, or menaced with invasion by a foreign power, the militia would not wait for a requisition, but hasten with alacrity to the place invaded or threatened, to meet and repel it. Of this spirit his Excellency the Gov. would doubtless receive prompt evidence, in the execution of the laws of the state, should the necessity unhappily arise. But if the Congress of the U. States have seen fit to exercise the power to declare war, before they have carried into execution, another provision of the constitution, to raise and support armies, it does not follow that the militia are bound to enter their forts and garrisons to perform ordinary garrison duty and wait for an invasion which may never happen.—Whatever may be the disposition of this state, or the militia thereof, to render voluntarily services under state authority to carry on the war in which this country is unhappily engaged, it is surely important that when demands are made by the administration of the government of the United States, they should be found to be strictly within the constitution of the United States, and while obedience shall be promptly yielded to all its requirements that the constitution and sovereignty of this state should not be impaired, or encroached upon—that the powers delegated to the United States may be exercised, and the powers "reserved to the states respectively," may be retained. And as no information has been given and none is in possession of this board that any part of this state is invaded, or that other danger exists than that which arises from a declaration of war made by the Congress of the United States against Great Britain; and the suggestion that a part of her fleet has been on the coast of the states, and as the militia are called not to repel invasion, but to perform ordinary garrison duty, the council are of opinion that it does not consist with the powers retained by this state, to order its militia into the service of the United States on the requisition of any of the officers of the United States in a case not demanded by the constitution.—And until such case occurs, the council advise his Excellency the Governor to retain the militia of this state under his own command and decline a compliance with the requisition of the Secretary of War, and Major-Gen. Dearborn.

Passed in Council,
Attest. THOMAS DAY, Sec.

New-York, August 19.

The British brig Harmony, of 250 tons burthen armed with four 6 pounders, and having a crew of 20 men, was sent into this port yesterday by the privateer Yankee, of Bristol R. I.—She was captured on the 26th July, in lat. 46, long. 55, on her passage from Greenock to Quebec, with a full cargo of dry-goods, rum, and coal. At the time of her capture, the Yankee took also three other British brigs; one of which being in ballast, was given up to the prisoners.

LATEST FROM G. BRITAIN.

The ship Fanny, Jennings, has arrived at New London, from Greenock, which port she left on the 12th July.

We have seen a letter received by the Fanny, dated at Greenock the 12th of July, which states, that intelligence had just reached there, announcing that the American government had passed a law, for issuing Letters of Marque and Reprisal against G. Britain; and that France had declared war against Russia.

The ship Magdalen, Capt. Sketchley, which arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool, sailed on the 6th July, and brings London papers to the 4th, a file of which is received by the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser.

The following are the most important extracts:

All the vessels left by the Magdalen, had procured British licences.

The British schooner Arrow went out of the harbor of Plymouth on the 28th June, for the purpose of carrying out a messenger to the U. States, with dispatches for Mr. Foster.

LONDON, July 1.

Intelligence has been received of the Swedish fleet, from Carlscrona. It consists of 8 sail of the line and 2 frigates, and is bound to the Gulf of Finland.

The immediate commencement of hostilities is expected, according to letters from Memel of the 16th.—Some of the French light cavalry had been in the vicinity of that town on a reconnoissance, and had again retired. A corps of Cossacks had also been within a mile of Memel, for a similar purpose.

The French were expected at Koninsberg on the 9th.

The mail from Sicily states that his Sicilian Majesty, has ordered the Parliament to be convoked. It was to meet on the 15th June.

Late on Monday night a messenger was sent from the Secretary of State's office, with dispatches for Mr. Foster, at New-York. Yesterday another messenger left town with farther dispatches, which are to be forwarded by the same conveyance.

It is stated that an embargo had been laid on all Danish shipping in the Russian ports.

It is communicated from St. Petersburgh, that after the 15th of June, the neutrality of the Russian government would be publicly announced, and the order for opening the Russian ports to the British carried into execution.

At Memel, four of the first mercantile houses had been shut up, in consequence of not paying the proportion of the contribution imposed on them for the support of the French army.

Fifteen ships in all had arrived at Cronstadt from England, and were well received. Others had arrived at Riga, and were left discharging their freights without the least interruption.

Licences are now granted to bring wine and spirits from France to this country, without commencing by any exportation from hence: in that case, the wine or spirits, on their arrival, can only be entered for exportation. By commencing by a previous exportation of 5l. per ton from hence, the wine on its arrival may be entered for home consumption; but in both cases, the cargoes (whether wine or spirits) must remain warehoused here, at the expense of the importer, until an exportation is made from hence, by the same vessel, of sugar, coffee, or British manufactures, in the proportions already stipulated. It is to be understood that the spirits can in no case be admitted for home consumption.

GIBRALTAR, JUNE 9.

A report prevailed this morning of an armistice having been agreed on between Lord Wellington and Marmont. It is founded on the following letter, from an officer in our army. We do not attach the least credit to it.

"We have been for four or five days on forced marches, of between three and six leagues on the road to Salamanca. We have now unexpectedly received orders to halt, and it is currently reported that there is an armistice."

The following notice was this morning posted at Lloyd's:

"*Gibraltar, June* 6.—The Regency of Tripoli has declared war against Spain."

From the National Intelligencer.

It is impossible to read the federal papers at the present crisis, we mean the most of them, and particularly some in New-England, without astonishment at the falsehood, the malice and the folly which their polluted columns are daily disgorging. If the declaration of war did not produce an union of opinion in all the states, it was at least to be expected that some decency and some bounds would have been observed in a candid and constitutional opposition to it. But when a portion of our own citizens are seen openly to enlist an active and a wicked zeal in the cause of the public enemy, not merely shielding it of its enormities, but making it out to be the best, and at the same time loading the authorities of the nation with libels and abuse in a spirit still more vengeful, acrid and turbulent, it is calculated to excite in the bosoms of the sound and patriotic millions of the country who are doomed to witness such baseness, sensations of the strongest and most unqualified horror, mixed with the deepest loathings of disgust. The press may be challenged, the world may be challenged, to produce similar specimens with those exhibited in their incenced, remorseless, denunciations. They exemplify every species of lying, from bold and positive falsehoods, down to total and partial suppression of the truth, embracing, in the infuriate range, the most malignant and criminal distortions of all the measures and policy of the government, no matter what their course, no matter what their object. They yell out French dictation, French alliance, Napoleon's proclamations, Madison's mob, when in their hearts they do not believe a syllable of the complicated nonsense which they shout, making it merely an engine by which, in their wicked and drunken hopes, they think to delude the honest part of their own body, and secure the ends of their insatiate hatred or unprincipled ambition. Constant in nothing but a headlong, persecuting, indiscriminate opposition, rallying one season under war as their watch-word, and the next under that of peace; now for nothing but energy and the sword, then most meekly whining out forbearance and submission, or any thing in the whole compass of national degradation rather than war; by turns every thing, and steady in nothing but the fierceness, the baseness and the venom of their attacks—it is the leading, well-dressed demagogues of such a faction who are now insolently taking to themselves all the virtue, all the wisdom, all the patriotism of the country.—These are the pure, the select, the self-made, bloated patriots, who can bawl out from the high-ways and the house-tops, tyranny! tyranny!—proscription, proscription—fettered tongues, fettered presses! while their own language and their own acts are marked by an indecent forgetfulness of the most common charities, by a licentiousness in fault-finding at which all but the most callous are abashed; by a shameless prostitution of all candor; by a hardihood in presumption, a looseness in the moral sense, putting forth a loathsome hypocrisy with the front of piety and soberness; by an audacity in false assertion, piling up in a black stupendous heap slander upon slander, one base invention upon another base perversion; here a misrepresentation and there a lie; one day a false rumor, the next a false charge, always mixing the deadliest gall with the foulest defamation, in modes and shapes never before equalled, but in seasons of the most portentous violence and depraved, vindictive, intolerant rancor.—These are the men who see every thing right in the conduct of the enemy, and every thing not simply wrong, but atrociously wicked, in the measures of their own country. These are the men, who, in their most deliberate resolves, brand with the epithets of madmen and fools all those who legitimately hold the powers of the nation, and who, under the most awful responsibilities, and at the hazard of all the dearest stakes, have legitimately exercised them.—These are the men, who, from sanctified lips, preach order, and with unhallowed hands, practise outrage—mean, pitiful, unmanly outrage—taking advantage of the strength of accidental numbers over accidental weakness: who cant about rights; who invoke the law and the constitution; who have at last fixed it in their own behalf that they are all general Washington's own sons, who are peaceably arming *in self-defence*, while in a spirit of ferocious proscription and with rude and savage force they are for putting down freedom of opinion where it suits not their lordly ears, and brutally insult, and bully, and hiss, and elbow public functionaries in their streets! *They, they* are the only true and correct statesmen, the sublimated, undefiled patriots, whose tender mercies are exclusively shocked, whose tender bowels exclusively yearn at the fate and misery before their country; they alone have wives and children and homes to be torn up; they alone breathe the intelligence that can guide the public councils, bind up the nation's wounds; they alone have estates to be impaired, precious blood to be spilt; they are the chosen few, inspired by an always ready, ever changing genius blessed with every opposite virtue to suit every opposite emergency—one day viewing the horors of strife with a nervous starting back, the very lambs of innocence, the friends *of peace and commerce*, the next the resolute Thermopylæ heroes, to stop the Widgeries, the Seavers and the Furners as they pass! The throng, the blind throng herd, the numerous herd of republicans who dared to go to war contrary to the high imperious mandate from so pure a fount of wisdom—why, what are they but desperadoes, madmen, fools; to be hooted at—scoffed at—marked for laughter, for scorn, for overthrow as they move along?

We do most confidently trust, we do most ardently hope, we put up our most fervent prayers, that this fell and rising temper, these demoniac exacerbations of rage, will not be copied by the republicans, or by the sober minded and thoughtful of any party. The crisis is coming upon us, when the zeal, when the whole energy of the people,