

(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 enterprise; 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. I. 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 tomahawks, if they cannot be had.
John Hanson, Esq.
Frederick-town.

Friday evening.
DEAR HANSON—I enclosed letter 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.
\* \* \* \* \*
But I cannot express the solicitude I feel in your enterprise, 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 attempt 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—Fredericktown, 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 has been, 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 irresistible. 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 putting 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. WLUCKETT.
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 to day. 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 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 aloft. This is so important to your arrangement, that I have sent the letter by express, to apprise 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 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 untried 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 letter 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 every 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—12½
DEAR SIR—The short distance between the place of your asylum and this town invites me, my mind always anxious 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 'savages' 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.
† 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—plate 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.

A case of forcing the outer doors and entering the lower story, be ready with chairs, tables and bedsteads to stop the stairs, 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 begun 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 of the estate of Rich Willis, late of Jefferson county, dec'd, to present them legally authenticated, on or before the first day of October next; and all persons indebted to the said estate are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.
ELIZABETH WILLIS,
Ex'rix.
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 DYEING and COVERLET WEAVING in all its various branches.—Those wishing to favor him with their custom may depend upon every attention being paid and the charges reasonable. Thinking a generous public for past favors, 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. 18.

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 cried 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 reconnaissance, 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 Koenigsberg 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. Petersburg, 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, by the 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 \$1. 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, 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 decencies and some bounds would have been observed in a candid and constitutionally 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 incensed, 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 infernal 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; and 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 unhalloved 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 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 horrors of strife with a nervous starting back, the very lamb of innocence, the friends of peace and commerce, the next the resolute Thermopylae heroes, to stop the Widgegies, the Seavers and the Turners 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—scuffed 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 demonic 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,

then and then only noble, should be honestly and solely bent against the foreign foe. To waste it even in thought elsewhere is unholly, is dreadful! Let the republicans move straight onward in the path they have marked out, true to their cause, true to themselves, true to their country, according as they have seen its best interests, and are daily more and more deeply convinced of the rightful and righteous step they have taken, and are resolved to maintain, a conviction in no wise lessened by blustering threats or senseless ebullitions of disappointed, exasperated ambition. The composed mind will take these for the mere groanings of dissolution, the convulsive struggles of a faction made up of few federal Jacobins, leagued in full harmony with old British Tories, which will ever continue to be contemptible in the eyes of firm men, while it thus continues to act, thus to pour out the malignant ravings of its impotent, demon-like wrath.—Let republicans be as forbearing and long suffering under the lies and slanders of this domestic foe, as they were under the injustice and the wiles of the external, and from the same motives—none other. But if the blows of republican violence are to be aimed at them, we do as confidently trust and believe that they possess numbers enough and strength enough, in every section of the Union, and that they will be sufficiently operated upon by motives of a sacred duty, to uphold, at all hazards, and vindicate the sanctity of the national laws, whosoever or by whosoever they may be daringly and turbulently invaded.

The act of the government which placed us in a state of war with Great Britain, was adopted on the most solemn deliberation, and on a full concurrence among the immediate representatives of the people then recently assembled from all parts of the Union, & we trust that the approaching autumnal elections, wherever they are to take place, will again and soon manifest more signally than ever, in the only authoritative way, the strength, the concentration, the majesty of the republican host. Then we trust will the audacious falsehood so without shame reiterated by this deadly faction, that an immense majority of the people stood opposed to the measures that sought the vindication of our rights by the sword, be exposed in its proper colors. The times are momentous; let the republicans too in every quarter be up and vigilant; let them be temperate, but let them be firm in all that can conduce to the vigorous prosecution of a just and necessary war, unswayed by faction, unintimidated by bullies.

#### CHILICOTHE, (Ohio), Aug. 8.

On Tuesday last, Capt. Sutton and Lieut. Vanhorne, arrived in this place, with despatches from Gen. Hull to Gov. Meigs, requiring an additional reinforcement of 500 men from this state. These gentlemen left the army on the 29th ult. and by them we have been favored with the following information:

The Head-Quarters of the army were still at Sandwith. They have possession of the whole country, from the river Thames or Trench to within five miles of Malden, a distance of about seventy miles. In addition to the flour and blankets, our army has taken 886 Merino sheep.

On the 16th ult. about 300 men under the command of Cols. Cass and Miller, were detached to reconnoitre the British who were posted, 300 strong, at the bridge about five miles from Malden, and twelve from Sandwith. After arriving near the bridge, Cols. Cass and Miller, detached Capt. Robinson's company to amuse the enemy, while they marched up the river about seven miles and crossed at the ford for the purpose of surprising them and intercepting their retreat to Malden.

Hopes were entertained that the whole of the British would have been taken; but Capt. Robinson executed his orders so badly, that Cols. Cass and Miller, were unable to gain their meditated position before they were discovered by the British.

A slight skirmish, however, took place, but the detachment immediately charged on the enemy, who retreated precipitately to the Fort. In this skirmish the British lost eleven men killed and wounded. One of the wounded men was scalped by the Indians, and his scalp taken to the Indians, and an order was issued by the British to prevent the Indians from taking any scalps in future. After taking possession of the ground the enemy left, Cols. Cass and Miller ordered capt. Robi-

binson to occupy the bridge and guard it that night—the rest of the detachment occupied the houses contiguous. During the night they were reinforced by the rest of the 4th regiment. The next morning the detachment reconnoitred the country around, but not finding any of the enemy they evacuated the bridge and returned to camp, without sustaining any loss.

Immediately after the detachment evacuated the bridge, the British repositioned themselves there with six pieces of artillery. On the 19th Col. M. Arthur was detached with major Trimble's battalion as a scouting party.—They immediately marched for the bridge and spent most of the day skirmishing, in which the British lost a number in killed and wounded. Col. M. Arthur had only two men slightly wounded.

In the evening they were reinforced by Col. Cass with one battalion from his regiment and a field piece. The next morning they drew the whole up in order of battle in front of the bridge, and fired a few rounds when the enemy commenced a heavy cannonading on them. The detachment then fled off and returned to camp all safe.

On the 24th Major Denny was detached with about 120 men as a scouting party; when arrived near the bridge, they were attacked by a body of Indians and compelled to retreat.—In the skirmish major Denny lost six men, killed, wounded and missing—among the killed was Avery Powers, of Franklinton, quartermaster sergeant—among the wounded was James Foster, of this place. The Indians had about 16 killed.

We are informed that Capt. Rouse from the mouth of Scioto, has been broke for his unsoldier like conduct, but was re-elected by his company.

Major Munson, who was accidentally shot, is fast recovering. These gentlemen met Capt. Brush's company, who left this place on the 21st ult. to escort the provisions, at Fort Findlay, all well and in good spirits.

It is with regret we have to record the death of David Sutton, jun. of Lebanon, son of captain Sutton, one of the above mentioned gentlemen who was bearer of despatches for the governor. Mr. David Sutton was on his way to Detroit, about twelve miles beyond the river Raisin, when he was attacked by a party of Indians, and murdered in a most shocking manner. Four balls passed through his body, and seven through his horse—they then took off his scalp just above his ears all round the head, and gave him several strokes with the tomahawk on the head and in the back. He was then stripped of his clothes and money, of which the inhabitants of the river Raisin supposed him to have had a considerable quantity when he passed through that settlement. In company with Mr. Sutton was a gentleman by the name of Reynolds, who was also shot, with five balls and mangled in the same inhuman manner. The inhabitants of the river Raisin generously brought them both back to the settlement and buried them with the honors of war.

#### WASHINGTON, August 20.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in London to his correspondent in this city, dated June 8th, 1812.

"The refusal of the federalists to contribute to the loan, appearing to have been the result of a general combination, produces a conviction with the ministry here, that the American government cannot make war. The federal increase also in the states of Massachusetts and New York, is regarded as a change in favor of the Orders in Council, and against all the measures adopted by us to obtain their revocation. In fact, the proceedings of that party encourage this government to believe that not only the Orders in Council will be tamely submitted to, but that an assumed right in this government to regulate the foreign trade of the United States during war, will grow out of its practice, & be tolerated, if not acknowledged, by the American people. It does indeed appear somewhat paradoxical, that the party which continually demands the vindication of our commercial rights, is precisely the party which not only virtually consents to abandon these rights, but seems prepared for all the iniquity, if not the legal guilt, of treason, to accelerate this abandonment. I trust, however, that the government of the United States will advance towards its object; and, charged with the interest and honor of all, it will not be deterred from the discharge of its high duty by the passions and errors of a

few, but continue to protect the rights of these few even in spite of the insubordination which we receive from the U. States may dissipate all doubt as to the part which we have decided to perform, and silence these reproaches of imbecility and indecision, and pusillanimity, which are now so prodigally lavished upon us.

"I must frankly avow, that my nerves are not proof to the contempt and contumely to which we should be exposed here, should our government, after its repeated declaration, and loud note of preparation, surrender without a blow. Should such indeed be our humiliating course, all the arguments which has been so triumphantly urged to prove the right will but render more ignominious our abject submission to the wrong, and the sound of our instruments of war will have served only to attract the attention of the world, & to render our dastardly flight more notorious and more disgraceful.

"Notwithstanding the old ministers are restored to power, we still remain uncertain of the immediate course they mean to pursue in relation to us. It is probable, however, that they will wait for the first blow from us, and then endeavor to prove that we are the aggressors.

#### LATEST FROM HALIFAX.

"Gloucester, August 12.

"We have had news for privateersmen.—The boat Charlotte has just arrived from Halifax, in 3 days, and brought home Messrs. Newman and Bennett, officers of the Boston privateer Curlew, the crew of the Pickering, and several other prisoners. The Charlotte was captured by the Juniper schooner, near Seguin, but on arriving at Halifax, and being proved to be a coaster, she was immediately released by Admiral Sawyer. The Curlew was captured the 25th July, by the Acasto, after a chase of two hours.

"The Charlotte left in Halifax the privateer or letter of marque Catharine of 16 guns belonging to Boston, and which was last week reported to have taken the Plummer. She was captured by the Emulous brig, of 18 guns, after an engagement of one hour and an half, had her boatswain killed and lieutenant wounded. She also left the Gossum brig privateer of Boston, of 14 guns, likewise taken by the Emulous. The U. S. brig Nautilus had arrived there.

"The British brig Emulous, of 18 guns, has been lost in a fog, on Cape Sables; and the crew are to be transferred to the Curlew, which is to be fitted out as a king's vessel.

"There were nearly seven hundred American prisoners in Halifax, when the Charlotte left there, who were well treated.

#### PORTLAND (Me.) Aug. 13.

"War on the land!  
The British have attacked the eastern part of Maine. The inhabitants are in consternation and flying in every direction, leaving their houses deserted and seeing their families broke up. Had gen. Strong condescended when required to call out the drafted troops, all might have been well.—If blood is spilled on our borders.—If houses are made desolate.—If families are scattered.—Will not the people impute this to the want of those troops which it was the intention of the president to place on the frontiers? British vengeance might not have wreaked itself on the innocent inhabitants of Washington, had it not been for the refusal of the man who addressed Gage and who declares England the bulwark of our religion, to place the drafted militia of the state under the orders of the president.

#### NEW-YORK, August 15.

The bulk purchased by his excellency the governor, for the purpose of affording the artillery an opportunity of practising in firing was yesterday anchored in the bay, about 1000 yards from the shore, and equidistant from Castle Williams and the Battery. The firing was commenced from the right of general-Morton's brigade, about 2 o'clock, P. M. from 6, 9, 12 and 18 pounds. The number of shot fired by the brigade, was about 130, of which about 3-4ths entered the vessel, altho' the object that presented was comparatively small being the stern of the vessel only. The veteran corps, commanded by capt. Delameter, fired several shot from a long nine, which raked the hulk repeatedly.

The detachment from the brigade on duty in the West Battery, fired about forty shot, nearly all of which damaged the hulk, and several passed directly through her. Several heavy

shot from Castle Williams also bored her.

The firing continued about 2 hours, when the vessel was perceived to be on fire; occasioned, it is presumed, by the red-hot shot, fired by col. Curtenius' regiment, and which were heated in a travelling forge, attached to the brigade, or by the shot from Castle Williams.

After the firing had ceased, a number of officers and many citizens went on board, and on examination, it evidently appeared that almost every shot had done considerable injury, as there was not a place about the vessel 4 feet square which had not been struck or perforated with the shot. The mizen-mast was nearly cut through about two feet above the deck—the fore-mast and main-mast had received several balls (apparently six-pounds), and the pumps and bowsprit were much shattered.

This experiment has abundantly evinced the utility, judgement and practical knowledge of the artillery corps and affords the most satisfactory proof that if any emergency calls for their services, they will be rendered in a manner which will reflect honor on themselves and prove eminently efficient in repelling the enemies of our country.

#### CHARLES-TOWN, August 28.

#### ELK BRANCH BARBECUE.

A number of Farmers and others, all neighbors, assembled on the 22<sup>d</sup> inst. to partake of a barbecue prepared by subscription, at the Rock Spring, on the plantation of the late Gen. Duke. The greatest harmony prevailed.—John Henkle was appointed president, and Thomas Melin vice-president of the meeting. After dinner the following toasts were given, each accompanied with a volley of musketry, and in the evening the company broke up all in good order.

1. Our country.—The soil yields us bread, the laws protect our persons and property, we will therefore support the constituted authorities thereof.

2. The memory of Washington.—May his mantle never cover a hypocrite.

3. The memory of the illustrious Patriots, the distinguished Statesmen, the gallant heroes and defenders of our country, whether living or dead—for they will live forever in the bosoms of their countrymen.

4. Good order, and the freedom of the press unrestrained.

5th. The army and navy of the United States.—Their valor will be rewarded by the smiles and honors of their country.

6. An honorable and speedy termination of the war.—Our rights and liberties permanently established on the broad basis of Justice.

7th. The American Fair. VOLUNTEERS.

By John Henkle.—May Republicans and Federalists always unite in friendship—their interests are the same.

By Thomas Melin.—Health and prosperity to all friends of America.

By John B. Webster.—United we conquer; divided we fall.

By Thomas Johnson.—May Americans be all united, never to give up their rights to any foreign power.

By Isaac Showalter.—May the America eagle flatter over and conquer all our enemies.

By John McGaw.—My British not French politics never prevail in America.

#### FOR THE REPOSITORY.

THAT outrage sufficiently detestable should be exaggerated, and others not less flagitious, be palliated and ever approved, can only be attributed to the frantic ebullition of party zeal and the partial dictates of prejudice.

It is well known that the editors of that polluted sheet which is hypocritically called the *Federal Republican*, have indulged ever since its establishment, in the bitterest censure, which the malice of "slandrous zeal and politics infirm" could dictate, of every measure of the republican federal administrations. They have reviled in the choicest selection of billingsgate phrases applied to the democratic party, and they have gratified their envious spite in venting the most vulgar personal abuse against the executive and legislative servants of the people.

Thus have they gone on unintermitted, defiling the liberty of the press, in libelling the great majority of the people, and in traducing some of the most enlightened and virtuous characters of our country ever produced. But when the constituted authorities had declared war against one of our enemies; when it became (to use the honorable language of some honest federalists) "the duty of all, and every one, to join the standard of the country, and to rally round the rulers of the nation;" when the indignation of the people was up against the common enemy, those impious of discord must have been grossly ignorant of human passions to suppose that they could continue to comfort and

encourage that enemy, to insult patriots and to irritate popular feelings, with impunity. It is "feeling natural to the American heart, to wish for country triumph and happy"—if the love of order (of which their party have arrogantly assumed an exclusive possession) had no influence with them, common prudence, one would think, should have restrained their animosity. But, no; the mad fury of opposition banished every prudent thought—they provoked and met the spontaneous vengeance of a mob!

No one who sincerely loves peace and order; no one who sees the chain by which society is held together in safety, or who knows the foundation upon which the fabric of civil government is raised, can view the arbitrary proceedings of unlawful combinations, without the deepest abhorrence. In the principle of the motives by which the Baltimore rioters were actuated, was to doubt a just indignation of political depravity, and therefore honorable and commendable; but its vengeance was most disgraceful and criminal. A moderate fire imparts warmth and comfort, but a conflagration is a consuming terror.

In the view of policy, as well as of morality and justice, it would be better that Wagner and Hanson should continue forever their odious and disgusting career, than that one hair of their head, or one tye of their property, should have been touched without the authority of law: but (happily) there was no civil law to reach them. They should then have been permitted to go on under the sentence of the moral law—the contempt of all good men. Their paper would soon have fallen into a political leprosy, and every one who loathes disease and uncleanness would have put it away from him.

After the demolition of the printing office, a short "communication" was published by the editors of the paper, in which by the phrenzy of their imaginations, or the magnifying powers of their secret wishes, they were enabled to hail a disorder of local and momentary existence, engendered by their insolence, the interperer resentment of an infuriated mob, as the "first act of civil war." They called it "an attack upon the liberty of the press, and the security of domestic assylum," and endeavored to fix the odium upon the republican party, and even upon the executive of the general government.

These foul attempts of baseness can be seconded only by the most abject dupes of prejudice, or the most dosing slaves of party ambition. And it serves only to excite our contempt for their inconsistency, and our execration of their impudence and ingratitude, when we hear advocates of the Seditious law prate about the liberty of the press. The editorial villainy of Wagner and Hanson would have silently rotted with the unpublished corruption of their minds, had not the mild spirit of republicanism desecrated that odious and unconstitutional instrument of despotism. With as little consistency do they talk about the "security of domestic assylum" whose alien law made John Adams a political pope and gave him the power to issue his bull of excommunication against any alien resident who might be obnoxious to His Corpulency.

In those days the poor emigrant who may have come to this country to feel liberty, to exercise his reason, and to enjoy the rights of man, under a benign and happy republican government, knew nothing of the security of domestic assylum. Should an assassin break into your house and cut out your tongue, with as much propriety might you call that "an attack upon the liberty of speech and the security of domestic assylum," as the lawless violence of a mob is termed "an attack upon the liberty of the press," &c. The constitution and the laws guarantee these rights, and the violators of them are amenable to the laws. If those to whom the administration of the laws is entrusted refuse or neglect to do their duty, they too, are amenable to the laws. And this is the plain and certain course of redress which ought to have occurred to the injured party; and no doubt it did occur; but the subject was now to be used to the best advantage. The leaven was not to be permitted to subside until the fermentation of faction was sufficiently excited. These suspicions have been warranted by late occurrences.

We have seen a pre-concerted association of armed men from different quarters, deliberately formed in the city of Baltimore, in defiance of the same populace whose rage had been recently felt, & in open violation of the law, and in contempt of the civil authority. This

too whilst the transaction of the 22d of June was "under legal investigation in the criminal court." It may be said, with truth, that violent assault justifies violent resistance: but this can only apply when life is in imminent danger, and no opportunity is allowed for appeal to the civil authority: or, in that savage state of society where the law of retaliation is the only rule of justice, and the remedy is left to the will of the injured party. But it must excite the surprise of every reflecting mind that men who cannot plead ignorance; men who were not barbarians, should become so impatient of revenge as to assume the administration of justice between parties of which themselves made one, and to justify a cool and premeditated violation of the law, by the precedent of its infraction by an impassioned and licentious mob. Justly this, and a few daring and influential individuals may raise an army, under the apprehension of personal danger!

Yet we find persons eager to inflame the passions of their party, justifying this conduct and setting forth false facts glowing with the high coloring of their imaginations, to support it.—They do not blush to acknowledge that revolutionary soldiers were engaged in that unlawful combination: a combination not, as is deceptively pretended, to defend the liberty of the press, for that is secured by the constitution; and those who violate the person or property of any one in the exercise of his rights, may be peaceably pursued through the free and open channels of the law, and properly punished by its impartial justice.—No: Their object in striving with the Baltimore mob for the dirty and mangled laurels of violence, was to support the unprincipled editors of a party paper in abusing the great majority of the people, in reviling their government, and in palliating the aggressions of an enemy with whom we are now at war. Is this a cause worthy of those who boast of having resisted British oppression? If it is, we may justly exclaim "How are the mighty fallen!"—But who are these "gallant spirits?"

Any one who will take the trouble to read the report of the Committee of the city council of Baltimore, joined by respectable citizens of different political sentiments, will perceive what amazing falsehoods and monstrous calumnies have been circulated upon this subject by some of the federal papers.

#### ENEMY TO NOBS.

The governor of Connecticut has, in pursuance of the advice of his council, refused a compliance with the request of the secretary of war, to order a portion of the militia of that state into the service of the U. S.

We have no confirmation of the capture of Fort Malden by Gen. Hull.

JOHN W. EPES is a candidate in opposition to John Randolph, for the next congressional election for the district composed of the counties of Charlotte, Prince Edward, Buckingham and Cumberland.

An express post has been established between Washington City and Detroit, which goes from the one place to the other, a distance of about 550 miles, in five days!

#### Baltimore, August 22.

SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES. Extract of a letter from a United States officer at Burlington, Vt. Aug. 11.

Colonel BAINE, the British officer who brought proposals for an armistice has so far acceded to his proposition as to direct our officers to confine their operations to defensive measures only till further orders. Gen. Hull is advised, by express, of this arrangement and requested to adopt it in the Northwest district. In the mean time he may reinforce himself, 1,500 troops marched from Greenbush last week to join him. It is understood the armistice may be countermanded, and offensive measures be commenced, by giving Gov. Prevost four days' notice, and that preparations with the army here will be carried on with usual alacrity.

"A Scotch regiment of 900 men is said to have arrived at Quebec, with 400 sick. At St. Johns are 500 troops; at half way house 1500 regulars and militia. At Montreal, the garrison duty is done by volunteers."

#### Savannah, August 8.

The British have converted a Spanish vessel at Bermuda into a prison

ship, and have already immured in its dungeons a number of American seamen. Remember, countrymen, the fate of those on board the Jersey, during the revolutionary struggle of our fathers.

#### AMERICAN SQUADRON.

Newport, (R. I.) Aug. 13. A letter received in this town from an officer on board the United States frigate President, dated the 19th July mentions, that the American squadron had taken, burnt and destroyed upwards of 160 sail of English vessels, and further states, that the sloop of war Hornet had had a brush with a British frigate supposed to be the Delvidere, a few days after leaving New-York.—The letter further mentions, that the officers & men of the American squadron, are in excellent health and spirits.

Extract of a letter from York Town, 7th August, 1812.

I have seen General Lee, and it is now the eleventh day, since the horrible massacre was attempted on the prisoners in the jail of Baltimore, of which every body has heard before this day. He cannot yet converse or take any other sustenance except liquors, and of these very little. He is restored to the use of his mental powers, and is able to make himself understood by uttering a word or two at a time and making signs—a gradual change for the better is said to be taking place, as some of the slighter wounds and bruises become cured. Upon the transactions in Baltimore, he does not offer to say any thing, being sensible of his inability to pronounce a whole sentence so as to be understood. Dr. Spangler who attends him with Dr. Buchon, gives the following account of his condition when he arrived at Yorktown on Saturday last.

On the crown of his head there was a wound about an inch square, which must have been made with a stick or club. It had been sewed up, the bone of the head is not fractured, and this wound seemed to cure fast. On his left cheek there is a deep cut as if made with a penknife, his nose was slit open with a knife as far as the bridge, and having been immediately sewed up, seems to be united and is doing well and the nose has its natural form.—His right eye has been dreadfully bruised, and is still closed; it is believed the sight will be preserved. The upper lid has been stitched up. He sees out of the left eye which also was severely bruised. Both sides of his head, his whole face and his throat, from his ears to the breast bone, are shockingly bruised and much swollen. This arose from efforts to strangle him, and to this cause his inability to speak, or to swallow any solid food at this period is attributed. There are some bruises from the club on his left thigh, which are not to be regarded now.

#### From the Boston Chronicle.

#### THE BLACK LIST!!!

So incessantly have the federal papers dwelt on the subject of French captures, and so stupendiously have they endeavored to conceal those of England, that it is probable many a federalist, who reads only the papers of his own side, really believes that the captures by France are by far greater than those by England. This illusion, however, will speedily vanish, upon a review of the interesting official statement of the captures of American vessels under the orders in Council, Blockades, Decrees, &c. of England and France, from the office of the American Secretary of State, bearing date July 6, 1812. By that official statement it appears, that the British captures amount to the astonishing number of Nine Hundred and Seventeen sail of American vessels in time of Peace!!! And the French to Five hundred and fifty eight. So that, if the wrongs done us are to be reckoned as account current of property stolen, G. Britain has captured Three Hundred and Fifty nine sail of merchantmen more than the French.

In addition to this it should be remembered, that France does not impress our seamen, nor enter our ports and murder them on board our public vessels. Nevertheless, if England, even now, will grant the just requests of America, and France should fall back, the attitude of the United States towards the European belligerents would be changed. But if, instead of making peace upon honorable terms, she concludes to carry on the war, every man in the United States, not influenced by a blind and fatal prejudice for England, will use his individual en-

deavors to meet her with vigor, and to support the government, in the manly attitude they have taken.

#### BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, &c. &c.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas an evil disposed cannon which goes by the name of Long Tom, being instigated by a lighted match, and not having the fear of our good ship the Royal George before its muzzle, did with malice aforethought, and evil intent, at a place called Sacket's Harbour, make a noisy and violent attack on our aforesaid good ship Royal George, to the great discomfort of his majesty's loyal subjects on board of said vessel; and whereas, we have no prospect of getting the said Long Tom into our hands, we have thought proper by and with the advice of our privy council, to warn each and every of his majesty's loyal subjects, to keep as far as possible out of the reach of the aforesaid Long Tom, because

He that safe can get away,  
May live to fight another day;  
But he that by Long Tom is slain,  
Will never rise to fight again.  
Done at, &c. &c. G Whelps.

#### Senior Volunteers.

IT being the duty of all good citizens to support the laws of the land, and to strengthen the arm of government against the common enemy: It is therefore deemed advisable by sundry inhabitants of Jefferson county, this day assembled at Charlestown, that (for the purpose of taking the subject more fully into consideration) a meeting be requested at the house of Henry Haines, in said town, on the 10th of September, of all such citizens as are exempted by law from the performance of militia duty, and who feel disposed to join a volunteer corps.

August 28.

#### BLANKETS,

Flannels, baizes, coatings, cloths, cassimeres, velvets, cords, vesting, black bombastes, women's fine cotton hose, men's ditto, cambric muslins, calicoes, leno and fancy muslins, Irish linens, Queen's ware, &c. &c. are selling at prices that will please the best judges. JAMES S. LANE. Shepherd's Town, Aug. 28.

#### Take Notice.

Having received great injury from persons passing through my fields and meadow grounds, plundering my orchard and destroying my fruit trees, I hereby caution the public against a repetition of the like practices, as I am determined to prosecute every person who may so offend in future.

TH. HAMMOND.

August 28.

#### An Overseer Wanted.

An active industrious man capable of performing the duties of an overseer, will hear of a good situation by applying to the Printer.

August 28.

#### Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscribers on the 24th inst. a bright bay horse, 15 hands high, four years old, a star on his forehead, and his tail rather short—no other mark perceivable. Whoever takes up said horse shall be paid the above reward and all reasonable charges if brought home, by

Wm. McSHERRY & CLARK. Smith's Id, Aug. 24.

#### FOR SALE,

#### A likely Negro Man,

about 28 years old, well acquainted with farming, and is also a good waiter. For particulars inquire of the printer, or of Mr. Henry Haines, Charlestown, August 28.

#### Darkeville Factory.

THE subscriber informs the public that he is now ready to dress cloth at his fulling mill adjoining Bucklestown, he has an excellent dyer in his employ who will engage to dye any colour, that it will stand, and he will endeavor to dress cloth in a satisfactory manner to all who employ him. He will receive and return cloth at the following places, viz. at John Eaty's store, Smithfield, Robert Worthington's store, Shepherd's Town, and at William Kerney's at the cross roads, five miles from Shepherd's Town, where he will punctually attend every ten days or two weeks.

P. S. He will also continue to card wool until the middle of October.

JONA. WICKERSHAM.

August 28.

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 expenses if brought home.

SETH SMITH. Jefferson County, August 18, 1812.

ATTENTION!

Captain Backmaster'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 Charlottesville 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 assignment 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 leags 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.

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

JOHN WILKINS, JOHN WIDDOWS. August 14.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

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, Adm'rix. Lectown, Aug. 7.

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, Green of Tartar, Castor Oil, Glauber Salts, Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills, Lee's genuine ditto, Tartar Emetic, Calomel, Jalap, Paul's Columbian Oil, British Gums, Essential Oil Worm Seed, Spirits Turpentine, Godfrey's Cordial, Aloes, Anatis, Liquorice Ball, Camomile Flowers, Columbia Root, Gintian ditto, Orange Peel, Refined Camphor, Sugar Lead, Pearl Barley, Peppermint, Red Bark, Yellow Ditto, Parigoric, ALSO, Windsor Soap, Red and Black Ink Powders, Indigo, proved good. And also, Nutmegs, Cloves, Macer, Cinamon, Rice Grains, &c. JAMES BROWN, & Co. Shepherd's-Town, Aug. 14.

NEW STORE.

Wm. and Thos. Brown,

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

MERCHANDISE,

all of which have been selected with care, and every advantage, which the situation of our markets, previous to the declaration of war, would admit.—They flatter themselves, that on examination thereof, those goods will be found not inferior in quality to any in this valley, and are offered at a very small advance. They have also among other valuable books, Bacon's Abridgement, 7 vols. in calf and boards. Charlestown, July 24.

MEDICINES.

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

SELECTED CASES OF CURES. Messrs. Michael Lee & Co. Your Anti-Bilious Pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from head-ache, pains in the back, lassitude, &c. if you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name. DANIEL CONN, Alsquith st. Balt. June 26, 1810.

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

LEE'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES. This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant should no worms exist in the body.

WHY. Messrs. Michael Lee & Co. Observing that my son, 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in his throat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, &c. from these symptoms I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say, that Lee's Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use. TH. PETERS, Of the late firm of Peters & Johnson. Balt. July 1, 1810.

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

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

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

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

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.

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

Worthington, Cooks, and Co.

Have for sale the following books, viz

Family Bibles, David's Sermons, Wesley's Sermons, Village Sermons, Doddridge's ditto, Saurin's ditto, Christian Researches in Asia, Rise and Progress in Religion, Spiritual Treasury, Practical Piety, Christian great interest, Walk of Faith, Triumph of Faith, Rego's Art of Love, Scott's Essays, Holy W. Ancient Hieroglyphs, Harvey's Medications, Confession of Faith, Devout Exercises, Fiber on the Prophecy, Garton's Collections, Butler's Analogy, Serious calls to the unconverted, Glad Tidings, Guide & R. Juge, Simpson's Plea, Smith's Essays, Smith's Progress, Dick and Pany on Inspiration, Thornton Abbey, Hives, Watt's Psalms and Hymns, Wesley's Hymns, Life of Wesley, Ramsay's Life of Washington, Weem's ditto, Life of Dr. Franklin, Life of Col. Gardner, Life of Dr. Darwin, Modern Europe, Domestic Encyclopedia, Gillis's History, Leo 10th, Lorenzo de Medicis, Maffius on Population, Select Speeches, Stephen's War, P. rent's Friend, Despard's Voyages, History of Ireland, Revolutionary P. Plutarchs, Ensay on Fruit-trees, Stranger in France, Stranger in Ireland, Morse's Gazetteer, Walker's do. J. S. Mill's Letters, Junius Letters, Ovid's Art of Love, M. n. of Feeling, Thinkers I to myself who, Scottish Chiefs, Thaddeus of Warsaw, Exiles of Siberia, Ellis Rosenberg, Collins in Search of a Wife, Memory of Griscidda, S. H. Controul, Prince Eugene, Tales of Fashionable Life, Confina, Refrain, Vicar of Wakefield, American Lady, British Spy, Cowper's Task, Campbell's Po. ms, Walker's Po. ms, Burns' Poems, Thompson's Seasons, Solitude Sweetened, History of America, America's Geography, American News, Natural History, G. ss's Journal, Walker's Dictionary, Murray's Introduction, Key, Exercises, S. quel, Grammar, Scott's Lessons, English's Speaker, Young Man's Companion, Fisher's Companion, American Guide, Gough's Arithmetic, &c.

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.

BLANK BOOKS

For Sale at this Office.

Blank Deeds

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Partnership Dissolved.

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

James Brown and Co.

Are now receiving and opening at their store, corner of the Globe Tavern, in SHEPHERD'S-TOWN,

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

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

NEW FANCY GOODS.

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

Super undressed and dressed prints, Chintzes and Ginghams, Superfine Cambric and Cambric Jaconet Muslins, Laced Mull & Spider Cambric do. Figured and plain Leno do. Italian Silks and Crapes, Figured Gauze, Black and white Parasets, White, green and pink Saracets, Lavantine, Damask and other Fancy Silk Shawls, Silk and Kid extra and short Gloves, Silk and Cotton Hose, Sattin, Lutestring and fringed Mantua RIBBONS, Cheulies, 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, Oznaburgs, 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.

Luke Pentoney

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

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

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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

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

New-England, August 9.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

On Monday last, Mr. A. Henderson, of Virginia, and Mr. Stewart of New York, landed here from on board the ship Fanny, Jennings, of New York, 35 days from Greenock, Scotland. We feel under particular obligation to Mr. Henderson, for files of London papers to the 9th of July, and of Glasgow to the 11th, from which we have made copious extracts.

Mr. Henderson also made us the following communication:

"On the 29th ult. a few degrees to the eastward of the Banks of Newfoundland, passed through the Jamaica fleet of 92 sail, under convoy of a single frigate of 25 guns; boarded by her and suffered to proceed; the captain remarking that although he had heard of hostilities, he did not conceive himself authorised to capture American vessels. Several sail had previously parted convoy. The Eliza Ann, for Boston, from Liverpool, was brought to soon after, and we remarked, suffered also to proceed. The boarding lieutenant mentioned their having also allowed the Aratides, which they had spoken three days before, from Liverpool for Baltimore, to prosecute her voyage; both these vessels were full of goods."

Near the Banks spoke a ship belonging to Salem from Malaga, last from Gibraltar, 37 days, laden with salt; supplied her with bread and informed her of the war. A little to the westward of the Banks found ourselves on the clearing away of the fog, very near a ship of war, a two-decker, which showed English colors. We shewed ours, she fired a gun and gave chase, she neared us, fired again, the breeze freshened, and after a chase of 12 hours, the man of war gave it up. Just as the Fanny was getting under weigh in the Clyde, information was received on board, that advices had reached London of Congress being about to issue Letters of Marque and Reprisal, but the information was doubted.

Every thing indicated peace and tranquility between England and the United States. All classes seemed to count on a final adjustment of differences in consequence of the revocation of the Orders in Council, which had become very popular except with the West India Merchants.

Peace had been concluded between Russia and the Porte. War had been formally declared by France against Russia. This last information was received at the moment of sailing. A free trade with Russia was immediately expected.

The ship Francis, Rogers, New-York, was to sail 8 days after the Fanny quite full, but an embargo might be expected.

Every American vessel at Liverpool and in the Clyde, was loading with goods; the mercantile community reposing confidence in the belief that the Non-Importation act would cease by the President's proclamation. Crops very promising, but no fall in the prices of grain. The riots in England, (none had taken place in Scotland) nearly quelled."

LONDON, JULY 5. Just before our paper was put to press we received Moniteurs and other Paris papers to the 24th ult. Bonaparte arrived at Konigsberg on the 13th from Dantzic. On the next day, the Moniteur says, "he reviewed the division Grandjean, consisting of Polish troops."

VIENNA, JUNE 11. The armies in the Dukedom of War-

saw are in continual motion. A great part of the French and auxiliary troops have passed the Vistula at Graudentz, Thorn and Ploch, and approached the frontiers. Gen. Rosniecki, commanding the advanced guard of the Grand Duchy, has advanced towards Tesopol, on the Bug, opposite Bizee.—The Saxon troops have taken the same direction; and gen. Regoier is beyond the Wieprez.

DRESDEN, JUNE 11. The head quarters of the Viceroy of Italy have been removed to Soldau. LONDON, JULY 4.

The Regulus is arrived from Lisbon with several transports. She sailed on the 20th (four days later than the date of the last mail) and brings the intelligence that the day before she sailed, a courier had arrived from the army, with the information, that Lord Wellington was rapidly advancing into Spain; that on the 13th the advanced guard was within ten miles of Salamanca. The last dispatch received by government from his lordship was dated on the 10th. His head quarters were then at Fuente Guinaldo.

The French papers to 26th ult. contain some intelligence from Catalonia, where they boast that the French army has obtained great success, but still refuse to communicate any information relative to Marmont or Soul.—nor has the capture of Badajoz been yet announced.

It is reported, that Joseph Bonaparte, and all the French at Madrid, will immediately evacuate that city, and retire to the northward—that Lord Wellington will attack Marmont if he ventures to oppose his lordship, whose intentions are said to be to penetrate to the capital. But it is supposed to be more probable, that all Spain South of Ebro is intended to be abandoned by the enemy during the operations against Russia.

ALarming illness of the king.—During the last fortnight of the month of June, his majesty suffered a high degree of agitation; but he was rather better on Sunday morning last, when the lords of the queen's privy council held their quarterly meeting, to make their report. In the afternoon of that day, however, the paroxysm increased to a degree of violence such as his majesty has not experienced since December twelve month. The paroxysm lasted without abatement between 30 and 60 hours; and he became for a few minutes speechless. On the receipt of this intelligence at Carlton House, the prince regent and several of the royal dukes set off immediately for Windsor. These paroxysms are always viewed by the regular physicians with serious apprehension, as it is with too much reason believed that they have their source in a suffusion on the brain, that most probably will at some time be fatal. When this alarming symptom came on, expresses were sent for Sir Henry Harford and Dr. Herberden, who immediately went to Windsor.—The interruption to speech, however, lasted only a few minutes, and the habitual course of rapid and inarticulate speaking returned till nine in the evening, when his majesty fell asleep, and had between 4 and 5 hours of quiet rest. He waked very composed, and yesterday morning he took several dishes of tea, and slept again for nearly an hour.

He was yesterday well enough to order his own dinner, which was roast beef, of which his majesty ate heartily. Letters from France state, that the government has been much disconcerted by the repeal of the Orders in Council, and that American produce had risen in the markets in consequence of a persuasion that the shipping of the U. States would be excluded from the French ports.

JULY 8. In some of the letters received in town yesterday, by the Anholt mail from Sweden, it is stated that Bernadotte was anxiously awaiting the arrival there of gen. Moreau from America; that on his arrival he was to be invested with a chief command in the Swedish army. This is said to be the more probable, as Bernadotte and Moreau were, from an early period of life

to the present moment, on terms of the strictest intimacy.

JULY 9. Lisbon papers reached us this morning, to the 22d ult. Their contents are extremely interesting.

Lord Wellington entered Salamanca on the 18th June. On his approach the French retired to Toro, leaving two strong buildings occupied by a few men, to impede the pursuit. Marmont had transferred his headquarters to Talavera.

Letters from Cadiz received at Lisbon, report that the British had taken a convoy, consisting of near 50 sail, near Barcelona.

Soult and Davoust, after having collected their force at Seville and Cordova, formed a junction near Zalra, on the 19th. Their united forces consisted of 18,000 foot, 3,600 horse, and 30 pieces of artillery. On the same day, general Hill, with a force of about 18,000 men, arrived at Albufera, which had been previously occupied by 4000 Portuguese troops from Badajoz.

New-York papers reached us this morning to the 13th of June, the contents of which, if we are to give credit to them, are extremely unpleasant.—They state that Congress were debating the question whether a declaration of war should be issued against this country; and that the question would be most probably carried. Should this event take place, it will excite our most poignant and sincere regret. It would indeed be a most serious and vexatious disappointment, should all our hopes end in this, and the wise change in the policy of ministers with respect to the orders in council prove unavailing. We do not, however, place implicit reliance on the statements of the American papers in general: but if this be true, the blame rests on their precipitation.

OREBRO, June 24. A courier has just arrived with the news of peace having been concluded between the Russians and Turks.—One of the articles is, that should Austria attack the Russians, the Turks are to send an auxiliary corps of 50,000 men to the assistance of Russia. The same courier brings orders from gen. Suchklin to settle all differences between Russia and Great Britain, with Mr. Thornton, and to request Britain to assist Sweden as much as in her power.

From the Montreal Papers to Aug. 10. The Royals landed from the transports this morning. They are a regiment of the first reputation, and consist of about 1200 men. Quebec Gaz.

We have been favored by a gentleman with the following: Mackinac, July 17, 1812. CAPITULATION. Agreed upon between capt. Charles Roberts, commanding his Britannic Majesty's forces, on the one part, and lieu. Hanks, commanding the forces of the United States, on the other.

ARTICLES. 1. The fort of Mackinac shall immediately be surrendered to the British forces. Granted.

2. The garrison shall march out with the honors of war, lay down their arms, and become prisoners of war, and shall be sent to the United States of America by his Britannic majesty; not to serve during the present war, until regularly exchanged, and for the due performance of this article, the officers pledge their word and honor.—Granted.

3. All the merchant vessels in the harbor, with their cargoes, shall be in possession of their respective owners. Granted.

4. Private property shall be sacred. Granted.

5. All citizens of the United States of America, who shall not take the oath of allegiance to his Britannic majesty, shall depart with their property from the island in one month from the date hereof. Granted.

(Signed) CHARLES ROBERTS, Commanding his Britannic majesty's forces. (Signed) P. HANKS, Commanding the forces of the United States of America.

His Britannic majesty's forces consisted of 40 regulars of the Royal Veteran battalion: 260 Canadians with their bourgeois or employers, 400 Indians—Sioux, Fallavoies, Puans, Chippeways, of St. Joseph's, &c.—artillery, two 6-pounders, which embarked at St. Joseph's on board the Caledonia, N. W. Company's ship; 10 batteaux, and 70 canoes.

The American garrison consisted of 53 regulars, and 3 vessels in the harbor having on board 47 men—in all 100.

After the capitulation, two American vessels arrived, laden with 700 packs of furs, which became prizes to his majesty's forces.

HALIFAX, N. S. July 31.

A letter from an officer at St. Andrews, July 23, mentions, that they had been with their convoy of 20 sail within two miles of Eastport, proceeding to St. Johns to collect all the ships, when they were informed of an American squadron being off Campbell, consisting of 2 frigates, 2 ships of 20 guns each, a brig and 12 privateers just arrived. They in consequence returned to St. Andrews, took guns from the ships to form batteries, and the Indian and Plumper are stationed to defend the entrance of the harbor.

A letter from St. Johns, N. B. July 24, says,

"We are informed by express of an American squadron in the Bay—the John Adams, Essex, a brig and 12 gun boats: the homeward fleet, 40 sail, have in consequence returned into port. The Spartan frigate landed her prisoners this morning, and sailed with a fair wind in search of the Americans."

FRONTIER NEWS.

CHILLICOTHE, August 19.

One regiment of riflemen, under Lieut. Col. John Allen; the 1st regiment of infantry under Lieut. Col. John M. Scott; and the 5th regiment of infantry under Lieut. Col. William Lewis, have marched from Kentucky to join the northwestern army, in Canada. This body of Kentucky Volunteers, more than 1800 strong, are under the command of Brigadier General Payne. Four hundred regulars, recruited in Kentucky, marched at the same time, for the same point, under the command of Col. Wells. At Urbana, they will form a junction with 900 Ohio Volunteers, under Brigadier General Tupper; and 100 regulars, recruited in Ohio, under Captain Langham. The whole force will then consist of 3,200 men, and will make Hull's army at least, 6000 strong—all of which, (except about 300 of the 4th regiment) are backwoods men. In addition to this, Gov. Harrison is collecting a body of troops, to compose the western army, for the purpose of attacking the savage allies of Britain, on Lake Michigan, and eventually to cooperate with general Hull.

The distance from this place to Detroit, is at least, 230 miles—80 of which is a howling wilderness. The land is low and wet, and in many places, for miles together, the mud is knee deep. Our population is thin and scattered; and our whole western frontier is inhabited by a ferocious, cruel race of savages, who, in their lawless incursions, spare neither sex, age, nor condition. Their enmity is inveterate; and in the formidable league against us, there are said to be, 1300 warriors.

Yet, with this perfidious race to encounter, with our frontier thus exposed, Ohio and Kentucky have sent nearly 6000 hardy volunteers to the invasion of Upper Canada. Our citizens have voluntarily left their wives and children, their property and every thing which can be dear to man, to encounter the hardships of a camp in the wilderness; and the ferocity of savages and the discipline of British veterans in the field of battle. And for what? For their country. "Why should'st thou fear death my sons! The villain's ant fall with fame; thy shields turn "the dark stream of danger away; and "renown dwells on their gray hairs."

On last Thursday, two companies of