

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.]

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1812.

[No. 228.

### INSTRUCTIONS TO A PORTER.

YOU to whose care I've now consign'd My house's entrance, caution use, While you discharge your trust, and mind Whom you admit, and whom refuse.

Let no rude passions enter here, Passions the raging breast that storm, Nor scornful Frowns, nor servile Fear, Nor Hate nor Envy's pallid form.

Should Advice call, you'll let her know, Of heed'p up riches I've no store, And that she has no right to go Where Plutus has not been before.

Lo! on a visit hither bent, High plum'd Ambition stalks about: But should he enter, sweet Content Will give me warning—shut him out.

Perhaps the Muse may pass this way, And tho' full of I've bent the knee, And long invol'd her magic sway, Smit with the love of harmony;

Alone, though she might please—yet still I know she'll with Ambition come, With lust of fame my heart she'll fill, She'll break my rest—I'm not at home.

There is a rascal, old and hideous, Who oft (and sometimes not in vain) Close at my gate has watch'd assiduous, In hopes he might admittance gain;

His name is Care—if he should call, Quick out of doors with vigor throw him, And tell the miscreant, once for all, I know him not, I ne'er will know him.

Perhaps then Bacchus, foe to Care, May think he'll sure my favor win; His promises of joy are fair, But false—you cannot let him in.

But welcome that sweet power on whom The young Desires attendant move, Still flush'd with beauty's vernal bloom, Parent of joy, the Queen of Love.

O! you will know her, she has stole The lustre of my Delia's eye; Admit her, hail her, for my soul Breathes double life when she is nigh.

If, then, stern Wisdom at my gate Should knock, with all her formal train; Tell her I'm busy, she may wait, Or, if she chooses—call again.

From the Albany Gazette.

Messrs. Websters & Skinners, A son of mine, a short time since, while playing with other boys, with fire balls, composed of tow dipped in spirits of turpentine, gun-powder, &c. was burned in a shocking manner, by having one of the fire balls accidentally thrown in his face. Having noticed the application of cotton, recommended in the Baltimore Medical Lyceum, in cases of burns, I was induced to make the experiment. I covered the side of the face which was now so much swollen as to close the eye, and blistered all over, the skin also in some parts broken by his having washed it in cold water, immediately after the accident had taken place. I did not remove the cotton for 10 days; during which time he never complained of the least pain, and when removed I found it perfectly well, leaving no sort of marks except two or three spots rather darker than the rest of the skin, but which has since disappeared. As a remedy so efficacious, and so easily procured, ought to be made public for the benefit of our fellow citizens, I request the liberty to communicate the same through the medium of your paper; and remain your obedient servant, JOHN COOK. Albany, June 23, 1812.

### Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell the farm whereon he now resides, lying on the Bullskin run, containing three hundred and thirty seven acres, one hundred of which are in wood. It is conveniently situated, being within a quarter of a mile of a good merchant and saw mill. It is also well adapted to grass. About 70 acres of the above land is now sown in clover. SAM. WASHINGTON. May 8.

### BLANK DEEDS

For Sale at this Office.

### Charles-Town New Mill.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership in the millering business, under the firm of William Grove, and Co. who have now the above mill in complete order for the reception of grain. They pledge themselves to pay every attention to give satisfaction to those who may be disposed to do business with them.

R. WORTHINGTON, WILLIAM GROVE.

July 17, 1812. N. B. Customers sending bags to the mill, are respectfully requested to mark their names on the same, in order to prevent mistakes. Wm. GROVE, and Co.

### James Brown and Co.

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

### MERCHANDISE,

as general as the time present will admit of—consisting in part of Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, an elegant collection of rich Silks and other fancy articles, Calicoes and Chintzes, Muslins, coarse and fine, Irish Linens, Sheetings, Ticklenburgs, Ozanburgs, 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 Serio-Ludicro-Tragico-Comico Tale," written by

### THINKS-I-TO-MYSELF, WHO?

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

### NEW FANCY GOODS.

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

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

### ALSO

Men's and Women's, Boys' and Girls' Leather Shoes, all fully assorted, Boot Legs, Fair Tops, Boot Cords, and black, yellow and red Morocco Skins, China, Queen's and Glass Wares, Drugs and Patent Medicines, Benjamin James Harris's best Chewing Tobacco, Groceries and Liquors well assorted and as usual genuine. A fresh supply of Domestic Goods, Ticklenburgs, Ozanburgs, Sheetings and Ducks, Coarse Muslins, and many other useful and necessary articles, which are submitted to the inspection of the public.

JAMES BROWN, & Co. Shepherd's-Town, July 10, 1812. tf

### FOR SALE,

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

### BLANK BOOKS

For Sale at this Office.

### Pure Lemon Acid

For Punch, Lemonade, Sauces, &c.

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

### NEW GOODS.

James S. Lane, HAS RECEIVED, AND IS NOW OPENING

### 50 Packages of Goods,

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

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

### FOR SALE,

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

### 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-aches, pains in the back, lassitude, &c. If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name. DANIEL CONN, Aisquith st. Balt. June 26, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co. I have taken but two doses of your 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.

### WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the young infant should no worms exist in the body. Messrs. Michael Lee & Co. Observing that my son, 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing, (coughing 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 Antibilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, &c. Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c. Lee's infallible Aque and F. v. Drops. Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges. Lee's Itch 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 Tooth Powder.

The above 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.

### Worthington, Cooks, and Co.

Have for sale the following books, viz

Family Bible, Stephen's War, Davil's Sermon's, Parent's Friend, Wesley's Sermons, Denon's Voyages, Villars' Sermons, History of Ireland, Dodsridge's ditto, Revolutionary Placards, Saurin's ditto, For the on Fruit-trees, Christian Researches in Asia, Stranger in France, Rise and Progress in Religion, Morse's Gazetteer, Spiritual Treasury, Walker's s. Christian's great In-terests, Walker's s. Walk of Faith, Ovid's Art of Love, Triumph of Faith, M. n of Feeling, Scott's Essays, Thinks I to myself Holy War, Ancient Israelites, Harve's Meditations, Confession of Faith, Thacker's Waraw, Devout Exercises, Exiles of Siberia, F.ber on the Pro- phesies, Bill Rosenberg, Gaston's Collecti- on, Callis in Search of a Wife, Monera of Griselada, S. I. Controul, Prince Eugene's, Tales of Fashionable Life, Corinna, Exercises, G. and T. Tings, Vicar of Wakefield, Guide & R. tige, American Lady, Simpson's Pi. r, British Spy, Smith's Essays, Cowper's Task, Pilgrim's Progress, Campbell's P. ms, Dick and Pany on Inspiration, Burns' Poems, Thomson Abbey, Burns' Poems, Wm's Psalms and Hymns, Thompson's Seasons, Wesley's Hymns, Solitude Sweetened, Life of Wesley, History of America, Ramsay's Life of American Neps, Washington, Natural History, Wem's ditto, G. ss's Journal, Life of Dr. Frank- lin, Walker's Dictionary, Life of Col. Gard- ner, Murray's Introduc- ion, Key, Life of Dr. Darwin, Exercises, Modern Europe, S. quel, Domestic Encyclo- pedia, Grammar, Gillis's History, Scott's Lessons, Leo 10th, Enfield's Speaker, Lorenzo de Medici, Young Man's Compa- nion, Matus on Popu- lation, Fisher's Companion, Select Speeches, Gough's Arithmetick, together with many more on all subjects, too numerous for insertion—any book that may be call'd for which they have not, they will undertake to furnish upon the shortest notice. Shepherd's-Town, June 5.

JAMES S. LANE. Shepherd's-Town, July 10.

### NEW YORK, July 28.

Thorne Pilot boat—This pilot boat returned yesterday from a cruise of ten days having been employed by government to cruise for commodore Rodgers's squadron, but did not fall in with them. Went as far as the edge of the Grand bank; saw only one ship of war, supposed to be British.

Passed Newport on Saturday morning, and spoke the following vessels in the Sound, all bound to New York.

Ship Maria, Penn, 40 days from Liverpool—the captain of which informed, that in lat. 48, long, 40, he passed through a British fleet of about 100 sail in the night; was not spoken by any of them.

Brig Brutus, Moore, of Norfolk, 35 days from Cadiz—Informed that marshal South had arrived at Cadiz, with 12,000 men; that the French threw 500 shells a day into Cadiz—and that it was dangerous for shipping to lie in the harbor.

Brig Felix, Corwell, 33 days from Galway.

Ship Charles, Gardner, from Liverpool.

Ship Jane, Selkirk, from Cadiz.

Schooner Traveller, 30 days from Cadiz.

Saw two other ships in the sound.

### REPEAL OF THE ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The pilot of the Thorne has politely furnished us with the London "Star," of the 17th ult. which he received from the captain of the brig Felix mentioned above.

The paper contains an important debate in the British parliament, on the subject of the orders in council, of which we can only give an outline to-day. The obnoxious orders were unquestionably repealed a few days after the debate took place.

In the house of commons, June 16, Mr. Brougham, brought forward his promised motion for the repeal of the orders: The following was his motion— "That an humble address be presented to his royal highness the prince regent, stating that the house had enquired into the distressed state of the manufacturers of the country, that the result of their enquiry had induced them to believe that it was chiefly owing to the orders in council of 1807 and 1809, that at the same time that they assure his royal highness of their desire that the maritime rights of the country should be maintained unimpaired, they recommended, the revocation of these orders, as injurious to the country, and an unjust infringement of the rights of neutral powers."

Mr. Brougham made a long speech in support of his motion. Mr. Rose in opposition, and Mr. Baring in favor. Lord Castlereagh, [one of his ministers.] at the conclusion of his speech said,

"He thought with the honorable gentleman who brought forward the motion, that it would be wrong to notice any irritative measures which had been lately adopted by America, as that could by no means be productive of benefit, but might tend to widen the breach subsisting between the two countries. If the plan he proposed should take place, and the mutual intercourse be restored, it would have the effect of introducing new connections, which could not fail to have the most prosperous and beneficial result. At all events, he hoped the house would not at present interpose its judgement between the crown and the American government. He was conscious nothing had been discovered in the conduct of the executive government of this coun-

### 6500 lbs. COFFEE.

The subscribers have on hand the following articles:

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

Loaf & Brown Sugars,

6500 lbs. Coffee,

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

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

Together with a general assortment of

### DRY GOODS,

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

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

### FOR RENT,

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

JOHN KENNEDY, May 15.

### WANTED,

TWO smart lads about the age of 13 or 15 years, of respectability, as apprentices to the Watchmaking and Silversmithing business. SAMUEL YOUNG. Charlestown, June 19.

### 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.

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shore. Three of them brought over their arms.

It is stated by gentlemen of intelligence at Lewiston, that the government of Canada have in their employment, under pay, 250 Indians armed completely—a part of them are mounted.

Brig. gen. Wm Wadsworth, from Genesee, commands the troops on our frontiers. His aids are maj. Adam Hoops and maj. Wm. H. Spencer.—His head quarters are now at Lewiston. It is impossible to state the precise number of troops under his command, because the militia ordered on the lines are returning, and the companies composing the regiments under his command have not yet all arrived; but from what we can learn, there are regular troops, volunteers and detached militia, about 4000 stationed at Black Rock, Lewiston, Youngston and Fort Niagara. The troops are in excellent health, good spirits, & well supplied. They appear quite impatient for want of employment. There has been some firing from the sentries on both sides of the river.

Information from Lake Champlain states that Gen. Lewis, q. m. gen. U. States army, is at that place building boats with the utmost activity—and the recruits in Vermont are destined for that place. The northern regiment of cavalry of this state are ordered to Plattsburgh immediately.

ZANESVILLE, July 22.  
Glory! Glory! to the volunteers of Ohio, and the Tippecanoe boys who have first planted the American Standard in CANADA.

We are happy to announce the glorious news that Gen. Hull and his army have landed safe in Canada, with little or no opposition, and taken possession of the town of Sandwich, two miles below Detroit on the English side.—There is no man to this pleasing news but the capture of a number of Americans in some vessels laden with provision, and some baggage of the army, among whom we are sorry to learn is Mr. Lewis Dent, paymaster, from this town, capt. John Sharp, of Marietta, a lieutenant in the 4th regiment, some women and others. It is said the total prisoners are about 50: and the loss of property 40,000 dollars (including probably some vessels not here enumerated). The report of Mr. Hughes, chaplain of the army, and two of col. Byrbee's daughters being taken is unfounded. The post rider last evening direct from Urbana, and who brought us gen. Hull's proclamation of the 12th inst. states that a quarter-master had arrived at Urbana from Sandwich, who verbally gave the melancholy information that after crossing the river, a soldier in the act of trying his gun, not supposing it loaded, it went off and the ball passed through major Munson's arm and entered his body as he was going into his tent. He was not expected to live. Col. Cass, after the army arrived at Detroit (which was on the 6th and 7th) went to Fort Malden with a flag of truce and demanded the prisoners, but without effect. By deserters it was ascertained that the force in Malden consisted of about 1100, 700 of whom are Indians.

The following extract of a letter and Gov. Hull's proclamation will afford further explanation:

Extract of a letter from Dr. James Reynolds, Surgeon's mate in the army of Ohio, dated Detroit, July 7th, 1812.

"In order to hurry the march of the army to Detroit, the sick were put on board of a boat and schooner, with public property, and the greater part of the officers' clothing. I took command of the boat loaded with sick.—On the 1st of July we hoisted the sails for Detroit from the Rapids. The schooner and boat were ordered to sail in company, but she passed me the first night, and about 10 o'clock the next day, opposite to Fort Malden, she was made a prisoner of war by the British, 30 on board, among whom were paymaster Lewis Dent, capt. Sharp, of Marietta, a lieutenant of the 4th regiment, and three of the officers' wives. Two of the ladies were sent to Detroit, the other remains with her husband in Malden. The same day in the evening I passed Malden up a different channel unmolested by the British, but harassed by the Indians that night. On the 3d, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon we arrived at Detroit, where I was received with open arms, and here I first heard of war being declared.

On the 5th inst. the artillery opened on the British dogs (in Sandwich), and we continued firing 24 pounders on

them till ten o'clock, while they were forcing their way with boats loaded with produce out of their warehouses. We have reason to believe that a number were killed.

BY WILLIAM HULL,  
Brigadier General and Commander in Chief of the North Western Army of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

Inhabitants of Canada!  
After thirty years of peace and prosperity, the United States have been driven to arms. The injuries and aggressions, the insults and indignities of Great Britain have once more left them no alternative but manly resistance or unconditional submission.—The army under my command, has invaded your country, and the standard of UNION now waves over the Territory of Canada. To the peaceable unoffending inhabitant, it brings neither danger nor difficulty. I come to find enemies, not to make them. I come to protect not to injure you.

Separated by an immense ocean, and an extensive wilderness from Great Britain you have no participation in her councils, no interest in her conduct, you have felt her tyranny, you have seen her injustice: but I do not ask to avenge the one, or to redress the other. The United States are sufficiently powerful to afford every security consistent with their rights and your expectations. I tender you the invaluable blessing, of civil, political, and religious liberty, and their necessary result, individual and general prosperity. That liberty which gave decision to our councils, and energy to our conduct in a struggle for independence, and which conducted us safely and triumphantly through the stormy period of the revolution. That liberty which has raised us to an elevated rank among the nations of the world; & which afforded us a greater measure of peace, and security, of wealth and improvement, than ever fell to the lot of any country.

In the name of my country and by the authority of my government, I promise you protection to your persons, property and rights; remain at your homes; pursue your peaceful and customary avocations, raise not your hands against your brethren. Many of your fathers fought for the freedom and independence we now enjoy. Being children therefore of the same family with us, and heirs to the same heritage, the arrival of an army of friends must be hailed by you with a cordial welcome. You will be emancipated from tyranny and oppression and restored to the dignified station of freemen. Had I any doubt, of eventual success, I might ask your assistance, but I do not. I come prepared for every contingency—I have a force which will look down all opposition, and that force is but the vanguard of a much greater. If contrary to your own interests and the just expectations of my country you should take part in the approaching contest, you will be considered and treated as enemies, and the horrors and calamities of war will stalk before you. If the barbarous and savage policy of Great Britain be pursued and the savages are left loose to murder our citizens and butcher our women and children, this war will be a war of extermination. The first stroke of the tomahawk, the first attempt with the scalping knife will be the signal of one indiscriminate scene of desolation.—No whiteman found fighting by the side of an Indian will be taken prisoner; instant destruction will be his lot. If he dictates of reason, duty, justice and humanity, cannot prevent the employment of a force which respects no rights, & knows no wrong, it will be prevented by a severe & relentless system of retaliation. I doubt not your courage and firmness—I will not doubt your attachment to liberty. If you tender your services voluntarily, they will be accepted readily. The U. S. offer you peace, liberty and security, your choice lies between these and war—slavery and destruction. Choose then, but choose wisely, and may he who knows the justice of our cause, and who holds in his hand the fate of nations, guide you to a result the most compatible with your rights and interests, your peace and happiness.

By the General,  
A. P. HULL, Captain of the 15th U. S. Regt. of infantry, and aide camp.  
Head Quarters, SANDWICH,  
July 12, 1812.

NEW-YORK, July 28.  
Action at Sacket's Harbor.—On Sunday morning, the 10th inst. capt. M. T.

Woolsey, of the Oneida, lying in Sacket's Harbor, discovered from the mast-head of his brig, five sail, all British, viz. the Royal George, of 24 guns; the Prince Regent, a new ship, supposed of 22; the Elmira, of 20; the Seneca, of 18; the name of the other not known; about 5 leagues distant, beating up for the harbor, with the wind dead ahead. The troops were immediately called to arms, and expresses sent to call in the neighboring detachments and volunteers, who arrived in the course of the day to the amount of nearly 3,000. Soon after sunrise, the Prince Regent brought to, and captured the custom-house boat, about 7 miles from the harbor, on her return from Gravelly Point. The boat's crew were liberated and set on shore, with a message to colonel Belliger, the commandant at the Harbor, demanding the surrender of the Oneida, and the late British schooner Nelson, seized for a breach of the revenue laws, and fitting for a privateer; and declaring, that in case of a refusal to surrender the vessels, the squadron would burn the village or lay the inhabitants under contribution. Soon after this, captain Woolsey left the harbor in the Oneida, and ran down within a league of the squadron; when he returned and moored his vessel on a line with a battery erected last week, with springs on his cables. Capt. W. being the most experienced engineer present, left, the Oneida under the command of a lieutenant, and went on shore and took the command of a 32 pounder mounted the day before on the battery, the other guns of which consisted of nine pounders.

By this time the enemy had arrived within gun-shot, the Royal George, as flag-ship, ahead, and firing was commenced from the 32 pounder. This was returned by the squadron, which stood off and on—and a brisk cannonading was reciprocally continued for more than two hours, all our guns being well manned and served—and it was plainly discovered the Royal Geo. and Prince Regent were much injured. At this time, as the flag ship was wearing, to give another broadside, a ball from the 32 pounder\* was seen to strike her and rake her completely, after which the squadron fired but a few guns, and bore away for Kingston—our brave citizens giving three hearty cheers, and greeting the ears of his majesty's faithful subjects with the well remembered tune of Yankee Doodle, from all the music at the post—not a man being hurt on our side.

The officers, detached troops, volunteers, and citizens universally, displayed a degree of firmness, intrepidity and patriotism on the occasion worthy of the sons of freemen and defenders of republican government.

The action was maintained within point blank shot. Most of the enemy's balls struck the rocks below the battery, and one 32 pound shot was picked up by our citizens, it having lodged near the breast work.

\* Judge Atwater informs us, that Mr. Woolsey, brother to capt. W. who was in the action, says, the shot was from one of two long brass nines belonging to this state, under the care of capt. Camp, of Sacket's harbor.—Two shot from these pieces killed the Royal George, and one carried away the fore-top-gallant mast of the Prince Regent. Judge A. also met, on Tuesday morning, at Turin, 45 miles this side of Sacket's Harbor, 2 longtwelves, on travelling carriages, which would probably reach the harbor on Wednesday evening.

Postscript to the Connecticut Herald of Tuesday.

FATE OF WAR.

Since our paper went to press, several captains of captured vessels have arrived in this city from New-London. From a very hasty conversation, we learn that on Thursday last, a British squadron of five ships of war fell in with the brig Dispatch, capt. Mack, from Trinidad to this port, on board of which they put 150 masters and seamen, belonging to various American vessels, taken and sent for Halifax.—Captain Brown, passenger on board the Eliza Gracie, informs us that he was prisoner on board the Africa, 64 gun ship, when the squadron chased the Constitution, and confirms our statement this day. He says that she escaped by the excellent seamanship of her commander, for which the British officer gave him full credit, and highly extolled her manœuvring.

The same squadron, it will be seen, has captured the United States brig Nautilus. The Nautilus was taken after a chase of eight hours. Commo-

dore Brooke returned, captain Crane's sword, in consequence of his good conduct in endeavoring to save his vessel. All the officers and crew were put on board the Africa, 64 guns, commanded by captain Bastard.

SAVANNAH, July 23.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer in the detachment from this place to East Florida, the bearer of dispatches to gov. Mitchell, in St. Mary's to his friend in this city, dated

St. MARY'S, July 10.  
"We have received intelligence, that the governor of Florida, (Kinderland) has sent a flag to governor Mitchell, by one Arredondo, with a message to this effect:—'That if the U. States were determined to take the town of Augustine, it should be surrendered—but if they demanded it from the patriots only, that he would hold out to the last extremity.' We are in hourly expectation of the result of this interview, and the governor's message to colonel Smith, our commander, predicted thereon. It is expected however, that the troops will be ordered to take the place immediately."

The above is confirmed by another letter.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1.

Extract of a letter from an Officer in General Hull's army, to a gentleman in this city, dated

SANDWICH, (U. C.) July 15.

"I enclose you one of the proclamations, issued by General Hull to the people of Canada. It had the desired effect. The people generally have gladly hailed the American flag, and have received us as an army of friends rather than enemies. The General is preparing a train of artillery, the more effectually to reduce the British garrison at Malden. We have taken the town of Sandwich without the loss of a single man. The enemy at Sandwich had a large body of Indians with them, and the moment our army came in sight of them, they left their allies, and took to the woods, without firing a single shot—the British were then obliged to retreat, & left us quiet possession of the field. The fort at Malden is a square, with strong bastions at each of the angles. On these bastions they have some 18 pounders mounted; it is commanded by Col. St. George, of the British army; and from the best information that our spies give us is reported with about 350 regular troops, 600 militia, and 800 Indians. Our park of artillery is nearly ready, and the General will attack the fort on the night of the 20th inst. The army are all in high spirits, and we feel confident of success. We shall commence the attack by cannonading their works, and at the moment we effect a breach, rush on and carry it with the bayonet alone."

"The march of the army through the wilderness was tedious in the extreme. After wading through mud and water, from day light in the morning to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, we were obliged to go to work and fortify our camp. The Indians were so hostile that this precaution was necessary every night. Beside a this labour we had to cut the road through, and build a number of bridges. We likewise built several stockade forts, between the state of Ohio and Detroit. We had to garrison them from the army in order to preserve the communication through. I will give you the earliest information of our success in our attack on Fort Malden; I think I can confidently predict it will be successful. You will excuse the badness of my writing, when I inform you that I write on a drum head." Fed. Gaz.

From the Boston Centinel.

U. STATES FRIGATE CONSTITUTION.

We have the pleasure of announcing the arrival in our harbor, last evening, of the frigate Constitution, captain Hull. She left the Chesapeake Bay on the 12th inst. and on the 16th, in the afternoon, saw a frigate, and gave chase; the winds being light they could not come near enough before night to ascertain who she was. It continued calm the principal part of the night. On the 17th a British squadron was discovered, consisting of a ship of the line, four frigates, a brig and a schooner;—the nearest frigate within gun-shot—Throughout the whole of this day it was calm; and every exertion made, by towing and warping, to make headway; but the enemy, by attaching all their boats to the Constitution, and occasionally enabled them to bring their bow guns to bear

upon her. This kind of manœuvring, and the frequent discharge of the Constitution's stern chasers, continued the whole of this day.—On the 18th, at day light, a small breeze sprang up, when the Constitution spread all her canvas, and by outstripping the enemy, escaped a conflict, which she could not have maintained with any hope of success against a force so greatly superior. The chase was continued 60 hours, during which time the whole crew remained at their stations. The Constitution was bound to New-York, but from the unfavorableness of the wind, has put in here.

We feel an additional pleasure in stating the safety of this vessel, as it puts to rest the thousand rumours which have been in circulation respecting her; and more especially as it enables us to contradict the article in the last N. Y. Even. Post, that "she was compelled to go to sea without either powder or ball" which we do on the authority of an officer of the ship, who assures us that she is completely provided with every necessary munition of war, and has a full crew of brave and gallant seamen.

Privateers Captured.—A letter received yesterday morning from Eastport, states, that the Plumper, and sloop of war Indian, have captured four of the privateers belonging to Marblehead and Salem, and sent them into St. Andrew's. These British vessels were in sight of Eastport when the letter was written.

CHARLES-TOWN, August 7.

COMMUNICATION.

The friends of the late Lancelot Lee, esq. are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at his late dwelling on Sunday the 9th inst.

Those who were acquainted with the deceased will permit his long and intimate friend to say, a more generous heart never ceased to beat: in him the tender sympathies of feeling were so blended that he was the friend of every man, and every man his friend: in all his domestic relations he was tender, affectionate, indulgent—to his particular friends firm and undeviating; to all the world generous and just—With a nice and discriminating sense of honor, and an utter detestation of every thing like falsehood and insincerity, he was still the friend of the frail as well as virtuous—none were so base as to lose his pity, none so exalted as to excite his envy. It is remarkable that none were ever heard to speak disrespectfully of the deceased—"no tint of words could spot his snowy mantle"—And if a constant exercise of all the tender charities of life, a merciful temper, and a sincere and fervent desire for the peace and happiness of every human being can render the remembrance of the dead grateful to the living, the recollection of the deceased will be forever cherished by every person who knew him.

DREADFUL COMMOTION.

Within a few days past, the city of Baltimore has been the theatre of the most distressing scenes this country has witnessed for many years. Our ears, and those of our neighbors, have been assailed by rumors, which being, as usual in such cases, exaggerations of fact, have given rise to the most gloomy apprehensions. Not having before us the materials from which to present an impartial detail of the transactions alluded to, we shall attempt nothing more than a naked statement of facts, as they have come to our knowledge. They are briefly these: On Monday last was returned to Baltimore and Georgetown in this district, at one and the same time, the publication of a newspaper called the "Federal Republican," the printing office of which had been demolished by a mob about a month ago. In the house whence the paper issued, had been previously deposited, in open day, many muskets and much ammunition, with other warlike weapons; and a party assembled in the house, for an account of whose intentions and general description we refer our readers to the following extract from the Federal Republican issued at Georgetown on Wednesday morning:

"Means had been previously accumulated and plans devised for fortifying and defending the house, which was maintained by a band of selected heroes, who volunteered from different parts of the state and city, and were commanded by officers of eminent services in the war of our revolution. Accordingly, the defence was as much marked by gallantry and skill, as by humanity and forbearance."

Whether it was that this re-publication of this paper conveyed fresh matter of offence to those who first took umbrage at it; whether an association of the people had sworn the extermination of this print; or whether their indignation was principally roused by the Garrisoning of an armed tablet in the midst of their city, we cannot say. But on the evening a body of people collected around the house, wherein one of the Editors (the other remaining, as we un-

derstand, at Georgetown) had taken up his residence in a tumultuous manner, the mob being chiefly of boys at first, but increasing as the scene acquired greater interest. The persons in the interior of the house, after warning the assailants (as they state them to have been, but as others deny, saying that mere curiosity drew them together) fired upon them, killing 1 person (Dr. Cole, the Electrician) and wounded from 20 to 30, some dangerously. The populace, it is said, then retired, but thirsting with desire to revenge the death of the unarmed persons whom design or curiosity had first assembled, returned to the attack with a piece of artillery. It is however, said, that could be brought to bear on the garrison of the house, the persons who composed it, under the persuasion of the civil authority, surrendered themselves and were marched to the jail as a place of security, under the protection of some of the most respectable and influential citizens of the place, who could scarcely save them from the rage of the people, so much had they been infuriated by the sight of their dying and wounded fellow citizens. These persons having been lodged in jail, it was hoped that the tumult had subsided. But no; the most dreadful scene was yet to come. The mob reassembled in great numbers, and well prepared with instruments for the purpose, broke open the jail, rushed into the apartment where the prisoners were confined, and others slightly wounded, and have gone from Baltimore, some having passed thro' this city.

We have stated facts, as far as we have been able to collect them, impartially.—Whenever an authentic detailed statement shall appear, we shall publish it.

NAT. INTEL.

The public generally are requested to suspend their opinions on the late occurrences in this city, and not to receive any improper impressions from the erroneous statements which have already gone abroad, as a correct statement of all the circumstances together with the causes which produced them will be laid before the public by proper authority as speedily as possible. Balt. Sun.

Letters have been received from the head-quarters of our north-western army, dated Sandwich, Upper Canada, July 13th and 14th.

Gen. Hull, with his army, crossed the river above Detroit, on the night of the 11th, without the loss of a man.—Such was the regularity of the movement, that in less than five minutes after the first boat struck the Canada shore, the line was formed. The Ohio volunteers behave like veterans. During the night before the arrival of the army, the British abandoned the shore and retreated to Malden, leaving our troops to take possession of their works which gives us the command of the river. The American standard was erected in Canada on the morning of the 13th, and Gen. Hull's proclamation was issued and circulated through all the villages in that vicinity.

Letters of the 14th say, the Canadian militia are deserting from Malden in large parties—sixty in one body, on receiving the proclamation, reported themselves to the General, & retired to their farms.

"The American flag waving on both sides of the river, has astonished the natives, and they are retiring to their villages, and already holding councils to advise all the Indians to remain neutral. The General has promised us a trip to Malden, after which we shall detach a small party to our friends at Michilimackinac, and I hope pursue our march down Lake Erie, through several pleasant fine little settlements."

"The Gen. is determined to adhere religiously to his proclamation, and hold sacred all the property of individuals. The citizens of Canada (for I already hail the peninsula of the Lakes as a state) appear satisfied with our visit."

"The hospitality of our new acquaintances has already regaled some of us with as fine cyder as was ever made in New England. The Garrison at Malden is doubtless well supplied, and they are sending off, by the Queen Charlotte, down the Lake, such stores as will be unnecessary to their immediate defence." Nat. Intel.

The Governor of Virginia has, in compliance with the requisition of the Secretary of War, ordered, into actual service five hundred of the Militia of Virginia, to rendezvous at Smithfield, in the Isle of Wight. They are to be placed under the command of Colonel FRENCH, of the United States' Army, the Commandant at Norfolk.

Sentiments of a Federalist.—A federalist in this town, since the declara-

tion of war, observed, "that they had unjustly been termed Tories, but the time had come, when it would be known, who were Tories and who were not; subjoining at the same time "that the man who would not defend his country now, was a Tory, let his name be what it would." To this sentiment he heartily subscribes, and wish to see the distinction of names abolished in that of AMERICAN.

Republican Watchman.

WASHINGTON CITY, AUG. 1.  
Extract of a letter from Chillicothe, (O.) to a gentleman in this city, dated July 25, 1812.

On Saturday evening last an express arrived in Chillicothe from Gen. Hull to Gov. Meigs, with a request to furnish more volunteers to guard provisions from Dayton to Detroit; on the receipt of which, it is impossible to describe the zeal and patriotism of our citizens on that occasion. The drums beat to arms for volunteers, and on Monday morning there was a complete company of 60 volunteers, with hunting shirts, moccasins, tomahawks, scalping knives, muskets and bayonets, in fine order; and they really cut a martial appearance; the company elected their officers, and the Gov. commissioned them, when they departed, amidst the acclamations of their friends and the discharge of cannon and small arms, determined never to return until they saw the flag of the United States waving on the ramparts of Malden.—Even the ladies of Chillicothe set their eastern friends an example of pure patriotism, being engaged all day Sunday in making hunting shirts and leggins for their husbands, and brothers, amongst whom are some of our most respectable citizens, Wm. Creighton, Jr. Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Brush, Mr. Joseph Tiffin, &c. &c.

Our government need only give permission to the people of the west, and Canada is ours. If our eastern brethren are unwilling or afraid to fight for it, I hope they will be willing to see their friends and neighbors of the same political family. Thus shall we be relieved from future distress, from Indians, and the hot beds of Malden and Halifax broke up forever.

Baltimore, July 28.  
Capt. Davis, arrived here yesterday from Oporto, on the 21st inst. in lat. 35 12, long 73, fell in with a British merchant fleet, about 70 sail, supposed to be from the West Indies bound home, under convoy of a frigate, he was within 2 miles of her, but was not noticed. The next day he fell in with the Mars and Franklin privateers, from Norfolk, and gave them information of the fleet. It is probable that a part of this fleet will fall into the hands of the American privateers.

American captures.—In addition to the captures mentioned under the Boston, Salem, and New York marine heads, two British schooners with pine apples and turtle, and \$34,000 in specie, were taken into St. Mary's on the 19th inst. by the U. S. gun-boats, under com. Campbell.

The British schooner Fancy, Fogerty, bound from St. Crox to St. Andrews, with a cargo of sugars, vessel and cargo said to be worth \$18,000, arrived at Baltimore on Tuesday, a prize to the Dolphin privateer, capt. Stafford, captured on the 16th in lat. 34, long 74. Saw no cruisers of any kind, nor any thing in the Bay bound up.

Arrived British brig Lamphrey (midshipman Hodway, prize master) from Jamaica for Halifax, with rum, prize to the United States frigate Essex.—She was captured 12th inst. off Bermuda. The day before the Essex saw a fleet of British transports under a convoy of a frigate and two bomb ketches from Jamaica for Halifax with troops: The Essex dogged them until night, when she cut off a brig with 150 soldiers, ransomed the brig for a bill of exchange of 14,000 dollars on London, disarmed the men, took an exchange receipt and oaths from them not to serve until the provisions were completed with—the fleet consisted of 7 transports full of soldiers—in lat. 34, long 72, 30, spoke the privateer Comet, Boyle, of Baltimore.

An English ship of 14 guns, coppered, from Bristol for Nova Scotia with ammunition, arms &c. has arrived at Salem; prize to the Dolphin.

Feathers Wanted.

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

Sentiments of a Federalist.—A federalist in this town, since the declara-

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Rich Willis, late of Jefferson county, dec'd, to present them legally authenticated, on or before the first day of October next; and all persons indebted to the said estate are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.

ELIZABETH WILLIS, Ex'rix.  
Lectown, Aug. 7.

Public Sale.

Will be sold, at Locust Grove, the late residence of Lancelot Lee, esq. dec'd, on Thursday the 13th instant, horses, cows and calves, sheep and hogs, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, &c. The terms of sale will be made known on the day thereof, by

JAS. CHIPLEY, Ex'or  
of the estate of L. Lee, dec'd.

All persons who have claims against said estate are requested to bring them forward to the subscriber on or before the day of sale, or in his absence to Thomas Griggs, esq. Charlestown, or to Thomas W. Lee, Locust Grove; and all those who are indebted to said estate, are earnestly requested to come forward and make arrangements for the payment of what they may owe said estate.

JAS. CHIPLEY, Ex'or  
of the estate of L. Lee, dec'd.  
Locust Grove, August 7.

REMOVAL.

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

JOHN LEMON.  
Charlestown, August 7.

Caution.

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

JOHN AGER.  
August 7.

Stray Mare.

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

JOHN WILKINS.  
August 7.

Public Sale.

Will be sold, on the 11th day of August next, (if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter) at Harewood, the former residence of the late Mrs. Washington, a very handsome carriage and harness, a quantity of household and kitchen furniture, a number of valuable farming utensils, and a quantity of stock consisting of cows, hogs, sheep, &c. A credit will be given on all sums until the first day of April next—the purchasers giving bond with approved security, on the day of sale.

JOHN B. HENRY.  
July 29.

Five Dollars Reward.

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

AMBROSE CRAMER.  
July 31, 1812.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN.

SONG.

TUNE—Jenny put the kettle on.

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

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

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

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

A Camp Meeting

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

NEW STORE.

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

MERCHANDISE,

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

Luke Pentony

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

Martinsburg Inn,

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

Wheat Fans.

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

JACOB E. PARSON.

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

FOR SALE.

A likely Negro Man, aged about 23 years. He is offered for sale for no other reason than that he ran away without cause. The purchaser must agree to remove him at least 300 miles from this place. Inquire of the Printer. Jefferson county, May 15. 1812.

Partnership Dissolved.

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

James Brown and Co.

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

MERCHANDISE,

as general as the time present will admit of—consisting in part of Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, an elegant collection of Rich Silks and other fancy articles, Calicoes and Chintzes, Muslins, coarse and fine, Irish Linens, Shetlands, Ticksburgs, Oznaburghs, Home-made Linens, a general assortment of Domestic Manufactured and Spun Cottons, Kid, Morocco and common Leather Shoes, SCHOOL and other BOOKS, among which is "A Serious-Ludicro-Tragic-Comic Tale," written by

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

NEW FANCY GOODS.

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

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

ALSO

- Men's and Women's, Boys' and Girls' Leather Shoes, all fully assorted, and black, yellow and red Morocco Skins, China, Queen's and Glass Wares, Drugs and Patent Medicines, Benjamin James Harris's best Chewing Tobacco, Groceries and Liquors well assorted and as usual genuine. A fresh supply of Domestic Goods, Ticklingburgs, Oznaburghs, Sheetings and Ducks, Coarse Muslins, and many other useful and necessary articles, which are submitted to the inspection of the public.

JAMES BROWN, & Co.

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

FOR RENT,

THE yellow house on Congress street, in Charlestown, adjoining the Presbyterian meeting house lot. The house is large and very convenient, with three rooms below & three above stairs, exclusive of two neat parlors. There is a full lot of ground attached to the house, with a kitchen, smoke house, corn house, stable, &c. For terms apply to JOHN KENNEDY. May 15. 1812. tf.

A Caution.

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

For Sale,

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

6500 lbs. COFFEE.

The subscribers have on hand the following articles:

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

Loaf & Brown Sugars, 6500 lbs. Coffee,

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

LIKEWISE,

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

Together with a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

many of which have just been received and are now opening, and they feel no hesitation in saying that there are very few assortments that exceed theirs, all of which they are determined to sell on as low terms as any Goods this side the Blue Ridge, for ready money, or on a credit to punctual customers. WORTHINGTON, CONKUS, & Co. Shepherd's-Town, June 4.

Worthington, Cookus, and Co.

Have for sale the following books, viz.

- Family Bibles, Stephen's War, Parent's Friend, Wesley's Sermons, Davison's Voyages, History of Ireland, Revolutionary Placards, Forst's on Fruit-trees, Stranger in France, Stranger in Ireland, Morse's Gazetteer, Walker's do, Memoirs of Cumberland, Jewell's Letters, Junius Letters, Ovid's Art of Love, M'n of Feeling, Holy War, Ancient Jewellies, Harvey's Meditations, Confession of Faith, Devout Exercises, Fisher on the Prophecies, Galt's Collected Poems, Butler's Analogy, Scriver's calls to the unconverted, Galt's Hittings, Guide & Refuge, Simpson's Plea, Smith's Essays, Pilgrim's Progress, Dick and Pany on Inspiration, Thornton Abbey, Hives, Wm's Psalms and Hymns, Wesley's Hymns, Life of Wesley, Ramsey's Life of Washington, Wem's ditto, Life of Dr. Franklin, Life of Col. Gardiner, Life of Dr. Darwin, Modern Europe, Domestic Encyclopedia, Galt's History, Leo 10th, Lorenzo de Medicis, Malthus on Population, Select Speeches,

- Key, Exercises, S quel, Grammar, Scott's Lessons, English's Spraker, Young Man's Companion, Fisher's Companion, American Guide, Gough's Arithmetic, 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.

NEW GOODS.

James S. Lane,

HAS RECEIVED AND IS NOW OPENING

50 Packages of Goods,

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

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

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

Pure Lemon Acid

For Punch, Lemonade, Sauces, &c.

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

MEDICINES.

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

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

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

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

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. Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Observing that my son, 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing, (sometimes he greatly 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 Antibilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers &c. Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c. Lee's infallible Aque and Fer Drops. Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges. Lee's Rich Ointment, warranted to cure by one application, (without mercury). Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c. Lee's Indian Vegetable specific, for the Venereal. Lee's Persian Lotion, for tetter and eruptions. Lee's Essence and Extract of mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c. Lee's Eye Water. Lee's Tooth Ache Drops. Lee's Damask Lip salve. Lee's Corn Plaster. Lee's Anodyne Elixir for the cure of head-ache.

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

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of MICHAEL LEE, & Co. At the places of sale, may be had gratis, Pamphlets, containing cases of cures, whose length prevent their being herewith inserted. July 10.

Found

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

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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

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

From the Pittsfield Sun, of July 23.

THE VOICE OF JOHN ADAMS.

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

"DEAR SIR,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

latter part of the American war.

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

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

They possess nautical knowledge with equal enterprise to ourselves; they will be found attempting deeds which a Frenchman would never think of; and they will have all the ports of our enemy open, in which they can make good their retreat with their booty. In a predatory war no commerce, Great Britain would have more to lose than to gain, because the Americans would retire within themselves having every thing they want for supplies and what foreign commerce they might have, would be carried on in fast sailing armed ships, which, as heretofore, would be able to fight or run away, as best suited their force or inclination. Much is also to be apprehended from the desertion of our seamen, who will meet with every encouragement in the United States, by protecting laws made in their favor, perhaps large douceurs offered for their desertion; and it is well known the predilection which our sailors have for the American shores. These are considerations which by far outweigh advantages that might partially arise to individuals from a few scattered prizes that might be taken by our cruisers.—Their Harvest seems much more abundant under those wretched and impolitic regulations, called the orders in council, the existence of which gives rise to the present differences between the two countries; has drained our treasury, and is starving thousands of our manufacturing brethren.

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

FRONTIER NEWS.

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

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

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

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

enemy's advanced posts.

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

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

CINCINNATI, (Ohio) July 25.

A number of letters of late date have just been received from the army.—We hasten to publish the following extracts:

Extract of a letter from Robert Wallace, Jun. aid-de-camp to Gen. Hull, dated Sandwiche, U. C. July 12, 1812.

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

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

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

From the same, dated Sandwiche, U. C. July 14, 1812.

"I have the pleasure of writing to you from the British shore, we have come this far without losing a man in battle; we are now prepared to attack Fort Malden, which we shall certainly carry. The British cause is very low in this province, and their militia and Indians are deserting by hundreds.—Our flag looks extremely well in his majesty's dominions. Several hundred men and Indians had been stationed here to prevent our landing, but they fled without firing a gun.

From the same, dated Sandwiche, U. C. July 17.

I have the pleasure of writing to you from his majesty's dominion.—We arrived here without a battle. The terrible reports which had been

circulated of our ferocious army,

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

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

Zanesville, July 20.

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

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

Previous to the army's leaving De-