Montreal Herald, Extra—Aug. 5

UPPER CANADA.

PROCLAMATION.

The unprovoked declaration of war, by the United States of America, against the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and its dependencies, has been followed by the actual invasion of this province in a remote frontier of the western district by a detachment of the armed force of the U. States. The Officer commanding that detachment, has thought proper to invite his majesty's subjects not merely to quiet & unresisting submission, but insults them with a call to seek voluntarily the protection of his government. Without condescending to repeat the illiberal epithets bestowed in this appeal of the American commander to the people of Upper Canada, on the administration of his majesty, every inhabitant of the province is desired to seek the confutation of such indecent slander in the review of his own particular circumstances. Where is the Canadian subject who can truly affirm to himself that he has been injured by the Governor in his person, his liberty or his property? Where is to be found in any part of the world a growth so rapid in wealth and prosperity as this colony exhibits. Settled not thirty years by a band of veterans exiled from their former possessions on account of their loyalty, not a descendant of these brave people is to be found, who under the fostering liberality of their sovereign, has not acquired a property and means of enjoyment superior to what were possessed by their ancestors.

This unequalled prosperity could not have been attained by the utmost liberality of the government or the persevering industry of the people, had not the maritime power of the mother country secured to its colonists a safe access to every market where the produce of their labor was in demand.

The unavoidable and immmediate consequence of a separation from G. Britain, must be the loss of this inestimable advantage; and what is offered you in exchange? To become a territory of the United States, and share with them that exclusion from the ocean, which the policy of their present government enforces. You are not even flattered with a participation of their boasted independence, and it is but too obvious that once exchanged from the powerful protection of the United Kingdom, you must be re-annexed to the dominion of France, from which the provinces of Canada were wrested by the arms of Great Britain, at a vast expense of blood and treasure, from no other motive but to relieve her ungrateful children from the oppression of a cruel neighbor. This restitution of the Canadas to the Empire of France was the stipulated reward for the aid afforded to the revolted colonies, now the United States. The debt is still due and there can be no doubt but the pledge has been renewed as a consideration for commercial advantages or rather for an expected relaxation in the tyranny of France over the commercial world. Are you prepared, inhabitants of Upper Canada, to become willing subjects, or rather slaves, to the despot who rules the nations of Europe with a rod of iron! If not, arise in a body, exert your energies, co-operate cordially with the king's regular forces to repel the invader, and do not give cause to your children, when groaning under the oppression of a foreign master, to reproach you with having too easily parted with the richest inheritance of this earth—a participation in the name, character and freedom of Britons.

The same spirit of justice, which will make every reasonable allowance for the unsuccessful efforts of zeal and loyalty, will not fail to punish the defalcation of principle. Every Canadian freeholder is by deliberate choice bound by the most solemn oaths to defend the monarchy as well as his own property; to shrink from that engagement is a treason not be forgiven. Let no man suppose that if in this unexpected struggle his majesty's arms should be compelled to yield to an overwhelming force, the province will be eventually abandoned; the endeared relation of its first settlers, the intrinsic value of its commerce and the pretensions of its powerful rival to repossess the Canadas are pledged that no peace will be established by the United States and G. Britain and Ireland, of which the restoration of these provinces does not make the most prominent condition.

Be not dismayed at the unjustifiable threat of the commander of the enemy's forces, to refuse quarter should an Indian appear in the ranks. The brave bands of natives which inhabit this colony, were, like his majesty's subjects, punished for their zeal and fidelity by the loss of their possessions in the late colonies, and rewarded by his majesty with lands of superior value in this province. The faith of the British government has never yet been violated; they feel that the soil they inherit, is to them and their posterity protected from the base arts so frequently devised to over-reach their simplicity. By what new principle are they to be prevented from defending their property? If their warfare, from being different from that of the white people, is more terrific to the enemy let him retrace his steps—they seek him not—and cannot expect to find women and children in an invading army; but they are men, and have equal rights with all other men to defend themselves and their property when invaded, more especially when they find in the enemy's camp a ferocious and mortal foe using the same warfare which the American commander affects to reprobate.

This inconsistent and unjustifiable threat of refusing quarter for such a cause as being found in arms with a brother suffering in defence of invaded rights, must be exercised with the certain assurance of retaliation, not only in the limited operations of war in this part of the king's dominions, but in every quarter of the globe; for the national character of Britain is not less distinguished for humanity than strict retributive justice, which will consider the execution of this inhuman threat as deliberate murder, for which every subject of the offending power must make expiation.

ISAAC BROCK,
Major Gen. and Pres.

Head-quarters, Fort George, 22d July, 1812.

By order of his honor the President
J. B. GLEGG, *Capt. A. D. C.*

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 bombasets, women's fine cotton hose, men's ditto, cambrick muslins, callicoes, 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. M'SHERRY & CLARK.

Smithfield, Aug. 24.

Blank Deeds

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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.

Darkesville 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 endeavour 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 expences if brought home.

SETH SMITH.

Jefferson County, August 18, 1812.

ATTENTION!

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

JOSEPH CRANE,
Lieut. Col. Com.

August 21.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned against taking an 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 legs of all kinds, fair tops, shoe thread, shoe knives, rubbers, awl blades, tacks, &c. &c.

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

Wrought and cut NAILS of all sizes, &c.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-town, Aug. 7.

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.

Worthington, Cookus, and Co.

Have for sale the following books, viz

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

together with many more on various subjects, too numerous for insertion—any book that may be called for which they have not, they will undertake to furnish upon the shortest notice.

Shepherd's-Town, June 5.

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

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

JAMES BROWN, & Co.

Shepherd's-Town, 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 Whetstones, Hugh Long's Sickles, Herrings by the barrel, Men's strong Leather Shoes,

Together with a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

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

WORTHINGTON, COOKUS, & Co.

Shepherd's-Town, June 4.

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FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.] FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1812. [No. 233.

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.

Brilliant Naval Victory!

BOSTON August, 29.

The United States' frigate Constitution, captain Hull, anchored yesterday in the outer harbor, from a short cruize, during which she fell in with the English frigate Guerriere, which she captured, after a short but severe action.—The damage sustained by the fire of the Constitution was so great, that it was found impossible to tow her into port, and accordingly the crew were taken out, and the ship sunk. The brilliancy of this action, however we may regret the occason that has produced it, will still excite the liveliest emotions in every American bosom.

Particulars of the late action between the United States frigate Constitution, and the British frigate Guerriere.

[Communicated to the editors of the Boston Gazette, by an officer on board the Constitution.]

Lat. 41, 42, N. long. 55, 33, W. Thursday, Aug. 19, fresh breeze from N. W; and cloudy; at 2, P. M. discovered a vessel to the southward, made all sail in chase; at 3, perceived the chase to be a ship on the starboard tack, close hauled to the wind; hauled S. S. W; at half past 3, made out the chase to be a frigate; at 4, coming up with the chase very fast; at a quarter before 5, the chase laid her main topsail to the mast; took in our top gallant sails, stay sails and flying jib; took a second reef in the top sails, hauled the courses up; sent the royal yards down; and got all clear for action; beat to quarters, on which the crew gave three cheers; at 5, the chase hoisted three English Ensigns, at five minutes past 5 the enemy commenced firing; at 20 minutes past 5, set our colours, one at each mast head, and one at the mizen peak, and began firing on the enemy, and continued to fire occasionally, he wearing very often, and we manœuvring to close with him, and avoid being raked; at 6, set the main top gallant sail, the enemy having bore up; at 5 minutes past 6, brought the enemy to close action, standing before the wind; at 15 minutes past 6, the enemy's mizen mast fell over on the starboard side: at 20 minutes past 6 finding we were drawing ahead of the enemy, luffed short round his bows, to rake him: at 25 minutes past 6, the enemy fell on board of us, his bow-sprit foul of our mizen rigging. We prepared to board, but immediately after, his fore and main mast went by the board, and it was deemed unnecessary. Our cabin had taken fire from his guns; but was soon extinguished, without material injury; at 30 minutes past 6, shot ahead of the enemy, when the firing ceased on both sides; he making the signal for submission, by firing a gun to leeward; set foresail and main sail, and hauled to the eastward to repair damage; all our braces and much of our standing and running rigging and some of our spars being shot away. At 7, wore ship, and stood under the lee of the prize—sent our boat on board, which returned at 8, with Capt. *Dacres*, late of his Majesty's ship *Guerriere*, mounting 49 carriage guns, and manned with 302 men; got our boats out, and kept them employed in removing the prisoners and baggage from the prize to our own ship. Sent a surgeon's mate to assist in attending the wounded, wearing the ship occasionally to keep in the best position to receive the boats. At 20 minutes before 2, A. M. discovered a sail off the larboard beam, standing to the south; saw all clear for another action; at 3, the sail stood off again; at day light was hailed by the lieutenant on board the prize, who informed he had 4 feet of water in the hold, and that she was in a sinking condition: all hands employed in removing the prisoners, and repairing our own damage through the remainder of the day. Friday, the 20th, commenced with light breezes from the northward, and pleasant; our boats and crew still employed as before. At 3, P. M. made the signal of recall for our boats, (having received all the prisoners) they immediately left her on fire, and a quarter past 3 she blew up. Our loss in the action was 7 killed and 7 wounded; among the former, lieut. Bush, of marines, and among the latter, lieut. Morris, severely*; & Mr. Alwyn, the master, slightly. On the part of the enemy, 15 men killed, and 64 wounded. Among the former, lieut. Ready, 2d of the ship; among the latter, captain Dacres, lieut. Kent, 1st; Mr. Scott, master, and master's mate.

The Constitution took and destroyed two English brigs, one in ballast and one loaded with lumber, bound to England. Also, 2 days previous to falling in with the Guerriere, re-captured the brig Adeline, of Bath, from London, with a full cargo of dry goods, which had been taken 7 days previous by the sloop of war Avenger—took out the crew and put a prize-master on board, and ordered her into the first port in the United States.

**Now recovering*

Further from the Constitution.—The capt. of the Guerriere informs that the squadron which was off New York some time since, had taken the Concordia, Adams, from London, and the Aristomenes from Liverpool, both with full cargoes of dry goods, and very valuable, and ordered them for Halifax.

The Constitution—Capt. Hull.—This gallant naval officer has arrived in our outer harbor from a short cruise; during which he has recaptured several American vessels and attacked and destroyed a British frigate, and brought her officers and crew into this port.—Much praise is due to capt. Hull, his officers & crew, for this gallant achievement.

CHILLICOTHE, Aug. 29.

Treason stalks Abroad.

Capt. WILLIAM KEYS who left Detroit, on Monday the seventeenth and arrived here the 26th inst. informs, that on Saturday the fifteenth of August the British demanded the surrender of Detroit, and gave gen. Hull three hours to consider the matter. After the expiration of three hours, which was then about 5 o'clock, in the evening, the enemy commenced a heavy fire which was returned from our guns, on the bank of the river, with spirit, till some time in the night, when a cessation took place till the next morning, (Sunday) a little after day-light; the firing again commenced and continued until about ten o'clock, when Hull ordered the flag to be hoisted in the fort, shortly after which the firing ceased on both sides of the river, at which time the British and Indians, to the number of 1500 or 1600 were crossing the river about three miles below the fort and no means taken to prevent them. A short time afterwards, two British officers were seen riding up towards the fort who were immediately met by the gen. and conducted to his markee, about 100 yards from the fort, which had been prepared for better than two days before their arrival, (in style) with pen, ink and paper, where the disgraceful articles of Capitulation were drawn up—The gates were thrown open and our brave felllows were compelled to lay down their arms to a force much inferior to their own. Cols. Cass, and M'Arthur, had been sent out with a detachment of 4 or 500 men to meet captain Brush at the river Raisin——a flag of truce was sent after them, and after some hesitation they surrendered. Col. Findlay and Lieut. Col. Miller were in the fort at the time of the capitulation. Hull's force was much greater than that of the enemy. During the engagement with the British and Indians we had about 6 men killed and wounded—among the killed are Doct. Reynolds, surgeon's mate of Col. Cass' regiment, and Lieuts. Shanks and Seberil. We heard of none on the part of the enemy. All the troops belonging to the army, with the exception of the regulars, which were sent to Quebec, will be sent home, with seven days' provisions. Colonel M'Arthur's regiment, which was sent by way of Cleveland, will be here in a short time.

When the enemy were preparing their battery on the Canada side, and throwing down a large Frame House, opposite to Detroit, some of our officers expressed great desire to play upon them with our cannon, but Hull would not suffer a single gun to be fired, and exclaimed—"*Those who live in Glass houses ought not to throw Stones!*"

From the Bedford Gazette, Aug. 31.

We were yesterday politely favored by the late Governor of Ohio, Mr. *Hutchinson*, with the following

FACTS.

Previous to the retreat of the army out of Canada, Col. Miller, of the regulars, entreated Gen. Hull to suffer himself and regiment to attack Malden, that his life should be the forfeiture in case of a defeat. This request general Hull refused. About 500 Canadians had claimed the protection of Hull immediately on issuing his proclamation, and numbers had joined his army. It was a heart rending sight to see these poor fellows flocking down to the river, and begging Hull to remain and protect them, or take them with him.—When they could not get in the boat, numbers of them jumped into the river and swam over—some few were drowned in the attempt.

Gen. Hull suffered the British to erect a breastwork on the shore opposite Detroit, without molestation, from which they killed three or four officers and some of our men, notwithstanding which and that there were upwards of 60 fine pieces of cannon mounted in the fortress, not a single shot would Hull suffer the garrison to return. The British landed and marched up to Detroit twelve men deep—and though there were a number of cannon pointed towards them, and loaded with grape shot, Hull would not suffer a single gun to be discharged at them. Colonel Miller again remonstrated with Hull, and was so pressing in his demand for permission to sally out and drive off the enemy, or at least for leave to defend the fort, that Hull threatened to have him arrested if he did not desist.

The British force consisted of 300 regulars, 400 militia, and 360 Indians, making a total of 1060; that of the American army to about 1800 men.

Mr. Huntingdon states, that nothing is to be seen on the frontiers, but poor families flying in every direction, leaving their little all to the fury of a savage enemy.

Capt. Snelling, of the 4th Regiment, who was posted at the Spring wells, (where the British crossed) two miles from Detroit with a small detachment, sent to Gen. Hull for a six pounder, to enable him to oppose the British, which was refused, and the Capt. ordered to Detroit.

The army was drawn up in order of battle, previous to the approach of the British, but on their arrival, were immediately ordered into the fort.

The guns of the fort were all loaded, the matches lighted, and the men anxiously waiting for the word, when Gen. Hull surrendered without suffering a shot to be fired. The officers and men were so indignant at this dastardly conduct, that they actually shed tears. The surrender was made without consulting, even against the remonstrances of the troops.

Col. Miller, obliged to acquiesce in the surrender, indignantly threw away his sword, declaring it should not thus be delivered up. [This nobleness of mind was worthy an American.]

The British had but three 6 pounders and two twelves. Fort Detroit contained 60, among which are some elegant brass pieces, taken from the British at the battle of Bennington.

The detachments under the command of Cols. M'Arthur and Cass, had been sent out to meet Captain Brush, with the prisoners—they had proceeded about 24 miles, when they were overtaken by a party of dragoons, with orders to return immediately to Detroit, as the town had been summoned to surrender. The detachment marched until 2 o'clock that night on its return, and the next morning arrived at the edge of the woods in the vicinity of Detroit, when they drew up in the order of battle; they sent forward a party of dragoons to reconnoitre, which returned and informed that the Indians were yelling through the commons, but that the American flag was still hoisted on the fort; they, however, received different advices that the fort had surrendered, and it was thought prudent for the detachment to retire about 5 miles; a flag of truce was here sent to them, and a note from Gen. Hull, informing them of the capitulation, and ordering them in.

On the British taking possession of Detroit, no attention whatever was paid to the articles of capitulation.—An indiscriminate plunder of property was made.

The noted Tecumseh, with about 300 Indians, and a party of 200 British, under major Chambers, all mounted, had crossed the river from Malden, on their way to Fort Wayne, and it was supposed they would scour the whole frontier to Vincennes, and make an attack on that town. *Tecumseh* said, he had let the British do as they pleased at Detroit, and expected the same liberty at Fort Wayne.

We understand, that the people of Cleveland and along that frontier, have sufficient numbers to relieve them from all apprehension—they stand in need only of ammunition and stores.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1.

To the politeness of capt. Keeler, from Albany, we are indebted for a hand bill published at the office of the Albany Gazette, giving the British account of the capture of gov. Hull.

Head-Quarters, Lewistown, 6 P. M. Aug 25.

"Since we dispatched our express at 3 this afternoon, to overtake the mail at Buffalo, my general sent me to receive some gentlemen, who came on special business, with a flag—One of them handed me the enclosed paper—(containing the British official account of the surrender of gen. Hull.) I send a new express a few miles to overtake the other."

"P. S. *Sun down*—An occurrence has brought the express back again—He waits a moment—I only have to add that general Van Rensselaer's marquee is this moment full of officers, who surrendered with Hull—on parole, this moment from fort George—I write without light—read it, and sigh for our disgraced country."

Buffalo, same date.

"I arrived here yesterday, to inspect the troops—The vessels with Hull's army came down opposite this place last evening."

British account of the capture of Detroit, and general Hull's army, by capitulation, on the 16th Aug. 1812.

From the Bee, printed at Niagara, Aug. 22, 1812.

The pleasing task has now fallen to our lot, in confirmation of the uniform predictions of the Bee, to announce to the public the important intelligence of the capture of Detroit with gen. Hull and all his army, on the 16th inst. together with the Adams vessel of war, and other naval force. The following is the substance of an official communication, addressed to col. Myers, upon the subject—the despatches having been forwarded to his excellency Sir George Prevost, by way of York.

On the night of the 13th inst. general Brock arrived at Amherstburg, with a reinforcement of 400 men, including militia and regulars, and immediately proceeded to make arrangements for advancing to Sandwich, which the enemy had evacuated a few days before. On the evening of the 15th, a fire was opened from our batteries and continued for an hour with great effect, and recommenced before day on the morn-

ing of the 16th, from the mortars, one 18 pounder and two 12 pounders, at which time our troops crossed the river under cover of the Queen Charlotte and Hunter brig, at a point called Spring Wells, about three miles below Detroit, preceded by a body of 600 Indians who were landed a mile lower down, and marched through some thick woods with the intention of covering the left flank. The landing was effected in good order without any opposition, the general being among the first boats. Our army consisting of 700 advanced in column and took up a good position in line about a mile and a half in front of Detroit—every preparation was instantly made for the assault of the fort at one of the salient angles, which would have taken place in a few minutes, had not a white flag been perceived coming from the garrison, the bearer bringing proposals from the *exterminating* general Hull, offering to surrender upon conditions which were soon dictated in general Hull's tent by capt. Glegg, and col. M'Donnell, A. D. C. to general Brock. A detachment of general Hull's army of 400 men, under the command of col. M'Arthur, who were on their return to the fort, were included in the capitulation. The fruits of this achievement have been the capture of 2500 regulars and militia, and twenty-five pieces of ordinance and other valuable stores, artillery, &c. without the loss of one drop of British blood. The Adams and other vessels will be immediately employed in sending down the prisoners to fort Erie, &c. Gen. Brock was to embark on the 17th in the evening, and gen. Hull and the colors of the 4th United States regiment accompany him. The firing from our batteries took effect the moment our guns opened, and one twelve pound shot killed four officers and one private at the same minute. The commandant of Michilimackinac was among the number, although sent to general Hull on his parole from our side *not to serve during the war.*

[*This last sentence must be an infamous falsehood, since no terms can be imposed upon any officer or soldier not stated in the capitulation, the terms of the surrender of Michilimackinac was that they should not serve* until exchanged; *Lieut. Hanks, was not in service, but in camp, and it was impossible for him to have proceeded further than Detroit, since he had arrived only four days before in the camp of Gen Hull—However the* British prints *in N. York and Boston will still insert on the veracity of the accounts of* their friends, *until we meet a few more of the disasters inseverable from war. when from public vengeance the Lord deliver them.*]

Extract of a letter from an officer in the 15th regiment, to the editor of the United States Gazette, dated

"*Greenbush, opposite Albany, Aug.* 28.

"SIR—The same day, and shortly after forwarding my last, the following orders were received from major general Dearborn, by which you will perceive that the 15th will not be among the last in entering the enemy's country. The aid to general Dearborn (Pinkney) has left this for Montreal to inform that government that hostilities will continue.

"*Greenbush, August* 26, 1812.

"*The 6th and 15th regiments will be prepared to march at* 8 *o'clock in the morning on the* 3*d day of September next. for Plattsburg. under the command of brigadier general Bloomfield; sixty rounds of ammunition and four flints each man, &c. will be forwarded with the troops. By order of the general.*

"*SAMUEL S. COONE, Adj. Aid.*"

"I know it will be gratifying to you to think we are going to do something to resent the grievances of our country, and to chastise those who have so often insulted us with impunity.

"Colonel Pike addressed the troops this morning; he informed them of our destinations, in a plain and pleasing manner. I need hardly inform you how much he is esteemed, by both the officers and men of his regiment.

"I am informed that we shall be joined by troops from Vermont, &c. and proceed immediately into Lower Canada from Plattsburg."

"P. S. I open this to inform you that it is reported general Hull and his whole army are taken at Detroit, in consequence of their not having received the necessary reinforcements."

Geneva, August 19.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT.

We have nothing of importance from our western frontiers, except the account of a slight engagement on lake Ontario, near the mouth of Niagara river. The circumstances, as we are informed, are these:—On Sunday, the 9th inst. an American salt boat passing up the lake, was chased and fired upon by the British vessel of war Prince Regent. The boat ran into a small inlet near 18 mile creek, and the men left her. The inhabitants in the neighborhood being immediately alarmed, mustered, and with a few riflemen, amounting in all to about 20, concealed themselves near the boat. The Prince Regent then manned a boat and sent her in to bring out the American boat. As soon as they approached the shore, the Americans commenced their fire upon them, which continued a few minutes, when the English made a precipitate retreat. The English boat was manned with about 15 men, and had 6 oars. It is believed that a number of the men were killed, as they only plied with 3 oars in their retreat to the Prince Regent.

We are informed by a gentleman directly from the frontier, that on the 13th inst. as the British were engaged in throwing up a redoubt opposite Black Rock, they were fired upon by order of col. Swift, with a 6 pounder, upon which they abandoned their work; from the movements of the British during the day, it was expected that their intentions were to open a fire upon Black Rock, from three 12 pounders which they had mounted on their redoubts opposite that place.

Fifty or sixty militia, lately drafted from gens. Burnett's and Wadsworth's brigades, to make up the deficiency in col. Allen's regiment, have gone on to Lewistown.

The Gold Hunter, an American vessel, which sailed from Sackett's harbor with military stores, arrived safely and deposited her cargo at 18 mile creek. They were conveyed by land (a distance of 12 miles) to Fort Niagara.

Captain Rees's company of artillery of this village, which has for some weeks been stationed at Pultneyville and Sodus, has been discharged, and the men have returned to their homes, there being no apprehension of immediate danger.

It is necessary for all travellers on the frontiers between Black Rock and Fort Niagara, to obtain a pass from one of the commandants on the line.

BOSTON, September 1.

COM. RODGERS' SQUADRON.

Yesterday arrived in this harbor the U. S. ships *President*, 44, commodore RODGERS; *United States*, 44, captain Decatur; *Congress* 36, capt. Smith; *Hornet*, 16, captain Lawrence; and brig *Argus*, 16, captain Sinclair; the whole of the squadron which sailed from New York on the 21st of June under commodore Rodgers.

"Sailed from New-York July 21.—The 23d at 6 A. M. discovered and gave chase to an English frigate supposed to be the Belvidera. The superiority of the President's sailing, while the breeze continued fresh, enabled her to get within gun shot between 4 and 5 P. M. when it had moderated so much as to give very faint hopes of getting along side. At this time, perceiving she was training her guns to bear upon the President the latter commenced a fire at her spars and rigging, with the view of crippling her, to get abreast of her. A fire was kept up about two hours. The President gave her 2 or 3 broadsides, and kept up a well-directed fire from the chase guns, which cut her sails and rigging very much, but did not succeed in destroying any of her spars, although some of them were much wounded. The President, all this time, was exposed to a running fire from her four stern chasers; and once the British frigate commenced a fire from her main deck, with an intention of raking the President with a broadside, but at that moment receiving one from the President, continued her course under a press of sail, and used only her stern guns. All sail was crowded in pursuit, but in vain. The chase was now throwing over board every thing that could be spared, to increase her sailing, and escaped by lightness of the wind. Four of her boats were seen floating by the President, completely knocked to pieces, together with a great number of casks, spars &c. and it was supposed most of the guns were also thrown overboard.

The President received a considerable number of shot in her sails and rigging, but was not materially injured.—The chase was continued till about midnight, when it was relinquished, as hopeless, and the President hove to for the squadron to come up. Early in the chase, one of the President's chase guns, on the gun deck, burst and injured the upper deck so much as to prevent the use of the chase guns on that side for a considerable time. The President had three killed, and 19 wounded, most of the latter slightly; of the wounded, 16 were by the bursting of the gun. It was by the same gun Com. Rodgers had his leg fractured, but has recovered.

The squadron afterwards pursued the Jamaica fleet, but owing to uncommonly foggy weather missed them, although at times very near."

The squadron has been off the English Channel, then along the coast of France, Spain and Portugal, within 30 miles of the rock of Lisbon—then made Maderia Island—then off Coro and Floros—then back to the Banks—and by Nova Scotia to Boston.

Many of the seamen of the squadron are sick with the scurvy. Several have died. About 120 English prisoners are on board.

We understand the seamen stated to have been impressed from a Portuguese brig, entered voluntarily.

LORD CASTLEREAGH SHOT.

Arrived at Salem Thursday evening, ship Hercules, West, from Gibraltar, 45 days; on the 10th inst. was boarded by the privateer Rossie, capt. Barney, who informed him of the war, and put on board him the captain of an English ship, prize to the Rossie, which left Liverpool the 14th July, who informs, that lord *Castlereagh had fallen in a duel with lord Camden, on the 9th.* He also informs, that the Guerriere, Shannon and Belvidere had fallen in with the Jamaica fleet, and parted with it on the 6th inst. in pursuit of what they supposed to be commodore *Rodgers'* squadron; three of which was said to have been in sight. The Rossie had captured and destroyed 14 English vessels.

The duel between Castlereagh and Camden took place on the 9th. The dispute which caused it related to *American affairs.* The papers which contained the particulars were given to commodore *Barney.*

News of the declaration of war having passed the house of representatives, had been received in England; but the impression was universal, that the repeal of the orders in council would reach America before war was decided upon. Immense shipments were making for America. *Patriot.*

From the Boston Centinel, Aug. 29.

We learn from Salem, that the captain of an English Liverpool ship, prize to commodore Barney, had been sent in there, who left Liverpool the 14th July, and reports that lord Castlereagh (secretary of state for foreign affairs) had been killed in a duel with lord Camden, or lord Camperdown. We think there is some mistake here. Lord Camden is a very old man, and we cannot find in the English Register any lord Camperdown.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Capt. SWASEY, of the brig *Dromo*, from Christiansand who arrived yesterday, at sea, spoke ship Georgiana, capt. Chamberlain, from Liverpool, and obtained London papers to July 28.

The "Beacon" a London paper of July 26, says, as America commenced hostile measures before she heard of the revocation of the orders in council, we are yet confident amity will be restored.

July 24. Ministers informed the merchants that though they had not official information of the American war from Mr. Foster, they believed it had commenced. The merchants then requested stronger convoys for Canada. The Courier recommended an embargo on American vessels; and says "America has declared war, and let her have it. We hope a squadron will be sent to scour the American coast—and squadrons to sweep her vessels from every sea."

A messenger from Adm. Sawyer reached London, July 26th, and announced the attack on the Belvidera—but did not furnish a copy of the declaration of war.

The Jamaica fleet under the Thalia, arrived in England July 23; and the E. India fleet, under the Thæton.

Lord Castlereagh and earl Camden were attending their usual duties in parliament July 27—without ever having differed as we can perceive.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.

Extract, dated New-Orleans, Aug. 4.

"Our government is organized, and Louisiana has become a state of the American union; the spirit of confidence and devotion to the union has been in a very honorable manner proved by the election of governor Claiborne, by an honorable majority. The legislature has been organized, and its first act has been to attach to the state, that part of ancient Louisiana, called by the British, during their short occupation, West Florida, which is now an integral part of the union.

"I regret to have to tell you, that we have this day received advices from the other side of the lake, that the Indians have commenced hostilities, and committed some atrocious massacres; no doubt is left of their being insigated by the emissaries of a foreign nation. *Aurora.*

Callender Irvine, Esq. is appointed Commissary-General of the U. States, in the place of Samuel Carswell, Esq. resigned.

The privateer Yankee, of Rhode Island, has captured the British ship Royal Bounty, of 700 tons, after an engagement of 40 minutes, in which the British captain, both mates, and two or three seamen, were wounded, and a boy killed. Two of the seamen on board the Yankee were wounded.

WASHINGTON CITY, *Sept.* 3.

The following order or notification, in the form of a Circular, was addressed and sent to several Officers of the Government in the course of the last week:

"*Georgetown, Aug.* 27, 1812.

"DEAR SIR,

"Arrangements have been made for paying the last tribute of respect to the memory of the late *General Lingan*, on Tuesday next, the 1st of September. It is intended to make the funeral honors, as far as possible, such, as a character of his transcendant virtues, and a *martyr to the cause of liberty*, deserves. Your presence, and that of all the friends and acquaintances you may choose to invite, is requested.—The procession will move at 10 o'clock from Crawford's tavern, Georgetown; and the oration, to be delivered by *George Washington Park Custis, Esq.* will commence at 11 A. M. The following is a sketch of the order of arrangement:

Detachment of Cavalry.

Marshal on horseback. Marshal on horseback.

MUSIC.

CLERGY.

Committee of arrangement.

ORATOR.

General's horse in mourning.

Family of the Deceased.

Survivors of the Band who defended *Liberty* and the *Press.*

Revolutionary Officers. Friends of the Deceased.

Officers of Government.

Officers of the Army and Navy.

Strangers of distinction.

Citizens of Montgomery.

Citizens of Charles.

Citizens of Georgetown and Washington.

Marshal on horseback. Marshal on horseback.

Detachment of Infantry."

It is known that the Grand Jury of Baltimore have, on due enquiry, found bills of indictment for manslaughter against those who were in the house in Charles street, and for murder against those who attacked the jail, during the late disturbances at Baltimore. The whole matter being before the regular tribunals of the country, to be decided according to law, every public expression of mere voluntary opinion is now to be considered premature, as tending to prejudge the case and interfere with the exercise, or bias the deliberations of the civil authority. It appearing from the above Circular that the Militia of the District and the Officers of the army and Navy were comprehended in the plan of the procession, and the same being made known to the President, we understand he gave instructions to the Secretaries of War and the Navy to prohibit any of the corps under their direction from attending in a military capacity, and caused it to be made known through the Secretary of War to the commanding General of the Militia of the District, that any attendance of the corps under his command in the same capacity would, in the opinion of the President, be improper, as wanting in respect to the laws before which the entire case now rests for enquiry and decision.

It will be observed, that the survivors of the party in the house, who are now under indictment for manslaughter, were to march in the procession.

CHARLES-TOWN, September 11.

Died on Sunday the 6th inst. Miss *Eleanor Morrow*, youngest daughter of Col. John Morrow, of Shepherdstown.

From the Nat. Intelligencer.

The disaster at Detroit is reduced to a certainty.

By information received from many sources in the western country, we believe the following facts to be true:

1st. That the force at Detroit was fully adequate to the destruction of Malden, from its first arrival to the day of its capitulation.

2d. That it had a competent supply of good arms, cannon, ammunition and provisions.

3d. That the post and the army were surrendered without an effort to give them; and

4th. That they were surrendered to an inferior force.

The President of the United States left Washington on the 2d inst. on a visit to his seat in Orange county, Virginia for a few days. He had set out last week on a similar journey, but returned immediately on hearing the rumors respecting the North Western army. *Nat. Intel.*

Cobbett, the celebrated British editor, left Newgate on the 12th of July, his term of imprisonment having then expired. A public dinner was to be given on the occasion at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in London, at which Sir Francis Burdett was to preside.

Commodore Barney, an active and enterprizing naval officer during our revolutionary war, has engaged in the present contest from the most patriotic motives. In the privateer *Rossie* of but ten guns he has already captured *ELEVEN* British vessels. One ship, five brigs and one schooner he has burnt; a ship and brig have been manned and ordered into port, one of which has already arrived, and a brig and schooner have been released, after putting on board 108 prisoners, and sending them into Newfoundland.—We understand that Commodore Barney, sent his compliments with the above prisoners, to Admiral Sawyer, requesting him to take good care of them, and that he would send him as many more in a few days.

RECEPTION OF THE BRAVE.

Williams-Port, (Md.) Aug. 31, 1812.

A number of the citizens of this town and vicinity, hearing of the approach of part of the 12th Regiment U. S. Infantry, commanded by Col. Parker, made preparations to give them a repast, as they passed on the way to glory and victory.

The committee of arrangement in compliance with the sentiments of their fellow citizens generally, appointed Gen. Samuel Ringgold, Col. Frisby Tilghman and Capt. E. G. Williams, a committee of reception to receive the Regiment and conduct them to the place of refreshment. The troop of Washington Hussars, commanded by Capt. E. G. Williams, paraded early in the morning, crossed the Potomack river and escorted them to town.

A repast of the fruits of the soil was spread before the brave defenders of their country, and a large concourse of citizens joined them in partaking of a soldier's meal.

About 2 o'clock the Regiment left the town and were escorted some distance by the Washington Hussars and a large assemblage of citizens—When Farewell was uttered, every heart sincerely wished that victory might crown the brows of the brave with unfading laurels—that they might gloriously assert the rights of their country, and successfully avenge her wrongs.

Go on ye gallant heroes—others will follow you if necessary—and may you all return in triumph.

Col. Parker's detachment of regular troops reached Hagers-town on Monday evening, and early yesterday morning pursued their march to Albany.

Extract of a letter from Chillicothe, dated August 27, 1812.

"Captain Brush who commanded 150 men and all the provisions last sent from Ohio, has just told me that when the British officers, Elliot, &c. came to his post with a flag and only three others with him to demand the surrender agreeably to Hull's orders, they told him that they expected Malden would have been given up without any resistance had Hull marched immediately from Sandwich thither, for they had taken down part of the walls of the fort to rebuild it, they expected him, and had determined to give it up, but finding out his real character—they had kidnapped him: and Brush might have saved all in his charge, for although he gave up all at the request of those four men, and none other within 18 miles, yet the men would not lay down their arms, but have brought them all in—and seven of his brave men have collected and driven in nearly 400 head of cattle part of the convoy of provisions.

"The people here are all burning for orders to revenge the treatment their brethern in arms have met with, and retrieve the honor of the Americans. Colonel Dunlap in two days has raised and marched to the frontiers 100 mounted riflemen, and Capt. Cook is raising another company to follow at their own charge."

Military Sentence.—Yesterday at noon, a soldier on Governor's Island, a native of Long Island, was taken out for execution pursuant to his sentence for desertion. He had deserted five times, and enlisted and received the bounty three times. He was carried to the place of execution and prepared for death, the guard were ordered to *make ready, present,* and——shoulder, the culprit having been reprieved. *Columbian.*

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

Extract from the Journal of the privateer brig Yankee, Aug. 1812.

"At meridian, continued in chase of a large English armed ship, distant about 4 miles upon the lee bow. At 1 P. M. we prepared for action, and ran down upon her weather quarter, upon which the ship filled away and also prepared for action. We immediately fired our first division, the ship returned a broadside, and the action became general. The officers and marines poured into the enemy a full volley of musketry, and the three divisions at the same time gave her a broadside. We then bore away, ran athwart his bows, gave him another broadside, which raked him fore and aft, and discharged all the small arms—during this time however, the enemy kept up a well directed fire, shot away some of our rigging and wounded two of our seamen. But we soon destroyed the ship's standing and runing rigging and sails, killed the helmsman, and kept up so warm a fire of round, lingrage, canister and grape shot, musket balls, buckshot & pistol bullets, that the enemy's ship became unmanageable and she came right down bows upon us.—We instantly sheered off, gave her a full discharge of all our arms, both great and small, and prepared to board her with boarding pikes, muskets, cutlasses and pistols, when the enemy hauled down his colors. The firing then ceased, and we gave the enemy three cheers. Sent lieut. Sweet, with an armed boat's crew on board and took possession of her. She proved to be the English letter of marque ship Royal Bounty, capt. Henry Gambles, 653 tons burthen, mounting 10 carriage guns, with powder, shot, muskets and pistols, navigated by 25 persons.—She was from Hull, in ballast, 7 weeks out, bound to Prince Edward's Island. On boarding her we found two men killed, the captain, his two mates, boatswain, cook and two seamen dangerously wounded; and that we had shot away nearly all her standing and running rigging, stove her boats, damaged her masts, spars and sails with innumerable shot, both great and small.—Her mainsail received 153 shot of different kinds, and her main-top sail and all other sails were so completely cut to pieces as to be unserviceable. Even her colors were penetrated with six musket shot.

"We regret to state that two of our own seamen, viz. Aaron Mason, boatswain's 1st mate, and John Chace, quarter-master, were badly wounded in the neck and thigh, not dangerously. The prisoners were taken on board the Yankee, and the wounded dressed by our surgeons.

The above action lasted upwards of an hour and most part of that time we were within pistol shot of the enemy." *B. Pat.*

Extract of a letter to the agent of the privateer Teazer, dated

"PORTLAND, August 24.

"I wrote you last evening, mentioning the arrival at this port of the British schooner Venus, prize to the Teazer. This morning the Teazer herself came into Portland. The Teazer has taken during her last cruise, besides the Peter Waldo and Venus, a British ship of 500 tons, called the Osborne, mounting ten 18 pound carronades, and manned with 25 men, bound from Gibraltar to St. Andrews, in ballast. The Teazer parted company with the Osborne on the 19th inst.—We look for her arrival hourly. The action between them continued for six hours; fortunately there were none killed or badly wounded on either side.

"The Venus has on board, by her manifest, brought by the Teazer, 119 puncheons and pipes of rum, 9 hhds. molasses, 3 hhds. lime juice, 77 barrels sugar, 89 barrels fruit, 21 boxes pickles, 63 kegs tamarinds, and 650 cocoa nuts.

"The Teazer has returned to port in consequence of having run out her men, and having a great many prisoners on board. She will be in New-York in a few days."

Extract of a letter from Fort Wayne, dated August 19.

"I have the mortification to announce to you the destruction of capt. Heald and his company, on their retreat from Fort Dearborn* to this place. It happened on the morning of the 15th inst. by an army of Indians, of about five or six hundred, consisting of the following tribes, viz. *Ottaways, Chippeways, Winnebagoes, Kickapoos, Momominies,* and some *Puttawatamies.* Capt. Wells, who went to assist capt. Heald on his retreat, is among the number of killed. We cannot learn that any escaped. But it is stated, that capt. Heald, Mr. Kinzi, and some women, are made prisoners. The particulars of the action I omit till another express."

**Or Chicago on Lake Michigan.*

Norfolk, August 29.

The ship Tom Hazard, Carman, forty-four days from Liverpool bound to Baltimore, with a valuable cargo of Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. was carried into Hampton Roads last evening by the pilot boat privateer the Comet, capt. Barrett. She was taken off the Capes yesterday morning.

On Thursday last upwards of seventy men, raised by and under the command of Captain *Samuel B. Archer*, embarked on board the Ferguson's Packet of Princetown, they were in good health and in high spirits.

New-York, Sept. 1.

The Legislature of Connecticut adjoined last Saturday at 12 o'clock at noon; after passing a law appropriating $50,000 for the purchase of arms and other munitions of war, authorising the Governor to accept of the services of any volunteer corps which might offer, for the defence of the state only, to act under the command and controul of none but their own officers.

Frankfort, (Ken.) Aug. 26.

The Governor of this state has determined to send a reinforcement to join the army under general Payne—the whole force will be about 3400 strong. In consequence of which arrangement he has also appointed Governor HARRISON, a MAJOR GENERAL, by a brevet commission, and ordered him to take command of the whole army—which we have no doubt, will give great satisfaction to general Payne, and to the officers and soldiers under his command; as they are well acquainted with Harrison, and his merits as an officer.

Savannah, Aug. 25.

Arrived, the barque Diana, a prize to the privateer High Flyer of Baltimore, came to below yesterday—Vessel and cargo (rum, sugar, &c. is estimated at upwards of $100,000.) The prize draws 17 feet water, and cannot get nearer than five fathom until lightened. The High Flyer took two other prizes, we understand—the whole of them cut off from the West India fleet bound to Britain.

Baltimore, September 5.

Another valuable Prize.

The British ship Hopewell, 400 tons from Jamaica, with a cargo of sugar and coffee, prize to the Comet, is in sight below. She went aground on the Bodkin Knowles, but will be got off without difficulty.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Philadelphia to his friend in this city, dated Sunday evening, 30th August, 1812—received by this morning's mail:

"Mr. Cox, Midshipman of the Hornet sloop of war has just come up from the ship John, of Lancaster, 16 guns and 30 men, prize to that vessel, from London to Martinique in ballast. taken 26th ult. lat. 30, N. long. 21, W. the rest of the squadron in company, and parted next day, they standing N. W. had only taken 3 others, viz. 2 brigs burnt, and brig Dolphin of Guernsey, ordered for the first port. Mr. Cox states the rencontre with the Belvidere to have been only with the President, and I am truly sorry to inform you, that by the bursting of a gun Commodore Rodgers had his leg broke——Mr. Taylor (Midshipman) and 12 seamen killed; by the fire from the enemy 3 seamen killed, and Midshipman Montgomery with 4 or 5 wounded. This is all I have learned of this affair. A large ship below, probably one of the Liverpool ships, 9 are expected." *Sun.*

Charleston, Aug. 29.

Arrived, Privateer Young Eagle, of New York, mounting one gun, with two prizes—one the British ship Grenada, of 700 tons, draws 19 feet water, and is full of sugar, cotton and coffee, from Point Peter, Guadaloupe, bound to London; she is at anchor off the bar, and cannot come in without lightening—The other, a schooner that was in company, from same place, belonging to the same owners, with a valuable cargo.

Carlisle, September 2.

On Saturday the 29th ult. captain Burd's company of Light Dragoons of upwards of seventy men, marched from this town on their way to Albany.

And on Sunday about 300 Infantry under the command of Lieut. Col. Boerstler, they took the road towards Sunbury.

Extract of a letter from Lancaster, (Penn.) to the Editor of the Enquirer, dated, August 23, 1812.

"The electioneering campaign is just commencing in this state. There is *no doubt* of the success of the republican party in the re-election of Mr. Madison, nor will there be a *single federal representative* from this state in the next congress. The federalists will give their support to Mr. Clinton for the presidency—he will, however, obtain but few advocates on his *own* political side."

DIED

In Gratz, Silesia, about the middle of June last, LOUIS BONAPARTE, late King of Holland, aged 40. He bequeathed to the town of Gratz, the little property of which he died possessed, in return for the friendly reception with which he had been there honored.

Public Sale.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, on Monday the 28th of September, being court-day at Charlestown, the full bred stud horse ARAB. He is an elegant bay, handsomely marked, and fully 16 hands high. He is eight years old, and got by the imported horse Bedford, out of a mare by the imported horse Shark—her pedigree, well authenticated, is traced through a long succession of the very first horses. He will be offered on a credit of one, two and three years. The payments to be well secured.

JOHN YATES.

Sept. 11.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment of a note of hand for the payment of 59 dollars, given by the subscriber to Robert M'Clure, about 14 or 15 years ago, in part payment for a tract of land, purchased of said M'Clure, as I am determined not to pay it until a good title is given for the land.

Wm. M'CAUGHTRY.

September 11, 1812.

Rifle Powder.

The subscriber has for sale a quantity of best rifle and rock powder, which is offered on moderate terms.

ANN FRAME.

Charlestown, Sept. 11.

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.

From the Mercantile Advertiser.

INDIAN WARFARE.

Hark the fierce yell, the savage cry,
The war whoop rends the western sky!
Extermination leads the van,
Death spares not famale, child or man.

Hark the fierce yell! sad echo, hear!
Terrific death approaching near.
The horrid sound appals the brave,
Whose glory is to spare and save.

Hark the fierce yell, the warning blow,
Is struck, and lays the warrior low!
The bleeding body yeilds the strife,
And dying feels the scalping knife.

From ambush hear the cry arise!
The savage whoop declares surprise;
Each rifle marks, its aim unseen,
And lays the warrior on the green.

From ambush see the savage start,
The war whoop rending every heart;
Alone, undaunted see the brave
Oppose their breasts and find a grave.

Darkness & death now stalk around;
The savage heard but no where found;
The muskets flash alone declare,
The foe concealed in thickets there.

Dislodge the foe, the thickets pierce,
The savage meet, as brave as fierce;
Press on, press on, as fierce as brave,
Companions, friends, and self to save!

There grapple with the tawney foe,
Till tomahawk shall give the blow,
and end the fight; or savage drive
From covert, wounded or alive.

There should you meet untimely death,
And for your country yield your breath,
On Daviess' tomb, with Daviess' name,
Be yours enroll'd for endless fame.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just received and is now opening for sale a handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries and Queen's Ware,

which will make his former assortment complete—All of which were purchased low for cash, and will be sold low for the same, or in exchange for country produce at the market prices. A short credit will be given to punctual customers as usual.

A few tickets warranted undrawn, in the Vaccine Lottery, may be had of the subscriber if immediately applied for, as all unsold tickets will be returned to the managers on the first of October, 1812. Present price of tickets 8 dollars, and will advance higher in a few days.

CHARLES STRIDER.

Buckles Town, Sept. 4.

N. B. All those indebted to the subscriber, are again requested to come forward and settle the same as no further indulgence can be given.

Ten Dollars Reward.

I will give the above reward to any person who will inform me who the persons were, who trespassed upon my land, during my late absence from home, and cut down two bee-trees, so that the offenders may be brought to justice.—And in consequence of this and other daring and lawless trespasses, I do hereby forwarn and forbid all persons from passing through, or entering upon my Farm, under any pretence whatsoever, being determined to punish all such to the extent of the law.

H. S. TURNER.

September. 4th.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned against dealing with or employing my negroes in any manner without my permission, as I shall prosecute all who may be guilty of the like in future, without respect to persons. The inhabitants of a certain town (not very far from me) are particularly requested to desist from employing my man Frank in any way. I have friends who have agreed that they will keep a look out for me, and if he is known to be employed by any, although the thing will be as disagreeable to me as them, yet I will most assuredly prosecute them.

TH. DAVENPORT.

September 4, 1812.

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 favors, and hopes a continuance of the same.

JOHN LEMON.

Charlestown, Aug. 7. 3m.

BLANKETS,

Flannels, baizes, coatings, cloths, cassimeres, velvets, cords, vesting, black bombasets, women's fine cotton hose, men's ditto, cambrick muslins, callicoes, 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.

Darkesville 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 endeavour 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 remarkble black speck in one of his eyes, and very fond of liquor. Had on a Russia Duck shirt, overalls of coarse linen, and took with him one pair of striped cotton overalls, two coats, one of chequered cotton, the other of Forest cloth, several waistcoats, and other clothing not recollected.—The above reward will be paid for securing said runaway in jail, so that I get him again, and all reasonable expences if brought home.

SETH SMITH.

Jefferson County, August 18, 1812.

PRIME LEATHER

Of every description just finished and now ready for sale.

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

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

Wrought and cut NAILS of all sizes, &c.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-town, Aug. 7.

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.

Blank Deeds

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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

Magnisia,
Cream of Tartar,
Castor Oil,
Glauber Salts,
Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,
Lee's genuine ditto,
Tartar Emetic,
Calomel,
Jalap,
Paul's Columbian Oil
British ditto,
Essential Oil Worm Seed,
Spirits Turpentine,
Godfrey's Cordial,
Aloes,
Anotto,
Liquorice Ball,
Camomile Flowers,
Columbia Root,
Gintian ditto,
Orange Peel,
Refine Camphor,
Sugar Lead.
Pearl Barley,
Essence Peppermint,
Red Bark,
Yellow Ditto,
Parigoric.

ALSO,

Windsor Soap,
Red and Black Ink Powders,
Inigo, proved good.

And also,

Nutmegs, Cloves,
Mace, Cinnamon,
Race Ginger, &c.

JAMES BROWN, & Co.

Shepherd's-Town, 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 Whetstones, Hugh Long's Sickles, Herrings by the barrel, Men's strong Leather Shoes,

Together with a general assortment o

DRY GOODS,

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

WORTHINGTON, COOKUS, & Co.

Shepherd's-Town, June 4.

Worthington, Cookus, and Co.

Have for sale the following books, viz

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

together with many more on various subjects, too numerous for insertion—any book that may be called for which they have not, they will undertake to furnish upon the shortest notice.

Shepherd's-Town, June 5.

NEW FANCY GOODS.

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

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

ALSO

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

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

JAMES BROWN, & Co.

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

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 Antibilious 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,

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, 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.

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 Antibilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers &c.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c.
Lee's infallible Ague and Fever 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.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.] FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1812. [No. 234.

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.

LETTER

From Commodore RODGERS *to the Secretary of the Navy.*

U. S. Frigate President,
Boston, Sept. 1, 1812.

SIR,

I had the honor yesterday of informing you of the arrival of the squadron, and now to state the result and particulars of our cruise.

Previous to leaving New York on the 21st of June, I heard that a British convoy had sailed from Jamaica for England on or about the 20th of the preceding month, and on being informed of the declaration of war against G. Britain, I determined, in the event of Com. Decatur joining me with the United States, Congress and Argus, as you had directed, to go in pursuit of them.

The United States, Congress and Argus did join me on the 21st; with which vessels, this ship and the Hornet, I accordingly sailed in less than an hour after I received your orders of the 18th of June, accompanied by your official communication of the declaration of war.

On leaving New York I shaped our course south-easterly, in the expectation of falling in with vessels, by which I should hear of the before mentioned convoy, and the following night met with an American brig that gave me the sought for information: the squadron now crowded sail in pursuit, but the next morning was taken out of its course by the pursuit of a British frigate, that I since find was the Belvidere, relative to which I beg leave to refer you to the enclosed extract from my journal: after repairing as far as possible the injury done by the Belvidere to our spars and rigging, we again crowded all sail and resumed our course in pursuit of the convoy, but did not receive further intelligence of it until the 29th of June, on the western edge of the banks of Newfoundland, where we spoke an American schooner, the master of which reported that he had two days before passed them in lat. 43, long. 55, steering to the eastward. I was surprised to find that the convoy was still so far to the eastward of us, but was urged, however, as well by what I considered my duty as by inclination, to continue the pursuit.

On the 1st of July, a little to the eastward of Newfoundland bank, we fell in with quantities of cocoa nut shells, orange peels, &c. which indicated that the convoy were not far distant, and we pursued it with zeal, although frequently taken out of our course by vessels it was necessary to chace, without gaining any further intelligence until the 9th of July, in lat. 45, 30, long 23, we captured the British private armed brig Dolphin of Jersey, and was informed by some of her crew that they had seen the convoy the preceding evening, the weather was not clear at the time, but that they had counted 85 sail, and that the force charged with its protection consisted of one two decker, a frigate, a sloop of war, and a brig.

This was the last intelligence I received of the before-mentioned convoy, although its pursuit was continued until the 13th of July, being then within 18 or 20 hours sail of the British channel.

From this we steered for the island of Madeira, passed close by it on the 21st of July; thence near the Azores, and saw Corvo and Flores; thence steered for the banks of Newfoundland; and from the latter place (by the way of Cape Sable) to this port, it having become indispensibly necessary (by the time we reached our own coast) to make the first convenient port in the United States; owing, I am sorry to say, to that wretched disease the scurvy having made its appearance on board of the vessels, most generally to a degree seriously alarming.

From the western parts of the banks of Newfoundland to our making the island of Madeira, the weather was such, at least six days out of seven, as to obscure, from our discovery, every object that we did not pass within four or five miles of, and indeed for several days together the fog was so thick as to prevent our seeing each other, even at cable's length asunder, more than twice or thrice in the 24 hours.

From the time of our leaving the United States until our arrival here, we chased every vessel we saw, and you will not be a little astonished when I inform you that, although we brought to every thing we did chase, with the exception of four vessels, we only made seven captures and one recapture.

It is truly an unpleasant task to be obliged to make a communication thus barren of benefit to our country: the only consolation I individually feel on the occasion being derived from knowing that our being at sea obliged the enemy to concentrate a considerable portion of his most active force, and thereby prevented his capturing an incalculable amount of American property that would otherwise have fallen a sacrifice.

I am aware of the anxiety you must have experienced at not hearing from me for such a length of time, but this I am sure you will not attribute in any degree to neglect, when I inform you that not a single proper opportunity occurred from the time of leaving the United States until our return.

Mr. Newcomb, who will deliver you this, you will find an intelligent young man, capable of giving such further information as you may deem of any moment—He will at the same time deliver you a chart, shewing the tract in which we cruised. Annexed is a list of vessels captured, re-captured and burnt.

The four vessels we chased and did not come up with were, the Belvidera, a small pilot boat schooner, supposed to be an American privateer, the hermaphrodite privateer brig Yankee, which we lost sight of in a fog, but whose character we afterwards learnt, and a frigate supposed to be British, that we chased on the 28th ult. near the shoal of George's Bank, and should certainly have come up with, had we have had the advantage of two hours more day light.

On board of the several vessels of the squadron there are between 80 and 100 prisoners, taken from the vessels we captured during our late cruise. The government not having any agent for prisoners here, I shall send them to Commodore Bainbridge, to be disposed of in such manner as best appears with the interest of the U. States, and which I hope may meet your approbation.

With the greatest respect,
I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN RODGERS.

The hon. PAUL HAMILTON, &c.

List of vessels captured, re-captured, and destroyed.

July 2d. Brig Traveller, 277 ton, James Amery master, of Newcastle, Eng. 10 men, bound from the Bay of Fundy, owned by George Dunn, George Watson, Matthew Dunn and John Stoker, cargo, lumber.—Burnt.

July 4th. Brig Dutchess of Portland, 6 guns, 11 men, of Newcastle, Eng. bound from Newcastle to Nova Scotia, in ballast.—Burnt.

July 9th. Brig Dolphin, 241 ton, 12 guns and 23 men, Philip Cabbot, of Jersey, Eng. bound from Jersey to Newfoundland, in ballast and some cargo, owned by Winter and Nicell—sent into the U. States.

July 24th, ship John, of Lancaster, 16 guns and 30 men, bound from London to Martinique, in ballast—sent into the United States.

August 2d, brig Argo, 168 ton, 10 guns and 10 men, William Middleton, master, of London, bound from Pernambuco to London laden with cotton, fustic and about 8000 dols. in gold—ordered for the U. States.

August 17th, schr. Adeline, of London, 10 men, bound from Hayti to London, laden with coffee—ordered for the U. States.

August 25th, schr. Betsy, of Marblehead, from Naples, laden with brandy, re-captured from the Guerriere, who had ordered her for Halifax; 4 men and a midshipman (prize-master)—ordered her for the U. States.

JNO RODGERS.

[The extract from Com Rodgers's journal shall appear in our next.]

LETTER

From Captain HULL *to the Secretary of the Navy.*

United States frigate, Constitution,
off Boston Light, August 30, 1812.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that on the 19th inst. at 2 P. M. being in latitude 41, 42, and longitude 55, 48, with the Constitution under my command, a sail was discovered from the mast-head bearing E. by S. or E. S. E. but at such a distance we could not tell what she was. All sail was instantly made in chace, and soon found we came up with her. At 3 P. M. could plainly see that she was a ship on the starboard tack under easy sail, close on a wind; at half past 3 P. M. made her out to be a frigate; continued the chace until we were within about three miles, when I ordered the light sails taken in, the courses hauled up, and the ship cleared for action. At this time the chace had backed his main top sail waiting for us to come down. As soon as the Constitution was ready for action, I bore down with an intention to bring him to close action immediately; but on our coming within gun shot she gave us a broadside and filled away, and wore, giving us a broadside on the other tack, but without effect; her shot falling short. She continued wearing and manœuvering for about 3 quarters of an hour, to get a raking position, but finding she could not, she bore up, and run under her top-sails and gib with the wind on the quarter. I immediately made sail to bring the ship up with her, and 5 minutes before 6 P. M. being alongside within half pistol shot, we commenced a heavy fire from all our guns, double shotted with round and grape, and so well directed were they, and so warmly kept up, that in 15 minutes his mizen-mast went by the board and his main-yard in the slings, and the hull, rigging and sails very much torn to pieces. The fire was kept up with equal warmth for fifteen minutes longer, when his mainmast and foremast went, taking with them every spar, excepting the bowsprit; on seeing this we ceased firing, so that in thirty minutes after we got fairly alongside the enemy she surrendered, and had not a spar standing, and her hull below and above water so shattered, that a few more broadsides must have carried her down.

After informing you that so fine a ship as the Guerriere, commanded by an able and experienced officer, had been totally dismasted, and otherwise cut to pieces so as to make her not worth towing into port, in the short space of thirty minutes, you can have no doubt of the gallantry, and good conduct of the officers and ship's company I have the honor to command; it only remains therefore for me to assure you, that they all fought with great bravery; and it gives me great pleasure to say that from the smallest boy in the ship to the oldest seamen, not a look of fear was seen. They all went into action, giving three cheers, and requesting to be laid close along side the enemy.

Enclosed I have the honor to send you a list of killed and wounded on board the Constitution, and a report of the damages she has sustained, also a list of killed and wounded on board the enemy, with his quarter bill, &c.

I have the honor to be,
With very great respect,
Sir, your obedient servant,
ISAAC HULL.

The Hon. Paul Hamilton, &c.

Return of killed and wounded on board the United States' frigate, Constitution, Isaac Hull, Esq. Captain, in the action with H. M. S. Guerriere, Jas. R. Dacres, Esq. Captain, on the 20th day of August, 1812.

KILLED.

Wm. S. Bush, 1st Lieut. of Marines,
Jacob Sago, Seaman.
Robert Brice, do.
John Brown, do.
James Read, do.
Caleb Smith, do.
James Ashford, do.

WOUNDED.

Chas. Morris, first Lt. dangerously.
John C. Aylwin, Master, slightly.
Rich. Dunn, Seaman, dangerously.
Geo. Reynolds, Oy. Seaman, dangerously.
Daniel Lewis, do. dangerously.
Owen Taylor, do. do.
Francis Mullen, Marine, slightly.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed—One Lieut. of Marines and six seamen—Total killed 7.

Wounded—Two Officers, four seamen & one marine—Total wounded 7.

Total killed and wounded, 14.

U. S. Fr. Constitution, Aug. 21, 1812.

ISAAC HULL, Captain.
T. J. CHEW, Purser.

RICHMOND, Sept. 7.

To the patriotic citizens of Richmond!

The character of your Country has sustained a wound in the surrender of General Hull! Our brethren of the Frontier are exposed to the tomahawk of the Savage. A prompt exertion must be made to cure the one and repel the other. *Fifteen hundred Virginians* are called upon to unite with the Army of the West in the holy cause of their country, for whose accommodation (within four days) two hundred and fifty Tents and fifteen hundred knapsacks are wanting. To your patriotism, and particularly to that of the Ladies, I appeal, and ask for all the aid you can furnish to further their completion.

Those who are willing to promote this desirable object, will signify to me without a moment's delay, the number of hands they can furnish. Compensation will be made to those who wish it. Every room in the Capitol not otherwise engaged will be opened for the accommodation of those who may attend. Such as prefer continuing at home will have their portion of work sent to them.

*** All persons conversant with the cutting and making Tents will confer a favor by attending and rendering their aid. JAS. BARBOUR.

September 3d, 1812.

☞ The new detachment from Virginia, will march from the W. most convenient to the points of action—from the counties of Ohio, Monongalia, Brooke, Harrison, Randolph, Wood, Mason, Cabell, Kenawha, Greenbrier, Hampshire and Hardy, being the whole of the requisition from the 10th and 20th Brigades and parts of the 13th and 18th—place of Rendezvous, Point Pleasant, on the Ohio—under the command of Brigadier General Leftwich.

PATRIOTIC.

At a meeting of the citizens of Richmond, Manchester, and their vicinities, convened at the Capitol on the evening of Saturday, Sept. 5th, 1812.

His Excellency JAMES BARBOUR was unanimously appointed Chairman, and WM MUNFORD, Secretary.

Resolved, That James Wood, Thomas Ritchie, Alex. M'Rae, Wm. Foushee, senr. Christopher Tomkins, Hugh Davis, Robert Greenhow, Wm. Dandridge, James Brown, Benjamin J. Harris, Samuel Pleasants, Richard Anderson, Charles Hay, John Hayes, Wm. Fenwick, and James W. Winfree, be a committee to receive contributions of blankets from the citizens of Richmond, Manchester, and their vicinities, for the use of the drafts lately directed to march under the orders of the U. S.; to be given in by 4 o'clock, P. M. on Monday next.

Resolved, That the same gentlemen be, and they are hereby appointed a committee to procure and receive subscriptions of money to contribute to the accommodation and comfort of such citizens as have been recently drafted, or who may hereafter be drafted, or who have voluntarily tendered, or may hereafter tender their services, in this interesting crisis, to their country, and whose circumstances, or the situation of whose families, require the assistance of their countrymen.

Resolved, That those persons who are present, and are willing to subscribe, for the purposes specified in the preceding resolution, do subscribe such sums as they may be disposed to give, with the Secretary.

Mr. *John Gray,* of New Hampshire, a preacher of the Gospel, then rose, and after a few animated and impressive remarks, made a tender to the meeting of twenty dollars. This sum, being the generous offering of a *stranger,* was accepted by the meeting *upon his urgent request only:* and he *reluctantly* consented to have his name inserted in the list of subscribers.

The subscription then proceeded; and in a few minutes the sum of two thousand and ten dollars were subscribed.

Resolved, That *Charles K. Mallory, John Robertson, John Campbell, Wm. Brockenbrough, Wm. W. Henning, Nathaniel H. Claiborne, Gurden H. Bacchus, Peter V. Daniel, Gervas Storrs, John Seabrook, and Wm. Hay, jun. be and are hereby appointed a committee to draft rules and regulations for the collection and distribution of the funds, and the extension of the plan to the other parts of the commonwealth; and that they report the same to a general meeting on Thursday next.*

And then the meeting adjourned.

JAS. BARBOUR, Chairman.
WM. MUNFORD, Sec'y.

Through the unparalleled exertions of the Executive, aided by the citizens of this place, and particularly the Ladies, we learn that the whole of the tents, knapsacks, &c. for our brethren about to march to the relief of our N. W. frontier, will be completed this day. It is expected the waggons with those indispensible articles will start for Point Pleasant to-morrow or next day.