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

JAMES BROWN, & Co.

Shepherd's-Town, Aug. 14.

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,	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,	
ChristianResearches in Assia,	Forsythe on Fruit-trees,
Rise and Progress in Religion,	Stranger in France,
	Stranger in Ireland,
Spiritual Treasury,	Morse's Gazetteer,
Practical Piety,	Walker's do.
Christians great Interest,	Memoirs of Cumberland,
Walk of Faith,	Jesuit's Letters,
Triumph of Faith,	Junius Letters,
Reign of Grace,	Ovid's Art of Love,
Scott's Essays,	Man of Feeling,
Holy War,	Thinks I to myself who,
Ancient Israelites,	
Harvey's Meditations,	Scottish Chiefs,
	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,	Monern of Griselda,
	Sell Controul,
Butler's Analogy,	Prince Eugene,
Serious calls to the unconverted,	Tales of Fashionable Life,
Glad Tidings,	Corinna,
Guide & Refuge,	Refusal,
Simpson's Plea,	Vicar of Wakefield,
Smith's Essays,	American Lady,
Pilgrim's Progress,	British Spy,
Dick and Pany on Inspiration,	Cowper's Task,
	Campbell's Poems,
Thornton Abbey,	Walter Scott's Poems
Hive,	Burns' Poems,
Watt's Psalms and Hymns,	Thompson's Seasons,
	Solitude Sweetened,
Wesley's Hymns,	History of America,
Life of Wesley,	Morse's Geography,
Ramsey's Life of Washington,	American Nepos,
	Natural History,
Weem's ditto,	Goss's Journal,
Life of Dr. Franklin,	Walker's Dictionary,
	Murray's Introduction,
Life of Col. Gardner,	—— Key,
	—— Exercises,
Life of Dr. Darwin,	—— Squel,
Modern Europe,	—— Grammar,
Domestic Encyclopedia,	Scott's Lessons,
Gillis's History,	Enfield's Speaker,
Leo 10th,	Young Man's Companion,
Lorenzo de Medici,	
Malthus on Population,	Fisher's Companion,
	American Guide,
Select Speeches,	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.

Digitized by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.

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 Nicoll—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, recaptured 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.

From the National Intelligencer of the 12th instant.

Having seen many misrepresentations in circulation in the public prints in relation to the circumstances attending the late surrender of the fort at Detroit, I have thought proper to state facts in relation to it as far as they have come to my knowledge, as follow:

Having been heretofore engaged in the lake navigation, I came to Detroit about the 1st day of August, and remained there and in the neighborhood until the surrender of the fort to the British forces. The surrender of the fort at the time it took place was like a thunderbolt to every one in the place, being most unexpected by all. Far the greater part of the men shed tears bitterly, and in the heat of their indignation many of them broke their guns and swords to pieces, manifesting by every action the distress of mind which they experienced at learning the news. They would not at first believe it; and I verily believe there was not a man who expected the fort would be surrendered, and not one who could be found to justify it. As all believed there had been a sufficient force to have taken Malden and overcome any force that could be brought against the army, nothing could exceed the mortification & surprise of all ranks at the retreat from Sandwich and afterwards at the surrender. There was, as I believe, no want of forces, of provision or ammunition.

The force was at least double the number of the besieging army. I had a good opportunity of seeing the British as they marched into the fort, and made an attempt to count them. I made out twenty-nine sections of twelve men each, of the regulars, which, with the detachments, might have made up four hundred. Having been heretofore acquainted with several of the militia officers in Canada, I was informed by some of them, that nearly half of these men were militia in the clothing of regulars; there were, perhaps, two hundred and fifty of the militia, and three hundred & fifty Indians, making a force of not more than a thousand men.

As to provisions, they were in plenty. There were at least two or three hundred head of cattle grazing about, and many hundreds of Lord Selkirk's sheep which had been driven in from Canada. My knowledge is not so accurate of the quantity of flour; but though I associated with both officers and men, I heard no complaint whatever of a scarcity of provisions. There was no more appearance of want than in any other place I have ever seen, and plenty of provisions were within reach of the army.

As to ammunition, I had heard it said that general Hull had alleged it to be scarce as a reason for surrendering. I enquired of other officers the fact, and learnt there was abundance, and that besides the cartridges and ammunition made up, there were forty barrels of powder not touched.

There was not a gun fired from the fort before the surrender. It was the opinion of the officers that the first fire from the guns prepared for the purpose would have mowed down the enemy's ranks if they had persisted in advancing, and thrown his whole force into confusion. No doubt was entertained by any man that I heard, that the British force would not only have been repulsed, but every man taken or destroyed, if the General would have permitted his officers and men to fight.

DANIEL DOBBIN.

WASHINGTON COUNTY,
District of Columbia.

On this 11th day of Sept. A. D. 1812, personally appeared before me, a justice of peace for said county, DANIEL DOBBIN, whose name is above written, who, being sworn on the Holy Evangelists, deposeth and saith that the facts as stated above are just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

ROBERT BRENT.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.

We have regular London files to the 21st of July, and a paper of the 28th.

Napoleon, after as usual making an attempt at negociation with England, in which he demanded the recognition of himself as emperor and king, and his brother Joseph as king of Spain—which very properly was refused by England, has announced open war with Russia, entered the empire, taken Wilna, and boasts that he has, in French, Poles, Confederates, Italians, Austrians, and Prussians, 640,000. He has begun a new series of "Grand Army Bulletins." The Russians were retiring as their invaders advanced, abandoning and desolating the country as they retreat! What the effect of this dreadful measure will be, time will demonstrate.

Sweden was expected to take part in the war. A British ambassador had left England for Russia, to touch in Sweden.

Lord Wellington's army was overrunning, but cautiously, the north of Spain, and Marmont flying before him.

The American declaration of war had been received in England. It had excited powerful sensations, both of grief and resentment; and the hopes raised of finding a peace-maker in the revoked orders were diminishing.

The story of the duel between Lords Camden and Castlereagh was a mere fabrication. *Centinel.*

PLYMOUTH, (Eng.) July 28.

French papers have been received, their contents are so voluminous and important, that did the limits of a weekly journal permit, we should feel inclined to give them to our readers at full length. This, however being impossible, we shall confine ourselves to a brief recapitulation of the most important part of their contents. The 4th and 5th bulletins of the grand army are received, they are dated Wilna the 6th inst. Wilna is about 215 miles east of Warsaw, in Lithuania, and was the head quarters of the French army at the date of the last bulletins. The Russians were in full retreat before the French, and were devastating the country in their way, so that the French army would have a desert to pass over in the pursuit—this would be a trying operation, and would call forth all the energies and talents of Bonaparte to counteract its effects upon his troops. We shall also see if the Russians judiciously persevere in the system of retreat; whether this alternative, dreadful as it is, may not be made use of in future wars to stay the military career of the tyrant of Europe. A few skirmishes have taken place between the opposing armies, but nothing of moment beyond an affair of posts. The French army occupies a line which, beginning at Telsh, passes with rather a south eastern inclination through Krakenovo and Avanta to Swentzisin. It then descends to Wilna, and continues its direction southward to Grodno. They occupy about half the territory between the Niemen and the Dwina.

The Russians appear to retreat in good order towards the Dwina. Bonaparte hoped by passing the Niemen, and spreading himself suddenly on his right to the Vilia and to Wilna, to separate one part of the Russian army from the other. By forcing the first and second divisions under Wittgenstein and Bagration, to fall back to the Dwina, by Rosienna and Wilkomir, he hoped to cut them off from Wilna, and particularly from those corps, the larger part of the Russian army, which were to the southward of Wilna, at Nova Trocki, Lida, between Lida and Grodno, at Grodno and at Wilkowish. Bagration, the most active and enterprising of the Russian generals, seems to have been the most in danger, and to have been the object of Bonaparte's particular attention.

The Russian war is pregnant with the most important consequences to the whole of Europe. Should Bonaparte succeed in laying that empire at his feet, there will be no barrier remaining to his ambition on the continent of Europe, a gigantic and overwhelming force would be poured into Spain, which we fear would be irresistible, and an uncontrolled dominion over Europe would give leisure for operations in the east, that might be of the utmost consequence to us as a nation, and make way for an attack on our India possessions. Should the French not succeed in the attack on Russia, events that will lead to humble her power and check her usurpation, will immediately ensue, and the tranquility of Europe may be restored.

Poland is re established into a kingdom, and Berthier is reported as the destined monarch of that ill fated country. A long report has been drawn up at Warsaw by a committee appointed for that purpose, and this is followed by an act of the general confederation of Poland.

The pope is arrived at Paris, and also the empress of France from Austria.

Every arrival from the continent may be expected to bring news of importance, and of fresh skirmishes. It appears, however, to be the intention of the Russians to avoid a general action, and we should imagine that no intelligence of the kind can, for some time yet, be reasonably expected.

By an article from Turkey we find that the treaty concluded between Russia and the Porte has been broken suddenly, most probably by the influence of France.

CHILLICOTHE, Sept. 1.

Since the publication of our last, we have had but few additional particulars relative to the shameful surrender of our army.—All accounts, however, agree, in representing it as an act of treachery which has no parallel in the annals of human iniquity.—It is thought by many that the shameful contract was made between Hull and Foster while at Washington City, previous to the declaration of war. It is reported that Hull sent Cols. M'Arthur and Cass out of the way, under pretence of relieving Capt. Brush, fearing lest their well-known abilities, their patriotism, and the confidence the army placed in them should have effectually thwarted his traitorous designs.—Those brave officers were sent out on a dangerous expedition, without provisions and without the means of subsistence, in order to afford the British and Indians an opportunity of cutting them off, or to oblige them to surrender; and during their absence, the fort and the army were basely surrendered as well as the troops under their command.

Amidst the painful sensations which we feel on account of the above shameful transaction, it is a subject of sincere gratification, to learn that Governor HARRISON has been appointed to the command of the new army. His great military talents, his perfect knowledge of the dispositions of the Indians, and the love and confidence the people of the western states have manifested towards him, are sure pledges that he will shortly retrieve our military character, and add new lustre to the American arms.

Col. M'Arthur and Regiment were hourly expected in Chillicothe, when this paper was put to Press.

September 5.

Extract of a letter from Cincinnati to the editors, dated Aug. 30, says—"Two thousand Kentucky Volunteers left here yesterday for Urbanna; and about 4000 more are expected here this week—the whole are to be under the command of governor Harrison, who is now in this town. He is appointed a Major General by governor Scott, of Kentucky, and the volunteers from that state are much pleased with the appointment.

"Information has been received here today, that Fort Wayne is besieged by about 400 Indians, who are said to have drove off all the cattle belonging to the Americans there."

An express which arrived at Cincinnati the 29th Aug. from gen. Worthington to col. Wells, supposing him to command the detachment from Kentucky, requesting him to order the troops under his command to Fort Wayne, as they had received pretty certain information, that the Indians from Lake Michigan would soon attack that post, Gen Harrison immediately ordered the whole of his force, amounting to about 6000, to Fort Wayne. Cin. pap.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.

CAPTAIN DACRES' CHALLENGE.

The brig John Adams, capt. Fash, arrived in this port from Liverpool on Friday evening. She was boarded by the Guerriere frigate 2 or 3 days previous to her meeting the Constitution, and capt. Dacres wrote the following Challenge on the register of the John Adams:—

"Capt. Dacres, commander of his Britannic Majesty's frigate Guerriere, of 44 guns, presents his compliments to Commodore Rodgers, of the U. States frigate President, and will be very happy to meet him, or any other American frigate of equal force to the President, off Sandy Hook, for the purpose of having a few minutes *tete a tete.*"

A state trial.—Yesterday morning, in the circuit court of the United States, now sitting in this city, a bill of indictment was presented against a merchant of this place, for *high treason* against the United States, in furnishing the enemy with supplies of provisions, under a British license given by the late minister Foster. The prisoner had been prosecuted under the act against sailing under foreign licences, and was on bail, but on being indicted for the offence of treason, the fact having been committed since the declaration of war, was committed to prison for trial. *Columbian.*

September 9.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Port Niagara, dated August 26th, 1812, to his friend in this city.

"Gen. Van Rensellaer entered into an armistice with the enemy a few days ago, and neither party are to commence hostilities without giving 4 days notice.

Gen. Hull has surrendered Fort Detroit, with all his army, to the British general Brock, and all the U. States officers and troops are ordered to Quebec, and the militia to return home on parole.

Forts Dearborn and Wayne, are also taken together with the troops that garrisoned them."

RICHMOND, September 11.

SHOCKING EXPLOSION!

Yesterday afternoon between the hours of two and three o'clock, the valuable powder-mills, with several other buildings within the same enclosure, situated about two miles from this city, belonging to Messrs. Brown, Page and Burr, were, by some fatal accident yet unknown, instantaneously blown up! By this sad catastrophe twelve persons, five white and seven black men, nearly all that were employed about the place, lost their lives.—There were three distinct shocks which succeeded each other at intervals of about one second, and which shook the buildings in this city and neighborhood more violently than any of the late earthquakes. We visited the place soon after the fatal accident happened, and never in the whole course of our lives witnessed such a scene. Not a single piece of timber belonging to either of the buildings, that we could perceive, was left in its original position to mark where the houses had stood—large trees were torn up by the roots; and, indeed, every thing within the circumference of 50 or 60 yards of the explosion, was shattered into small fragments and scattered in various directions, to the distance of from two to three hundred yards—the bodies of some of the unfortunate victims were found at a considerable distance from the place; but most of them in a much more perfect state than could have been expected.

The pecuniary loss to Messrs. B. P. and B. in powder, materials, &c. must be very considerable; but this is trifling when compared with the valuable lives that have been lost. Oh! that we could speak comfort to the poor widows and orphans who are left to bemoan the sad destiny of their nearest and dearest relatives!

CHARLES-TOWN, September 18.

FOR THE FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

"The cat out of the bag."
COBBET.

It is now reduced to a *certainty*, that our next President will be a staunch, decided, Virginia Democrat. For, "at a handsome entertainment" lately given "near Shepherd's-town, by the federalists of Jefferson county"—amongst a number of excellent toasts, the following was drunk, in the presence of the *honorable* John Baker and the *honorable* Joe Lewis, viz. "The "Chief Justice of the United States—"May he soon be placed at the head "of our administration, with a *band* "*of patriots*, competent to carry on *a* "*glorious war*, and willing to conclude "an honorable peace."—Bravo! It is therefore evident, that a union of hearts and hands, and nothing else, is now wanting to consummate our political happiness.

The poet Churchill sweetly singeth,

"Rejoice, ye happy [democrats] rejoice;
Lift up your voice on high, a mighty voice,
The voice of gladness—and on every tongue,
In strains of gratitude, be praises hung:
The praises of so great and good a king;
Shall [Marshall] reign, and shall not [Monroe] sing?"

Extract from the democratic speech of John Marshall, Esq. in the Convention of Virginia, June 10th, 1788.

"Mr. Chairman—I conceive that the object of discussion now before us, is, whether Democracy or Despotism be the most eligible. I am sure that those who framed the system submitted to our investigation,* and those who now support it, intend the establishment of the *former*. The supporters of the constitution claim the title of being firm friends of liberty and *the rights of mankind*.† They say that they consider it as the best means of protecting liberty. *We, sir, idolize Democracy!!!* Those who oppose it, have bestowed eulogiums on monarchy. We prefer this system to *any monarchy*, because we are convinced that it has a greater tendency to secure our liberty and promote our happiness. *We admire it*, because we think it *a well regulated democracy.*"

As the speech, from which the above is a short extract, incontestibly proves *Democracy* to be the only legitimate government on earth, the whole of it is recommended to the attentive perusal of the "Hon. John Baker and the Hon. Joe Lewis"—and especially to the Hon. Delegates, who are shortly to assemble at Staunton for the honorable purpose of supporting the well-founded pretensions of our democratic Chief Justice to the Presidency of the U. States.

* The federal constitution.
† Thomas Paine himself, never uttered a more patriotic sentence.

The frigate Constellation, now undergoing a thorough repair, will be ready for sea in three weeks. One hundred men, recruited for that vessel at New York, arrived in this city yesterday. *Nat. Intel.*

Capt. Hull, in his brilliant and successful engagement with the Guerrier, has fulfilled the expectations of the friends of our navy, and merited the thanks of his country. The official accounts of this action at sea, which we now publish, will prove a consoling balm to the feelings of the patriot, which have received so severe a wound in the late disastrous and unaccountable and inexplicable incident in the war on land. *ib.*

The gallant Rodgers, our readers will be happy to learn, is at length safely arrived in port with all his fleet. Although he has not, like Capt. Hull, had an opportunity, which no one would have more gladly seized, to signalise himself and our navy by a successful engagement with a British naval force, he has made a voyage which has been and will be productive of great advantage to our commerce. Sailing from New York, and pursuing the track of the homeward bound fleets almost into the ships of the British channel, he has sailed thence southwardly beyond the Madeira islands, and, returning in safety to Boston, having warned all our vessels he met with of the war, has completely eluded the British fleets in pursuit of him; and by drawing off their attention to himself, has cleared our coast of them, and ensured the safety of our merchant vessels returning into port, to the value of many millions, which would otherwise have fallen a sacrifice to their numerous cruizers.

It gives us much pleasure to state that the Com. is so far recovered of the fracture of his leg (in the running fight with the Belvidere) as to be able to walk on crutches; nor ought we to omit to mention, that after receiving that wound, he remained on deck, in opposition to the remonstrances of his friends, until all hope had ceased of bringing the British frigate to action.

HEROISM.—Among the many interesting incidents in the late action between the Constitution and the Guerriere, the following will contribute to shew the high spirit of our gallant tars. In the heat of the action, one of the *crew* of the Constitution, perceiving that the flag at the fore-top-mast-head had been shot away, went up and lashed it in such a manner as to make it impossible for shot to take it away without taking the mast with it. We understand that the Secretary of the Navy intends taking suitable notice of this brilliant act.

The Guerriere hoisted a flag to each of her top-gallant mast heads, as a signal of defiance—the whole of which the gallant HULL caused to be struck in less than forty minutes. The tories say it was not fair for capt. Hull to shoot away all three of the masts and leave capt. *Dacres* nothing to *hang a rag upon.* *Public Adv.*

Capt. *Dacres* says he would not have engaged the Constitution had he known there was *so much powder* and *ball* on board. That he had received letters *from his* friends in New York of her not having more than *two rounds.*

The *Guerriere* mounting *forty nine* guns, sunk in forty minutes by a Yankee "*cock boat.*" *Ibid.*

The *terrible* commander of the British ship *Guerriere*, the brave Dacres, is the gentleman who bid defiance to *commodore Rodgers*—and who said he never wished for promotion until he brought the *President* or the CONSTITUTION into Halifax.

This is the same gentleman who painted in large characters on his mainsail—"*Guerriere*"—and on his foresail—"*Not the Little Belt!*"

This is the gentleman who commanded the most favorite frigate and the greatest sea bully, in the British navy, manned with a selected crew from the choicest spirits of England.

The arrival of commodore Rodgers, with the whole of his squadron, is of itself a sufficient cause for rejoicing; he had been 70 days at sea, has either taken, burnt, or put to flight, every enemy he met with, and without once turning his heel upon any of them. [Aurora.

The "British party in America" exult in the escape of the Belvidera, and insinuate that her escape is an evidence of a want of skill or courage in the American squadron—will they admit that the escape of captain Hull was an evidence of the cowardice or ignorance of admiral Sawyer's squadron? ib.

The "British party in America" are mortified to find that commodore Rodgers has entered an American instead of a British or French port—they wished, they hoped, that he would have been taken into a British, and a darker resort they predicted that he was bound to a French port. He might indeed have entered a French port, as he was off the French coast; but he did not enter, and thus he gave the lie to all the predictions about bringing out French ships, French officers, and French troops. ib.

The apostacy and treachery of *Hull* is established beyond doubt. It appears that gen. Brock is the son-in-law of Hull, who has another daughter married in Canada. This may account for his cession of the Michigan territory. *Alex. Herald.*

General Brock, the commander of the British army is represented to be Hull's son-inlaw!!! And Hull is said to have been *drunk* when he signed the articles of capitulation. *Ken. Gaz.*

The Viper captured.—A Spanish schr. from Havanna has arrived at Boston, bringing the intelligence, which was received at the former port by an English schr. from New-Providence, that the U. S. armed schr. Viper, after firing two broadsides, had been captured by a British frigate, and carried into New Providence.

The Viper is a small vessel, carrying only twelve guns, and commanded by lieut. Bainbridge.

Col. John P. Boyd, the hero of Tippecanoe, has been appointed a brigadier-general in the army of the U. States.

Nile's Weekly Register of the 5th instant, details the prizes which we have already taken from the British during the war. The sum total, exclusive of re-captures, is 136!

No communication, we learn, has yet been received from Gen. Hull on the subject of the surrender of Detroit.

Col. Cass, of the North-Western Army, arrived here a day or two ago, sickness on the road having prevented his earlier arrival. We had hoped to have obtained for publication his report to the Department of War on the subject which has excited so much astonishment throughout the country, but have been disappointed. Suffice it to say that the statement he makes entirely coincides with all that we have seen from credible sources, and with that which we this day publish of Captain Dobbin, a lake trader, who happened to be at Detroit at the time of its disgraceful and ignominious surrender, and has since arrived in this city. *Nat. Intel.*

Extract of a letter dated Lewistown, August 26.—"Gen. Hull and the principal officers of his army are now at fort George, undoubtedly on their way to Quebec, or some other safe place—General Brock in a communication to general Van Rensselaer, states, that he had returned as far as fort Erie, from Malden, when he received information of the armistice, and immediately took the necessary steps to have the measure carried into effect. That his exertions had been used, and he had already commenced, to prevent the Indians from committing depredations on our people, and to have them called in.

"The British officers that have crossed the flag, express their astonishment that Hull should have surrendered in a manner so disgraceful to the American flag. It is also said that it was with the utmost difficulty he could be kept from the insignation of his soldiers, who attempted to use violence to his person." Genesa Gaz.

[Another letter on the same subject says that on the field officers under gen. Hull complaining to gen. Brock of the hardness of their fortune, he replied, "We despise the man, but make use of the traitor."]

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.—The amount of subscriptions in Richmond and Manchester is about 5700 dollars; and many of the rich folks too are absent. Blankets contributed about 41—this article is very scarce.

The waggons with tents and knapsacks (except the painted covers not quite dry) have started for Point Pleasant. [Enq.

GENUINE PATRIOTISM.

The citizens of Albany, animated by the true spirit, on the defeat of gen. Hull, have commenced a subscription for raising a regiment of volunteers in this state for the public service, at 5 dollars more wages per month than the U. States troops receive. Mr. Stafford Spencer subscribed 500 dolls. J. Bryan 50, S. Allen 50, &c. &c. [Alb. Reg.

On Tuesday the troops at Greenbush were reviewed and inspected, and all the arms of the 13th regiment condemned! and the men supplied with good muskets out of the state arsenal at Albany. ib.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR.

"Boston, Sept. 2d, 1812.

"I have the pleasure to inform you of the arrival of the British brig Hazard, H. B. Rapp, midshipman, prize-master, a prize to the U. States' ship Wasp, captured off Halifax. The Hazard mounts 6 twelve pound carronades, and is a most excellent vessel—the Wasp is at present in the gulph. The brig was from Portsmouth, bound to Halifax." Aurora.

UNITED STATES FRIGATE ESSEX.

The United States frigate Essex, capt. Porter, is below, from a cruise of 70 days, without the loss of a man, except one by sickness. She captured a few days since on the banks of Newfoundland, the ship of war Alert, of 20 eighteen pounders, and 130 men, after a trifling resistance. She has also taken 9 other prizes, 5 manned and sent for the first port, 3 brigs burnt, and one a transport ransomed. The Alert, after being dismantled of her armaments, was manned by capt. Porter and sent into St. John's as a cartel, with about 200 prisoners, and may be daily expected with the Americans who may have been detained at that port.

The lieut. of marines, we understand, landed at New Castle yesterday, and set out for Washington, with dispatches for the secretary of the navy. [*Phil. Gaz.*

Another wreathe is added to the laurels of our gallant navy by the successful cruise and safe return of the frigate Essex, capt. Porter. She entered the capes of Delaware on Tuesday afternoon. An officer belonging to her came up to town this morning. We understand she has made several captures; among them is the British sloop of war Alert, of 20 eighteen pound carronades.

The Essex was disguised as a merchantman, with but few of her men on deck and in the rigging, when the Alert came up and made the attack. The ports of the Essex immediately flew open, and her gallant crew returned the fire with such vigor and effect, that the Alert soon struck to the American commander.

The Essex intended making New York, but a few days since she descried two large ships of war, and presuming them to be British in pursuit, she dodged them and put into the Delaware. We are happy to add that the whole of her officers and crew are in perfect health and spirits. *ib.*

FROM THE AURORA.

If no other motive called for forbearing to enter into an exparte sentence on gen. Hull, the glorious action of his ever honored nephew would tempt every generous man to forbear from mixing cypress and hemlock with the laurel which surrounds his brow; but those wretches who gain their dishonest bread by retailing hypocrisy, and being the panders to sedition and dishonor, are not content with triumphing over the disaster, but they seek to cast odium upon the principles of the government, by imputing to democracy the fate of gen. Hull; it would be a futile effort to attempt a refutation of every calumny that such base wretches resort to—it would be superfluous to enter into a discussion of a circumstance in itself so innocent or inconsequent, as the political opinions on government which any man holds; nor can it be fairly said that a reproach properly attaches to any man for political opinions fairly and conscientiously entertained: it is those only who having sworn fidelity to principles and abandoning them, have veered to every party, and dishonor those adopted as well as those deserted, who merit the contempt of every virtuous man; any one desirous of knowing what the political party which general Hull always belonged to, should ask the Eastern Yazoo company—they may find it by referring to the files of the Aurora of 1806 and 1807; our opinions were then expressed; those opinions have not been changed—but it is not therefore necessary that we should prejudge his conduct, for which he will have to answer before a legal tribunal, and for which, if he be guilty, he will meet beside death, the execrations of his country and posterity.

EXTRACT.

Maiden, 29 August, 1812.

On Monday last our course commenced. Between 2 and 3 o'clock an express arrived from the town of Erie giving notice that an attack was apprehended by the officers of the militia now doing garrison duty at that place. The alarm was occasioned by the appearance of five sail of British sloops of war, and double that number of boats equipped about eighteen miles westwardly of the town of Erie. The court met to receive a few bills of indictment, and immediately adjourned. In about two hours two companies marched from this place for Erie, being inhabitants of the place and its vicinage. The gentlemen of the bar, jurors, suitors, &c. generally took up arms and fell into the ranks; the alarm spread like wildfire; the people in this county, Venango and Mercer, turned out as volunteers almost en masse, numbers of whom were exempted from doing duty by their age.

The information received here of gen. Hull's capitulation, adds very considerably to the general alarm. A few hours ago I spoke with a gentleman who was in Detroit at the time the capitulation took place. No one that I have seen or heard of, but speaks of Hull as one of the most notorious traitors that any country ever produced. It is asserted with confidence that general Hull had under his command 2500 men, and the British force did not exceed 600 regulars and about 400 savages.

It is not doubted but that, even with a moderate share of prudence and courage, he might have gained a complete victory. When the officers and men found that they would not be permitted to make an attack, a number of them wept, some of them broke their swords, and others their arms, from the disappointment, and seemed to be in a state of desperation. I herein inclose you a copy of the capitulation, which I received from an officer, and may be depended on as genuine.

[*From the Boston Centinel, Sept. 5.*]

An express we learn arrived in town yesterday morning for com. Rodgers, bringing information that a 64 gun ship and three frigates were off Nantucket on Thursday, and had this day landed several prisoners at Rhode Island. We are not apprized of the arrangement concluded on in consequence of the Nantucket news. An English ship of 300 tons and 8 guns, cargo salt, crates, and iron hoops, from Liverpool, arrived at Salem yesterday morning. She was captured to the eastward of the Grand Bank, by the privateer Dromo, of this place, and last Sunday by the Montgomery of Salem—the prize master of the Dromo, (it is said) not having a copy of her commission.

An English barque arrived at Salem yesterday, prize to the privateer Decatur, of Newburyport.

Prisoners of War.—The marshal of this district yesterday received orders from government to give up all prisoners of war as fast they may be taken, without regard to numbers. All that are now in this district will be released immediately, and a receipt taken for them.

Our Gallant Seamen——Yesterday com. Rodgers having received information of a British frigate being near the coast, requested of capt. Hull to loan him 60 men, (about that number of his men being sick.) On the receipt of the request, capt. Hull mustered his crew; and read com. Rodgers' note, on which an united voice of "*Volunteer!*" passed through the whole ship's company; and in 20 minutes 60 men with their baggage were on their way to the President.

Sixty seamen of the frigate Congress also volunteered their services on board the United States, which, with the President & Hornet are to sail on a cruize this day.

A Free Barbecue

WILL be prepared in the Grove on the south side of SHEPHERD'S-TOWN, on FRIDAY the 25th of this month, by sundry *Republicans* of the neighborhood: to which all their fellow citizens of Jefferson county, *who approve of the course of the majority of the last session of Congress*, are hereby cordially *invited*—And it is presumed that no other invitation than this public notice, will be expected by any persons, except non-residents, who will be particularly attended to by

The Committee of Arrangement.

Sept. 18th.

Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber returns his most grateful acknowledgments to his former customers for their liberal encouragement—and from the convenient situation in which he has placed himself for carrying on said business in all its various branches, he flatters himself that he will be able to merit the attention of the public.

For the convenience of those living more convenient to Charlestown than to the subscriber's mill on Red Bud Run, five miles from Winchester, Mr. Matthew Frame's store, in Charlestown, is appointed where Cloth will be received with written directions, dressed and returned with all possible dispatch.

N. B. Coarse Cloth and Linsey will be done on the very shortest notice.

THOMAS CRAWFORD.

September 18.

Public Sale.

ON Thursday the 15th of October next, or on the next fair day, will be exposed for public sale, on my farm at Bullskin, all my stock of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, farming utensils, and other articles too numerous to be mentioned. The sale will begin at nine o'clock. A credit of nine months will be given on all purchases above five dollars, the bonds being well secured; except the hogs, which will be sold for cash.

ALEX. STRAITH.

September 18.

Stray Cow.

STRAYED from the commons of Charlestown, some time in May last, a small brown cow, with a hole and slit in one of her ears. Any person giving information of her so that I get her again, shall be generously rewarded.

ESTHER G. BROWN.

Charlestown, Sept. 18.

A Weaver wanted.

THE subscriber will give employment and good wages to a good Journeyman WEAVER. Apply at the Flowing Spring Farm, near Charlestown.

D. M'LAUGHLIN.

September 18.

From the Albany Gazette of Thursday last.

Since our paper was at press, we have been furnished with the following proclamation of the British general Brock, by which it appears that in addition to the fall of Detroit, and the loss of the American army at that post, *a cession was made to the British government of the whole territory of Michigan*, in the capitulation entered into by general Hull.

PROCLAMATION.

By Isaac Brock, esq. major general commanding his majesty's forces in the province of Upper Canada.

WHEREAS the territory of Michigan was this day, by capitulation, ceded to the arms of his Britannic majesty, without any other condition than the protection of private property; and wishing to give an early proof of the moderation and justice of the government, I do hereby announce to all the inhabitants of the said territory, that the laws heretofore in existence shall continue in force until his majesty's pleasure be known, or so long as the peace and safety of the said territory will admit thereof. And I do hereby also declare and make known to the said inhabitants that they shall be protected in the full exercise and enjoyment of their religion, of which all persons, both civil and military, will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

All persons having in their possession, or having any knowledge of any public property, shall forthwith deliver up the same, or give notice thereof to the officer commanding, or lieut. col. Nichols, who are hereby authorised to receive and give proper receipts for the same.

Officers of the militia will be held responsible that all arms in possession of the militia men be immediately delivered up: and all individuals whatever, who have in their possession arms of any kind, will deliver them up without delay. Given under my hand, at Detroit, this 16th day of August, 1812, and in the 52d year of his majesty's reign.

(Signed) ISAAC BROCK, Maj General

A true copy,

J. MACDONELL, Lt. Col. Milia, A. D. C.

PARIS (K.) Aug. 29.

A young gentleman of undoubted veracity, Mr. *March*—just arrived at this place from Piqua—has politely favored us with the following letter from Mr. *S. Ruddle*—the authenticity of which he confirms:

Bad news from Fort Wayne.

Two expresses from fort Wayne, bring information to this place (Piqua) that captain Wells, hearing that general Hull had advised captain Heald, the commandant at Fort Chicago, to evacuate his fort, went from Fort Wayne to Chicago, with one white man and about 30 or 40 Miami Indians, in order to escort the garrison in. That the day after he arrived there, a great number of Indians being present, a council was held, at which all the public goods were distributed. In the evening of the same day, dispatches arrived from Malden to the Indians, stating that all the tribes had joined the British—that Detroit had fallen into their hands, and exhorting them to drink the blood of our people. The next morning the 15th inst. captains Wells and Heald, with the force of the garrison and their women and children amounting to about 100, started for Fort Wayne—when they were attacked about half a mile from Chicago, by nearly six hundred Indians who massacred them all! only a few Miami Indians escaped to tell the news. Several of their chiefs were killed.

A number of friendly Indians are on their way to this place to claim protection from our government. About 700 are here who manifest every friendly disposition to our people: they are fearful for their own safety.

I have endeavored to find out their minds, and to set them right and shall continue so to do.

From the public's faithful servant.

STEPHEN RUDDELL.

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.

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.

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

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.

BLANK BOOKS

For Sale at this Office.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Feathers Wanted.

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

September 4.

Blank Deeds

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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.

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

Magnesia,	Columbia Root,
Cream of Tartar,	Gintian ditto,
Castor Oil,	Orange Peel,
Glauber Salts,	Refined Camphor,
Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,	Sugar Lead.
Lee's genuine ditto,	Pearl Barley,
Tartar Emetic,	Essence Peppermint,
Calomel,	Red Bark,
Jalap,	Yellow Ditto,
Paul's Columbian Oil	Pariporic
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,
Anotto,	Nutmegs, Cloves,
Liquorice Ball,	Mace, Cinnamon,
Camomile Flowers,	Race Ginger, &c.

JAMES BROWN, & Co.

Shepherd's-Town, Aug. 14.

Worthington, Cookus, and Co.

Have for sale the following books, viz

Family Bibles,	Stephen's War,
Davis's Sermon's,	Parent's Friend,
Wesley's Sermons,	Deapon's Voyages,
Village Sermons,	History of Ireland,
Doddridge's ditto,	Revolutionary Plutarchs,
Saurin's ditto,	Forsythe on Fruit-trees,
Christian Research 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 who,
Ancient Epistles,	Scottish Chiefs,
Harvey's Meditations,	Thaneus of Warsaw,
Confession of Faith,	Exiles of Siberia,
Devout Exercises,	Ella Rosenberg,
Faber on the Prophecies,	Celina in Search of a Wife,
Gaston's Collections,	Modern of Griselda,
Hill's Analogy,	Self Controul,
Serious calls to the unconverted,	Prince Eugene,
Glas Tidings,	Tales of Fashionable Life,
Guide & Refuge,	Corinna,
Simpson's Plea,	Refusal,
Smith's Essays,	Vicar of Wakefield,
Pilgrim's Progress,	American Lady,
Dick 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,
Wem's ditto,	History of America,
Life of Dr. Franklin,	Morse's Geography,
Life of Col. Gardner,	American Nepos,
Life of Dr. Darwin,	Natural History,
Modern Europe,	Gaul'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.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.] FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1812. [No. 235.

LETTER

Of Col. CASS, *of the army late under the command of Brig. General Wm. Hull, to the Secretary of War.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10th, 1812.

SIR,

Having been ordered on to this place by col. M'Arthur, for the purpose of communicating to the government such particulars respecting the expedition lately commanded by brig. gen. Hull, and its disastrous result, as might enable them correctly to appreciate the conduct of the officers and men, and to develope the causes which produced so foul a stain upon the national character, I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following statement:

When the forces landed in Canada, they landed with an ardent zeal and stimulated with the hope of conquest. No enemy appeared within view of us, and had an immediate and vigorous attack been made upon Malden, it would doubtless have fallen an easy victory. I know gen. Hull afterwards declared he regretted this attack had not been made, and he had every reason to believe success would have crowned his efforts. The reason given for delaying our operations, was to mount our heavy cannon, and to afford to the Canadian militia time and opportunity to quit an obnoxious service. In the course of two weeks, the number of their militia who were embodied had decreased by desertion from six hundred to one hundred men; and, in the course of three weeks, the cannon were mounted, the ammunition fixed, and every preparation made for an immediate investment of the fort. At a council, at which were present all the field officers, and which was held two days before our preparations were completed, it was unanimously agreed to make an immediate attempt to accomplish the object of the expedition. If by waiting two days we could have the service of our heavy artillery, it was agreed to wait; if not, it was determined to go without it and to attempt the place by storm. This opinion appeared to correspond with the views of the general, and the day was appointed for commencing our march. He declared to me, that he considered himself pledged to lead the army to Malden. The ammunition was placed in the waggons; the cannon were embarked on board the floating batteries, and every requisite article was prepared. The spirit and zeal, the ardor and animation displayed by the officers and men on learning the near accomplishment of their wishes, was a sure and sacred pledge, that in the hour of trial they would not be found wanting in their duty to their country and themselves. But a change of measures, in opposition to the wishes and opinions of all the officers, was adopted by the general. The plan of attacking Malden was abandoned, and instead of acting offensively, we broke up our camp, evacuated Canada, and recrossed the river in the night, without even the shadow of an enemy to injure us. We left to the tender mercy of the enemy the miserable Canadians who had joined us, and the protection we afforded them was but a passport to vengeance. This fatal and unaccountable step dispirited the troops, and destroyed the little confidence which a series of timid, irresolute and indecisive measures had left in the commanding officer.

About the tenth of August, the enemy received a reinforcement of four hundred men. On the 12th, the commanding officers of three of the regiments (the fourth was absent) were informed through a medium which admitted of no doubt, that the general had stated, that a capitulation would be necessary. They on the same day addressed to gov. Meigs of Ohio, a letter, of which the following is an extract:

"Believe all the bearer will tell you. Believe it, however it may astonish you, as much as if told you by one of us. Even a ——— is talked of by the ———. The bearer will fill the vacancy."

The doubtful fate of this letter rendered it necessary to use circumspection in its details, and therefore these blanks were left. The word 'capitulation' will fill the first, and 'commanding general' the other. As no enemy was near us, and as the superiority of our force was manifest, we could see no necessity for capitulating, nor any propriety in alluding to it. We therefore determined in the last resort to incur the responsibility of divesting the general of his command. This plan was eventually prevented by two of the commanding officers of regiments being ordered upon detachments.

On the 13th, the British took a position opposite to Detroit, and began to throw up works. During that and the two following days, they pursued their object without interruption, and established a battery for two 18 pounders and an 8 inch howitzer. About sunset on the evening of the 14th, a detachment of 350 men from the regiments commanded by col. M'Arthur and myself, was ordered to march to the river Raisin, to escort the provisions, which had some time remained there protected by a party under the command of capt. Brush.

On Saturday the 15th, about 1 o'clock, a flag of truce arrived from Sandwich, bearing a summons from gen. Brock, for the surrender of the town and fort of Detroit, stating, he could no longer restrain the fury of the savages. To this an immediate and spirited refusal was returned. About 4 o'clock their batteries began to play upon the town. The fire was returned and continued without interruption and with little effect till dark. Their shells were thrown till eleven o'clock.

At day light, the firing on both sides recommenced; about the same time the enemy began to land troops at the Springwells, three miles below Detroit, protected by two of their armed vessels. Between 6 and 7 o'clock, they had effected their landing, and immediately took up their line of march. They moved in a close column of platoons, twelve in front, upon the bank of the river.

The fourth regiment was stationed in the fort; the Ohio volunteers and a part of the Michigan militia, behind some pickets, in a situation in which the whole flank of the enemy would have been exposed. The residue of the Michigan militia were in the upper part of the town to resist the incursions of the savages. Two 24 pounders loaded with grape-shot, were posted upon a commanding eminence, ready to sweep the advancing column. In this situation, the superiority of our position was apparent, and our troops, in the eager expectation of victory, awaited the approach of the enemy. Not a sigh of discontent broke upon the ear; not a look of cowardice met the eye. Every man expected a proud day for his country, and each was anxious that his individual exertion should contribute to the general result.

When the head of their column arrived within about five hundred yards of our line, orders were received from general Hull for the whole to retreat to the fort, and for the 24 pounders not to open upon the enemy. One universal burst of indignation was apparent upon the receipt of this order.—Those, whose conviction was the deliberate result of a dispassionate examination of passing events, saw the folly and impropriety of crowding 1100 men into a little work, which 300 could fully man, and into which the shot and shells of the enemy were falling. The fort was in this manner filled; the men were directed to stack their arms, and scarcely was an opportunity afforded of moving. Shortly after a white flag was hung out upon the walls. A British officer rode up to enquire the cause. A communication passed between the commanding generals, which ended in the capitulation submitted to you. In entering into this capitulation, the general took counsel from his own feelings only. Not an officer was consulted. Not one anticipated a surrender, till he saw the white flag displayed. Even the women were indignant at so shameful a degradation of the American character, and all felt as they should have felt, but he who held in his hands the reins of authority.

Our morning report had that morning made our effective men present fit for duty 1060, without including the detachment before alluded to, and without including 300 of the Michigan militia on duty. About dark on Saturday evening the detachment sent to escort the provisions, received orders from gen. Hull to return with as much expedition as possible. About ten o'clock the next day they arrived within sight of Detroit. Had a firing been heard, or any resistance visible, they would have immediately advanced and attacked the rear of the enemy. The situation in which this detachment was placed, although the result of accident, was the best for annoying the enemy and cutting off his retreat that could have been selected. With his raw troops enclosed between two fires and no hopes of succour, it is hazarding little to say, that very few would have escaped.

I have been informed by col. Findley, who saw the return of their quarter master general the day after the surrender, that their whole force of every description, white, red and black, was 1030. They had twenty nine platoons, twelve in a platoon, of men dressed in uniform. Many of these were evidently Canadian militia. The rest of their militia increased their white force to about seven hundred men. The number of their Indians could not be ascertained with any degree of precision; not many were visible. And in the event of an attack upon the town and fort, it was a species of force which could have afforded no material advantage to the enemy.

In endeavoring to appreciate the motives and to investigate the causes which led to an event so unexpected and dishonorable, it is impossible to find any solution in the relative strength of the contending parties, or in the measures of resistance in our power. That we were far superior to the enemy, that upon any ordinary principles of calculation we would have defeated them, the wounded and indignant feelings of every man there would testify.

A few days before the surrender, I was informed by general Hull, we had 400 rounds of 24 pound shot fixed, and about 100,000 cartridges made. We surrendered with the fort 40 barrels of powder and 2300 stand of arms.

The state of our provisions has not been generally understood. On the day of the surrender we had fifteen days of provision of every kind on hand. Of meat there was plenty in the country, and arrangements had been made for purchasing and grinding the flour. It was calculated we could readily procure three months' provisions, independent of 150 barrels flour, 300 head of cattle which had been forwarded from the state of Ohio, and which remained at the river Raisin under capt. Brush, within reach of the army.

But had we been totally destitute of provisions, our duty and our interest undoubtedly was to fight. The enemy invited us to meet him in the field.

By defeating him, the whole country would have been open to us, and the object of our expedition gloriously and successfully obtained. If we had been defeated, we had nothing to do but to retreat to the fort, and make the best defence which circumstances and our situation rendered practicable. But basely to surrender without firing a gun—tamely to submit without raising a bayonet; disgracefully to pass in review before an enemy as inferior in the quality as in the number of his forces, were circumstances which excited feelings of indignation more easily felt than described. To see the whole of our men flushed with the hope of victory, eagerly awaiting the approaching contest, to see them afterwards dispirited, hopeless and desponding, at least 500 shedding tears because they were not allowed to meet their country's foe, and to fight their country's battles, excited sensations which no American has ever before had cause to feel, and which, I trust in God, will never again be felt, while one man remains to defend the standard of the Union.

I am expressly authorised to state, that col. M'Arthur and col. Findlay and lieut. col. Miller viewed this transaction in the light which I do. They know and feel, that no circumstance in our situation, none in that of the enemy, can excuse a capitulation so dishonorable and unjustifiable. This too is the universal sentiment among the troops; and I shall be surprised to learn that there is one man who thinks it was necessary to sheath his sword, or to lay down his musket.

I was informed by general Hull the morning after the capitulation, that the British forces consisted of 1800 regulars, and that he surrendered to prevent the effusion of human blood. That he magnified their regular force nearly five-fold, there can be no doubt. Whether the philanthropic reason assigned by him is a sufficient justification for surrendering a fortified town, an army and a territory, is for the government to determine. Confident I am, that had the courage and conduct of the general been equal to the spirit and zeal of the troops, the event would have been brilliant and successful as it now is disastrous and dishonorable.

Very respectfully, sir,
I have the honor to be,
Your most obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS, Col.
3d Regt. Ohio Vol.

The hon. WILLIAM EUSTIS,
Secretary of War.

GEN. HULL'S DESPATCH.

Washington City, Sept. 19.

Yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Lieut. ANDERSON, of the United States army, reached this city, bearer of despatches from Brigadier General WILLIAM HULL, to the Department of War, of which the following copies have been obtained for publication:

Montreal, 8th Sept. 1812.

SIR—The inclosed despatch was prepared on my arrival at Fort George, and it was my intention to have forwarded it from that place by major Witherell, of the Michigan volunteers. I made application to the commanding officer at that post, and was refused; he stating that he was not authorised, and general Brock was then at York.—We were immediately embarked for this place, and major Witherell obtained liberty at Kingston to go home on parole.

This is the first opportunity I have had to forward the despatches.

The fourth United States' regiment is destined for Quebec, with a part of the first. The whole consist of a little over three hundred.

Sir George Prevost, without any request on my part, has offered to take my parole, and permit me to proceed to the states.

Lieut. Anderson, of the eighth regiment, is the bearer of my despatches. He was formerly a Lieut. in the Artillery, and resigned his commission on account of being appointed Marshal of the Territory of Michigan. During the campaign he has had a command in the Artillery; and I recommend him to you as a valuable officer.

He is particularly acquainted with the state of things previous and at the time when the capitulation took place. He will be able to give you correct information on any points, about which you may think proper to enquire.

I am very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
W. HULL.

Hon. W. Eustis, Secretary of the Department of War.

Fort George, August 26, 1812.

SIR—Enclosed are the articles of capitulation, by which the Fort of Detroit has been surrendered to Major General Brock, commanding his Britannic Majesty's forces in Upper Canada, and by which the troops have become prisoners of war. My situation at present forbids me from detailing the particular causes which have led to this unfortunate event. I will, however, generally observe, that after the surrender of Michillimackinac, almost every tribe and nation of Indians, excepting a part of the Miamies and Delawares, north from beyond Lake Superior, west from beyond the Mississippi, south from the Ohio and Wabash, and east from every part of Upper Canada, and from all the intermediate country, joined in open hostility, under the British standard, against the army I commanded, contrary to the most solemn assurances of a large portion of them to remain neutral; even the Ottawa Chiefs from Arbecrotch, who formed the delegation to Washington the last summer, in whose friendship I know you had great confidence, are among the hostile tribes, and several of them distinguished leaders. Among the vast number of chiefs who led the hostile bands Tecumseh, Marpot, Logan, Walk-in-the-water, Split-Log, &c. are considered the principals. This numerous assemblage of savages, under the entire influence and direction of the British commander, enabled him totally to obstruct the only communication which I had with my country. This communication had been opened from the settlements in the state of Ohio, two hundred miles through a wilderness, by the fatigues of the army, which I marched to the frontier on the river Detroit. The body of the Lake being commanded by the British armed ships, and the shores and rivers by gun boats, the army was totally deprived of all communication by water. On this extensive road it depended for transportation of provisions, military stores, medicine, clothing, and every other supply, on pack horses—all its operations were successful until its arrival at Detroit, and in a few days it passed into the enemy's country, and all opposition seemed to fall before it. One month it remained in possession of this country, and was fed from its resources. In different directions, detachments penetrated sixty miles in the settled part of the province, and the inhabitants seemed satisfied with the change of situation, which appeared to be taking place—the militia from Amherstburg were daily deserting, and the whole country, then under the control of the army, was asking for protection. The Indians generally, in the first instance, appeared to be neutralized, and determined to take no part in the contest. The fort of Amherstburg was 18 miles below my encampment. Not a single cannon or mortar was on wheels suitable to carry before that place. I consulted my officers, whether it was expedient to make an attempt on it with the bayonet alone, without cannon, to make a break in the first instance. The council I called was of the opinion it was not.—The greatest industry was exerted in making preparation, and it was not until the 7th of Aug. that two 24 pounders, and three howitzers were prepared. It was then my intention to have proceeded on the enterprize. While the operations of the army were delayed by these preparations, the clouds of adversity had been for some time and seemed still thickly to be gathering around me. The surrender of Michillimackinac opened the northern hive of Indians, and they were swarming down in every direction. Reinforcements from Niagara had arrived at Amherstburgh under the command of colonel Procter. The desertion of the militia ceased. Besides the reinforcements that came by water, I received information of a very considerable force under the command of maj. Chambers, on the river Le French with four field pieces, and collecting the militia on his route, evidently destined for Amherstburgh; and in addition to this combination, and increase of force, contrary to all my expectations, the Wyandots, Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatamies, Munsees, Delawares, &c. with whom I had the most friendly intercourse, at once passed over to Amhertsburg, and accepted the tomahawk