

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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Vol. V.]

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1812.

[No. 236.

The following is an extract from the Journal of Com. RODGERS, accompanying his letter published in our last.

June 23d. Pleasant breezes from N. N. W. to W. S. W. at 3 A. M. spoke an American brig from Madeira, bound to N. York, the master of which informed me that four days before (in lat. 35, long. 67) he passed a fleet of British merchantmen, under convoy of a frigate and a brig, steering to seaward. I now perceived that this was the convoy which I had received intelligence of prior to leaving New York, and that our course east in pursuit of them. At 6 A. M. (Nantucket Shoals bearing N. E. distant 35 miles) saw a large sail in N. E. standing to S. W. which was soon discovered to be a frigate. The signal was made for a general chase, when the several vessels of the squadron took in their studding sails, and made all sail by the wind (on the starboard tack) in pursuit. At a quarter before seven the chase tacked, made all sail, and stood from us, by the wind, on the same tack. At half past 8 he made signals, when perceiving we were coming up with him, he edged away a point or thereabouts, and set his top-gallant studding sails. At 11 clear-ship for action, in the expectation that we would soon be up with the chase; the breeze about this time however began to incline more to the westward, and became lighter, which I soon discovered was comparatively an advantage to our opponent. At a quarter past 1 P. M. the chase heaved to English colors. At 2 the wind veered to the W. S. W. and became lighter. At 20 minutes past 4, having got within gun shot of the enemy, when perceiving that he was training his chase guns, and in the act (as I supposed) of firing, that the breeze was decreasing, and we now sailed so nearly alike, that to afford him an opportunity of doing the first injury to our spars and rigging would be to enable him to effect his escape, I gave orders to commence a fire with the bow chase guns, at his spars and rigging, in the hope of crippling one or the other, so far as to enable us to get along side. The fire from our bow chase guns instantly returned with those from his stern, which was now kept up by both ships, without intermission, until 30 minutes past 4 P. M. when one of the President's chase guns burst and killed and wounded 16 persons, among the latter myself. This was not however the most serious injury, as by the bursting of the gun, and the explosion of the passing box, from which it was served with powder, both the main and fore-castle decks (near the gun) were so much shattered as to prevent the use of the chase gun on that side for some time. Our main deck guns being single shot, I now gave orders to point our bow chase guns to the starboard broadside, in the expectation of disabling some of his spars, but did not succeed, although I could discover that his rigging had sustained considerable damage, and that he had received some injury in the stern.

I now endeavored, by altering course half a point to port and wetting our sails, to gain a more effectual position on his starboard quarter, but soon found myself losing ground. After this a similar attempt was made at his larboard quarter, but without any better success, as the wind at this time being very light, and both ships sailing so nearly alike, that by making an angle of only half a point from the course he steered enabled him to augment his distance. No hope was now left of bringing him to close action, except that derived from being to windward, and the expectation the breeze might favor us first. I accordingly gave orders to steer directly after him, and to keep our bow chase guns playing on his spars and rigging, until our broadside would more effectually reach him. At 5, finding, from the advantage his stern guns gave him, that he had done considerable injury to our sails and rigging, and being within point blank shot, I gave orders to put the helm to starboard and fire our main deck guns; this broadside did some further damage to his rigging, and I could perceive that his fore-top sail-yard was wounded, but the sea was so very smooth, and the wind so light, that the injury done was not such as materially to affect his sailing. After this broadside, our course was instantly renewed in his wake (under a galling fire from his stern chase guns, directed at our spars and rigging) and continued until half past six, at which time being within reach of his grape, and finding our sails, rigging, and several spars (particularly the main-yard, which had little left to support it except the lifts and braces) very much disabled, I again gave orders to luff across his stern and gave him a couple of broadsides.

The enemy at this time finding himself so hardly pressed, and seeing while in the act of firing, our head sails to left, and supposing that the ship had in a measure lost the effect of her helm, he gave a broad yawl, with the intention of bringing his broadside to bear; finding the President, however, answered her helm too quick for his purpose, he immediately re-assumed his course and precipitately fired his four after main deck guns on the starboard side, although they did not bear upon us at the time by 25 or 30 degrees, and he now commenced lighting his ship by throwing overboard all his boats, waste anchors, &c. and by this means was enabled by a quarter before 7, to get so far ahead as to prevent our bow chase guns doing execution, and I now perceived, with more fortification than words can express, that there was little or no chance left of getting within gunshot of the enemy again. Under every disadvantage of disabled spars, sails and rigging, I however, continued the chase with all the sail we could set, until half past 11 P. M. when perceiving he had gained upwards of three miles, and not the slightest prospect left of coming up with him, I gave up the pursuit and made the signal to the other ships as they came up to do the same.

During the first of the chase, while the breeze was fresh and sailing by the wind, I thought the whole of the squadron gained upon the enemy. It was soon discoverable, however, the advantage he acquired by sailing large, and this I conceive he must have derived in so great a degree by starting his water, as I could perceive, upwards of an hour before we came within gunshot, water running out of his scuppers.

While in chase it was difficult to determine whether our own situation or that of the other vessels of the squadron was the most unpleasant. The superior sailing of the President was not such (off the wind) as to enable us to get upon the broadside of the enemy; the situation of the others was not less irksome, as not even the headmost, which was the Congress, was able at any time to get within less than two gun shots distant, and even at that but for a very little time.

In endeavoring to get alongside of the enemy, the following persons were killed and wounded by the bursting of our own gun, viz.

**KILLED.**  
John Taylor, jun. midshipman.  
John H. Bird, do.  
Francis H. Dwight, marine.  
**WOUNDED.**  
Commodore Rodgers.  
Thomas Gamble, lieutenant severely.  
John Heath, lieutenant of marines, slightly.  
Matt. C. Perry, midshipman, slightly.  
Frank Ellery, midshipman, slightly.  
Lawrence Montgomery, midshipman, lost his left arm.  
John Barrett, quarter-gunner, severely.  
James Beasley, do. severely.  
David Basset, do. severely, since dead.  
Andrew Matthews, do. slightly.  
Jordan Beebe, armorer, do.  
John Clapp, seaman, severely.  
James Stewart, do. slightly.  
George Ross, do. do.  
William Thomas, ordinary seaman, do.  
Neil Harding, do. do.  
John Berry, do. do.  
Henry Gilbert, do. do.  
John Smith, 5th boy, do.  
*Note*—The greater part of the wounded have since nearly recovered.

**Pulling 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 Bank, 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.

**BLANK BOOKS**  
For Sale at this Office.

**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.

**CAUTION.**  
All persons are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment of a note of hand for the payment of \$9 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.

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

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

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 Chew Tobacco, Groceries and Liquors well assorted and as usual genuine.  
A fresh supply of Domestic Goods, Ticklingburgs, Onaburgs, 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

**Feathers Wanted.**  
The highest price will be given for a quantity of new feathers. Inquire of the printer.  
September 4.

**REMOVAL.**  
The subscriber takes this method of informing the public generally that he has removed to the house lately occupied by Joseph M'Cartney, next door to Henry Isler's saddler's shop, where he intends carrying on the **BLUE DYEING and COVERLET WEAVING** in all its various branches.—Those wishing to favor him with their custom may depend upon every attention being paid and the charges reasonable.—Thanking a generous public for past favors, and hopes a continuance of the same.  
JOHN LEMON.  
Charlestown, Aug. 7. 3r.

**Public Sale.**  
Will be sold to the highest bidder, on Monday the 28th of September, before 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, will be 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 water. For particulars inquire of the printer, or of Mr. Henry Haines, Charlestown. August 28.

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

**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, wa-terboarding and lencing PLANK, fit for immediate use.  
Wrought and cut NAILS of all sizes, &c.  
JAMES S. LANE.  
Shepherd's-Town, Aug. 7.

**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.

**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.

**REPORT OF KILLED IN MAJOR VAN HORN'S DEFEAT.**  
Captain Gilchrist 1  
Captain Ollery 1  
Capt. M'Callough of the Spies 1  
Capt. Brewster severely wounded, and not expected to recover, (since dead) 1  
Lieut. Pentz 1  
Ensigns Roby and Allison 2  
10 Privates 10  
Total lost 17  
Number of wounded, as yet unknown.

**DETROIT, 13th Aug. 1812.**  
SIR—The main body of the army having re-crossed the river at Detroit on the night and morning of the 8th inst. six hundred men were immediately detached under the command of Lieut. Col. Miller, to open the communication to the river Raisin, and protect the provisions, which were under the escort of Capt. Brush. This detachment consisted of the 4th United States' regiment and two small detachments under the command of Lieut. Stansbury and Ensign McLabe of the 1st regiment; detachments from the Ohio and Michigan volunteers, a corps of artificers, with one six pounder and an howitzer under the command of Lieutenant Eastman, and a part of captains Smith and Sloan's cavalry commanded by captain Sloan of the Ohio Volunteers. Lieutenant-colonel Miller marched from Detroit on the afternoon of the 8th inst., and on the 9th about 4 o'clock P. M. the vanguard, commanded by captain Snelling of the 4th United States' regiment, was fired on by an extensive line of British troops and Indians at the lower part of Maguago about fourteen miles from Detroit. At this time the main body was marching in two columns, and captain Snelling maintained his position in a most gallant manner, under a very heavy fire, until the line was formed and advanced to the ground he occupied, when the whole, excepting the rear-guard, was brought into action. The enemy were formed behind a temporary breast work of logs, the Indians extending in a thick wood on their left. Lieutenant-colonel Miller ordered his whole line to advance, and when within a small distance of the enemy made a general discharge, and proceeded with charged bayonets, when the whole British line and Indians commenced a retreat. They were pursued in a most vigorous manner about two miles, and the pursuit discontinued only on account of the fatigue of the troops, the approach of evening, and the necessity of returning to take care of the wounded. The judicious arrangements made by Lieut. Col. Miller, and the gallant manner in which they were executed, justly entitle him to the highest honor. From the moment the line commenced

the fire, it continually moved on, and the enemy maintained their position until forced at the point of the bayonet. The Indians on the left, under the command of Tecumseh, fought with great obstinacy, but were continually forced and compelled to retreat. The victory was complete in every part of the line, and the success would have been more brilliant had the cavalry charged the enemy on the retreat, when a most favorable opportunity presented. Although orders were given for the purpose, unfortunately they were not executed. Major Van Horn and Morrison, of the Ohio Volunteers, were associated with Lieut. Col. Miller, as field officers in this command, and were highly distinguished by their exertions in forming the line, and the firm and intrepid manner they led their respective commands to action. Captain Baker of the 1st U. States' regiment, captain Brevort of the second, and captain Hull of the 13th, my aid-de-camp and Lieut. Whistler of the 1st requested permission to join the detachment as volunteers. Lieutenant-colonel Miller assigned commands to capt. Baker and Lieut. Whistler, and capt. Brevort and Hull, at his request, attended his person and aided him in the general arrangements. Lieut. Col. Miller has mentioned the conduct of these officers in terms of high approbation. In addition to the captains who have been named, Lieutenant-colonel Miller has mentioned captains Burton and Fuller of the 4th regiment, capt. Saunders and Brown of the Ohio volunteers, and Capt. Delandre of the Michigan volunteers, who were attached to his command—and distinguished by their valor. It is impossible for me in this communication to do justice to the officers and soldiers, who gained the victory which I have described. They have acquired high honor to themselves—and are justly entitled to the gratitude of their country. Major Muir of the 41st regiment, commanded the British in this action. The regulars and volunteers consisted of about four hundred and a larger number of Indians. Major Muir and two subalterns were wounded, one of them since dead. About forty Indians were found dead on the field, and Tecumseh's leader was slightly wounded. The number of wounded Indians who escaped has not been ascertained. Four of Major Muir's detachment have been made prisoners, and fifteen of the 41st regiment killed and wounded. The militia and volunteers attached to his command were in the severest part of the action, and their loss must have been great—it has not yet been ascertained. I have the honor to be,  
Your most obedient servant,  
WM. HULL, Brig. Gen.  
Commanding N. W. Army.  
Hon. WILLIAM EUSTIS, Secretary of War.

**Return of killed and wounded in the action fought near Maguago, August 9th, 1812.**  
4th U. S. regiment—10 non-commissioned officers and privates killed, and forty-five wounded; capt. Baker of the 1st regiment of infantry; Lieut. Larabee of the 4th; Lieut. Peters of the 4th; ensign Whistler of the 17th, doing duty in the 4th; Lieut. Silly, and an ensign, whose name has not been returned to me, were wounded.  
In the Ohio and Michigan volunteers, 8 were killed and 12 wounded.  
WM. HULL.

**FOREIGN NEWS.**  
LONDON, August 4.  
A Gibraltar mail arrived this morning, with letters to the 20th ult. They communicate the gratifying intelligence of the capture of Malaga by the Spaniards under Ballasteros, who was rapidly advancing along the coast. The French seem to be withdrawing from Grenada and Valencia all their forces, to protect Catalonia, where the British expedition must have long since landed. Gibraltar, July 19.—The Serapis store-ship arrived yesterday from Malta, and last from Mahon, in 10 days. The expedition sailed from thence for the coast of Catalonia on the 9th of

this month. It amounted to about 16,000 men, and they were to be joined by rear admiral Hallowell, and 5 sail of the line, off Taragona, where it was supposed they would land. "Almost the whole of the French troops have marched from this neighborhood towards Seville, to join Soult, who intends marching to attack general Hill's division."

August 6.—Another Malta and Gibraltar mail arrived this morning. It furnishes us with intelligence from the latter place to the 23d ultimo, being 4 days subsequent to the date of our information of yesterday. The French general Leval with 6000 infantry and 600 horse, was in sight of Gibraltar on the 22d ultimo, with the view of making a desperate effort to cut off the communication between Gibraltar and Malaga. In this case, general Ballasteros would be liable to a great interruption in his further progress along the shores of Grenada, but we have the fullest reliance on his skill and valor. He has 9000 Spaniards under him, whose intrepidity and patriotism have been more than once witnessed by their enemies, and they will doubtless make a desperate resistance if taken by surprise. Strong reinforcements continue to be sent off to our West India islands, in the event of any sudden enterprise being undertaken by the Americans—several transports have been ordered round to the Isle of Wight, to receive the reinforcements on board, and they will sail the instant the men are embarked.

**DESTRUCTION OF MARMONT'S ARMY.**  
Captain Blaquiere, of the navy, has arrived at the Admiralty, with the most ample confirmation of the gratifying intelligence of the total defeat, and in short, the total destruction of the French army under Marmont. The intelligence brought by captain Blaquiere was received by Sir Home Popham, now on the coast of Spain, from the Spanish governor of Gijon, on the 29th ult. The Spanish Governor transmits to Sir Home Popham a copy of the following short despatch from the Earl of Wellington himself to the Spanish General Santocildes: "Garden above the Tormes, July 23, 5 in the morning. General—I wrote you yesterday morning, and I now do it with the pleasure of acquainting you that we have beat Marmont, who is retreating rapidly, apparently on Alba de Tormes, and we are pursuing him. I trust you will therefore proceed to conclude the operations concerted between us. (Signed) WELLINGTON." Sir Home Popham has also transmitted to the Admiralty a copy of the following bulletin issued at Salamanca on the day after the battle: "Field of Battle, near Salamanca, July 23d, 1812. "The French army under Marmont was completely defeated yesterday by that of the allies under General Lord Wellington, Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, in the fields of Salamanca, on the left of the Tormes, near the Arapelo, after 7 hours continual fighting, during which the allies displayed prodigies of valor. "The enemy was dislodged from all his advantageous positions, and lost all the artillery which he had posted on them. His loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, cannot be less than ten or twelve thousand—four thousand prisoners have been brought in. General Bonnet is wounded and a prisoner. Marmont retreated at night by Alba. "The field of battle for two leagues is covered with dead bodies—among them is the colonel of the 101st regiment. The English loss is not great. The Portuguese have lost but few; and the Spanish loss is trifling; in all not more than 2500." A supplement to the Gazette of the Asturias, dated on the 25th July, also transmitted by Sir Home Popham, states, that "Don Carlos D'Espague, with Don Julien Sauches, had beaten the enemy most severely at Castillo Vidrille. The French retreated with great precipitation."

The above seems to be an account of the share which the Spaniards had in an action previous to the grand battle on the 22d. The Asturias Gazette then proceeds to state that the French had lost the whole of their wagon train, and that Earl Wellington, with characteristic heroism, had invited the inhabitants to come to Salamanca and search for their property among the plunder. The adherents of the French in Valladolid have been obliged to take up arms, and to prepare for their departure for France—King Joseph is at Valladolid along with them, on his way either to or from Madrid. To a private letter from Vincente de la Barquera, dated the 28th July, also transmitted by Sir Home Popham, the writer, after detailing the foregoing facts, informs his friends that there were then two breaches in the walls of Astorga, and that it was expected to surrender every hour. Private letter from a friend at Gijon, dated July 28. "I transmit to you the glorious despatch of the greatest battle which ever man gained for you; since your mortal enemy, Bonnet, was wounded and taken prisoner on the 22d, in the fields of Salamanca. It would be, in my opinion, very proper that you should pay him a visit before he goes to England, to thank him for past favors. "Astorga has two breaches, and its surrender is expected every moment. "Silveira did not comply with the orders of the commander in chief, and was arrested and sent to a castle in Portugal. (Signed) FRANCISCO DE SAYERS. "San Vincente de la Barquera, July 9, 4 P. M." PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 1.—By letters from the Baltic we learn that 45,000 Russians are on their passage from Riga, to act with 10,000 Swedes, in driving the French out of Swedish Pomerania; they are to be under the command of Bernadotte. The Swedish fleet at Carlscrona are quite ready for sea. The Vigo remains at Hano. Admiral Martin in the Aboukir, with a number of small vessels, is stationed at Danzig. The French are in great force there, and are said to be preparing for a retreat. Government has issued the following official communication on the subject of American licences: "All licences granted to American vessels must be exhibited to the marshal of the Admiralty Court, in Doctors' Commons, to be endorsed by him before the vessel will be permitted to depart. "The vessels at the out-ports cannot depart until the licences have been endorsed by the marshal, and must be sent to London for that purpose, and in time to be returned to allow vessels to depart before the 15th of August."

NEW YORK, September 24. LATEST FROM ENGLAND. Yesterday morning arrived at this port the brig Georgia, captain Smith, in 37 days from Liverpool, with a valuable cargo. By her the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received their file of London papers to the 13th August, inclusive, from which they have extracted every article of commercial or political consequence. The Courier of the 13th, states, on the authority of letters from Heligoland, that a general battle had been fought between the Russians and the French, in which the Russians lost 60,000 men, and the French 30,000. No official account had been received of Lord Wellington's victory over Marmont. LONDON, August 10. On Saturday morning some Canada merchants waited on ministers to acquire information as to the means adopted for the security of their property in the colonies. They were informed, that besides the naval force, which had been augmented, one regiment had been ordered from Barbadoes to Halifax, and the 103d regiment in this country had received the same destination. Competent supplies, they were

told, had been forwarded, and every fit precaution for the safety of the country had been adopted.

Sir John Warren had a long conference with the board of admiralty on Saturday, and received his final instructions as commander of the ships on the American station. Yesterday he left town for Portsmouth, to hoist his flag in the St. Domingo, and will sail without delay. His command is to include all the island's stations, as also those at Halifax. The Pointiers, 74, capt. Beresford; Fawn, 20, capt. Fellowes; Magnet, capt. Maurice; Mutine, capt. De Courcy; and the Saphire, capt. Lockyer, are fitting for foreign service, to form part of Sir John's squadron.

It is reported that a person arrived within the last two days, in town, who is said to be the bearer of dispatches from the court of Vienna.

The Gazette of Saturday contains an order in council, revoking one issued December, 1807, for granting reprisals against the ships and property of Russian subjects.

The following notice was posted at Lloyd's office:

"The lords commissioners of his majesty's privy council have directed particular instructions to be transmitted to the commanders of his majesty's ships, not to detain American vessels proceeding from Great Britain to the United States with licences; and have also directed instructions to be sent to the courts of vice admiralty in British America and the West-Indies, to liberate any such vessels as may be sent in there, and suffer them immediately to proceed to their respective ports of destination."

Yesterday the Board of Trade signified its readiness to grant licences, which are to continue in force during eight months, to permit American vessels laden with provisions, to proceed from the United States either to Cadiz or Lisbon. One of the two ports must be named in the licence, which is not to admit of an option as to the other port.

August 13.  
"OFFICE OF TRADE,  
Whitehall, August 12, 1812.

"The licences granted for the protection of ships belonging to the U. States of America, which required their clearing out before the 15th of this month, will be extended to the first of September next; and if it shall happen that goods now on hand shall not then be ready to be shipped, on a statement of such fact by the merchant or manufacturer, the said licences will be further extended to the 15th of September.

"The above indulgence is in both cases to be limited to ships which are now protected by licences."

American Licences.—In consequence of the orders made known yesterday by the lords of his majesty's privy council, the Mars, —, of and for Wilmington, from London, which was detained and sent into Dover on the 1st inst. by the Charles armed ship, has been released; and while preparing to sail yesterday morning, was stopped by the customs, in consequence of information that the crew had plundered the cargo. Some of them are in irons. The Mary and Jane, Fasset, detained and sent into the Downs by the Castilian sloop of war on the 3d inst. sailed yesterday for America.

The embargo that was put on the American vessels in the Clyde is now taken off; and those having licences are now to be allowed to proceed to their port of destination.

PORTSMOUTH, August 10.  
This afternoon admiral Sir J. Warren hoisted his flag on board the San Domingo, 74, under the usual salutes. Sir S. Smith will sail in the tremendous, 74, capt. Campbell, on Wednesday evening.

LIVERPOOL, August 14.  
SECOND EDITION.

We stop the Press to state, that the Briton, captain Ward, arrived here this morning from Oporto, & has brought the following orders issued by general Trant, announcing to the inhabitants of Oporto, the account of the defeat of Marmont. The Briton was despatched by order of the governor of Oporto, without having cleared out, and towed out of the harbor by upwards of 30 boats. She sailed on the 21st.

ORDER OF THE DAY.  
OPORTO, 20th July, 1812.  
Brig. Gen. Trant determines that the town-major, gets ready 4 pieces of artillery, with 21 cartridges without balls, and have them posted in the virtues, to communicate to the city the News

received this morning of one of the most glorious successes that has been recorded of the allied nation.

The battle took place upon the river Thomas, on the 22d. The enemy lost from 15,000 to 20,000 men, including the prisoners which exceed 10,000, with 4 generals and 19 pieces of artillery. Our loss is from 3 to 4,000 men. Night saved the French from total annihilation; they retreated in the greatest disorder. Marmont lost an arm, and several other French generals were wounded. Beresford was severely wounded, but not dangerously.

NEW ORLEANS, August 21.

On Wednesday night last, about ten o'clock, a gale commenced, occasionally accompanied with rain and hail, and which continued with a most dreadful violence for upwards of four hours. As we have never witnessed any thing so equal to, neither do we believe the imagination can picture to itself a scene more truly awful and distressing, than that which its consequences present.

The market house, a large and solid building, entirely demolished; its brick columns, of two feet diameter, swept down, as though their mighty construction presented no obstacle whatever to the overwhelming element. The roof carried off from the church of the convent, the fence surrounding which, as also the trees in the garden, many of which are remarkably large, levelled to the ground; the tin-covered theatres, nailed on in such a manner as would certainly have resisted any ordinary force, twisted and torn off as though it were mere paper; a great part of the brick wall surrounding the garrison beat down; part of the front wall of Mr. Paulding's unfinished brick house in Chartres street blown in and the building materially injured; a house at the corner of Bourbon and St. Louis streets, entirely destroyed; the brick store of Messrs. Talcott and Bowyer, in Chartres street, [and from which Mr. Talcott fortunately escaped in time to avoid a most dreadful death] totally demolished; a brick house in St. Louis, near Bourbon street, partly blown down; Mr. Donaldson's house, Kanong St. Mary, unroofed; Mr. Fry's brick store, Faubourg St. Mary, blown down; Mr. Musson's brick store, Canal street, blown down; Mr. Erkin's brick store, Chartres street, blown down; a brick house in Chartres street, near Messrs. Koenig & Co., partially blown down and much damaged; Mr. Lester's brick building, Bourbon street, partly blown down. It would be impossible to particularize all the damage that has been done; we believe, however, we may assert, that there is not a building in this city, or its faubourgs, but what has been more or less injured.

But the scene presented to us on visiting the shore, who shall attempt to describe? The trees almost entirely destroyed, the beach covered with fragments of vessels, merchandise, trunks, &c. and here and there the eye falling upon a mangled corpse. In short, what a few hours before was life and property, presenting to the astonished spectator only death and ruin. A night which could alone bear comparison with the sensations experienced during the preceding night, a night in which the stoutest heart must have shrank, from the dreadful fear of being the next moment immolated in a heap of ruins.

The mind sickens at the very recollection, and turns for relief to that Providence, to that Almighty Being, the Giver of all! May we reflect upon His omnipotence—our own nothingness—and may the melancholy spectacle our city presents call our serious attention to that source from which alone we can derive peace and happiness hereafter.

[Here follows a list of 53 vessels damaged or destroyed.]

All the river craft, barges, market boats, &c. &c. entirely crushed to atoms. As far as we have heard from the country, the ravages have been terrible; the planters' dwellings, sugar-houses, &c. demolished, and we have reason to fear that nearly the whole crop of sugar will be lost.

N. B. The ship H. Lequin, capt. C. Bin, from New York, was a small distance below the English Turn, on Wednesday night, two of her sailors were on shore during the gale, with a small cable making fire, and when the ship took a sheer, upset and sunk; and every soul on board perished, except two seamen who were in the bow when the ship went over, and saved themselves by swimming. Those two seamen and the two that were ashore, relate the melancholy fate. Besides the captain, mate and crew, there were several ladies and gentlemen passengers on board—all perished.

ALBANY, Sept. 17.  
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Burlington, Vermont, to the printers of the Albany Gazette, dated September 13, 1812.

"I was in expectation of seeing Gen. Hull at this place last evening, but he crossed the lake below and went to Plattsburgh. Col. Miller is here—four other officers tarried here the night before last. The platoon officers say hard things about Hull's surrendering. Col. Miller says but little. We must wait the event of further developments. Names of the officers paroled, Brig. Gen. Hull, Lieut. Col. Miller, Capt. John Whistler, 1st regiment, Scelling 4th, Fuller and Hickman 8th, Hill 13th, Baker 1st, Brevoort 2d; Lieut. Whistler 1st, Eastman, artilleryists, Bacon 4th, Goodwin do. East-

man do. Ensign Marsh 1st, Cadet Spencer."

Extract of another letter, same date and place.  
"The whole of the military force at Plattsburgh is about 1500 men. They were yesterday reviewed by General Bloomfield. Gen. Hull arrived there yesterday. He dined with General Bloomfield, Gen. Pettit, and about 50 other officers. He immediately proceeds to the southward, probable to the seat of government."

Gen. Hull, we understand, is now at the seat of his brother-in-law, Judge Masters, in Ranselaar county.

We understand that a detachment of several hundred troops are on their way to reinforce those stationed in this village—they are daily expected.

FRANKFORD, (K.) Sept. 12.  
From Major Floyd who left the Army under Gen. Harrison on Sunday last, and arrived in this place on Wednesday evening, we derived the following information:

A gentleman who was in Detroit when it was surrendered, arrived at Piqua on Saturday, and informed Gen. Harrison that on the 22d or 23d ult. Maj. Chambers at the head of 2 or 300 British regular troops, & 900 Indians under Tecumseh left the rapids of the Miami of the Lake to attack Fort Wayne. In consequence of this information, Col. Allen who had been ordered on with a detachment of 900 men to the relief of Fort Wayne on the 4th inst. was stopped on the 5th, until the balance of the army should come up with him. He was 30 miles in advance of Piqua at the river St. Mary's. Gen. Harrison was to march on Monday evening or Tuesday morning early, from Piqua for Fort Wayne with the balance of his army.—The detachment under Allen was supposed to be too weak to encounter the combined force under the British and Indians.—Major Floyd does not calculate on the army reaching Fort Wayne before this day or to-morrow; we shall hear nothing from it before Thursday or Friday next.

The Indians at Piqua were wavering—and for a long time would come to no positive conclusion; they, however, at last, promised to remain peaceable—but it was believed they would join the hostile tribes as soon as they dispersed; they left Piqua on Sunday and Monday last.

The Delaware Indians were moving their families back upon the unfriendly tribes. This accounts for the murders lately committed on the Pigeon-Roost settlements; which probably are the first they have committed, and indicate a most inveterate hostility. So much for grand councils, Big Talks &c. with a parcel of vagrants and secondhands, who ought long since to have been driven entirely from our territories.

Governor Harrison, we understand, requests 500 mounted volunteers to go on after the force which has already marched for Vincennes. It is believed, should the British and Indians have taken Fort Wayne before Harrison arrives there, they will march immediately for Fort Harrison and Vincennes.

The British have given Tecumseh a Brigadier-general's commission. Plints were very scarce in our army; the Shakers had purchased all they could find in Ohio.

The most expeditious movements are required on the part of the force under Gen. Hopkins, to save the western frontier of Indiana from the greatest distress. Notwithstanding this, we are told, every thing almost necessary for an army, is wanting by Miller's regiment, which has been lying at Louisville 8 or 10 days. Much depends upon the patriotism and alacrity of the brave sons of Kentucky, in furnishing a respectable number of mounted volunteers, who can move with celerity to any point menaced by the savages.

Harrison will be able to protect the frontiers of Ohio and the Northwestern part of his own territory, and it is hoped Hopkins will be on time enough to protect Vincennes and carry on offensive war against the Wabash Indians.

INDIAN MURDERS!

On Thursday night, the 3d inst. a party of about 20 Indians broke into the Pigeon-Roost settlement in the Indiana territory 15 or 20 miles from West-Port, (in Henry county) and murdered a number of families—21 persons were buried; and 7 or 8 human skull bones were found in the ashes of a house which was burnt down.—It is supposed more have been killed, as

several are missing. The murderers are supposed to be Delawares. One Indian was killed and another wounded—they were of that tribe. All the exceptions were women and children.

Fired with indignation at this dreadful massacre, the citizens of Shelby, Henry, Jefferson and Gallatin, of the number were informed of 7 or 800, repaired to the spot where the mischief was done, and marched in pursuit of the savages.

As soon as the above account reached this, a number of individuals from this county and some from this town went on to the place where the murders were committed. Captain Edmund Bacon of this place raised a company of about 40; who could not get ready to march before Monday last.

While they were on parade and on the eve of starting, an express arrived from Governor Harrison to his excellency Governor Shelby, requesting among other things, as many mounted volunteers as could be raised immediately, to rendezvous at Dayton in Ohio by the 15th inst. This changed the determination of captain Bacon and his company, who instantly marched for Dayton. The company carried provision with them for twenty or thirty days.

BY AN EXPRESS.  
An Express arrived in this place on Sunday evening last from Gen. Harrison. The following letter and advertisement from him, and address of Gov. Shelby, (published in order) will inform the reader of the movements and objects of the Gen. and his army.

Extract of a letter from Gov. Harrison to Gov. Shelby, dated at headquarters Piqua, Sept. 5th, 1812, 4 o'clock A.M.  
"The British and Indians have laid siege to Fort Wayne, perhaps have taken it. It is their object to push on to Fort Harrison and Vincennes—You will, my dear sir, leave nothing undone I am convinced, to relieve those places. But it must be done with mounted men, who will carry a greater part of their own provisions. Miller's regiment I hope, has marched from the Falls; it ought to be followed by a considerable force of mounted men. I have already detached Col. Allen with 900 Kentucky Infantry towards Fort Wayne—he is to be joined by 700 mounted men that are advanced of this; but I have been unable to move with the rest of the army for the want of two essential articles—a small supply will be up to-day, and the troops will be ready to march in two hours. Great God! what an opportunity I may lose of avenging my country and saving the frontiers, for the want of a few trifling articles. However, we are amply supplied with bayonets, and our spirits are roused to the highest pitch. Indignation and resentment fires every breast."

Since the articles under the Argus head were written and put in type, we have collected the following information from gentlemen who returned to this place on Thursday evening from the Pigeon Roost fork of White river. About 900 persons collected from this state and the Indiana territory on the ground in the course of three or four days. After continuing there for some time a council was held; at which it was agreed that 600 men should go on to the Delaware towns; but owing to the want of preparation and necessary provisions the expedition was found impracticable, and they broke up and returned (except a few) for the purpose of preparing themselves better for an expedition. The above gentlemen state, that on the return of the Savages, they were met by a party of men from the Driftwood fork of White river—A skirmish ensued, in which two Indians were badly wounded, and one white man; it is said three of the pack horses loaded with the plunder taken from the whites killed, were retaken by the party.

The following is a list of the names of the families killed, viz:  
Morris' family, 5 persons.  
Colins' ditto, 7 ditto.  
Payne and family, 8 ditto.  
Young Collins was wounded and his wife killed—another woman was found killed and scalped in a field—making in all 22 persons! All the above were buried on the succeeding day by Colonel Robinson and his party.

CARLISLE, September 23.  
Last week a brass 4 pounder was sent from Shippensburg to the westward, and on Sunday four brass 6 pounders were taken through this place for the same destination.

CHARLES-TOWN, October 2.

REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY.

On Friday last a handsome and plentiful Barbecue was given in the grove near the high school, by the inhabitants of the neighborhood, to their Republican fellow citizens of Jefferson county, who approved of the measures of the majority of Congress. The day was pleasant, and upwards of 300 persons assembled, more than two-thirds of whom were residents of the county. Among the strangers who attended, were Generals Smith and Singleton, of Frederick, and Col. Preston, of the U. S. army.

After dinner the following toasts were drunk and honored with cheers from the company. Several patriotic and other songs were given. Cheerfulness and harmony prevailed throughout the day, and the citizens retired at an early hour in perfect good order, and with pleasing manifestations of general satisfaction.

TOASTS.

1. Our Country—The dwelling place of Liberty, and a refuge from oppression. He who will not defend it, is unworthy of its protection.

2. The Constituted Authorities—They are agents of our free choice. Let it never be less our inclination than our duty to support them.

3. The Constitution—It is the temple of the people's sacred rights. Their virtue will be its most faithful guardian.

4. The Union of the States—It is the pillar of our political safety and prosperity; and we will "frown indignantly upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest."

5. Our Fathers of the Revolution—Let us cherish their precepts and imitate their examples with a zeal which shall make us worthy to be called their sons.

6. The majority of Congress—They have rescued our country from disgrace. May they long retain the highest honor it can give—the confidence of the people.

7. James Madison—The friend of peace; but more the friend of his country's rights and honor. "May he live to enjoy his merited reward—a successful resistance to injustice and corruption."

8. The Memory of Washington—The worshippers of his name forget his principles; but those who keep his counsel, do him honor.

9. Our Republican Brethren of the Northern States—Fully competent to maintain right principles against all their enemies, foreign and domestic.

10. Our Western Brethren—May Heaven's mercy be their shield; and may its justice speedily overtake the traitor who has let loose the savage allies of Britain upon their helpless women and children.

11. The War—"When Justice is the standard, Heaven is the warrior's shield."

12. Peace—We will reject the olive branch until it shall bear the fruit of our just rights, and the renovated blossoms of our national fame.

13. Navigation without impressment—Neutral Commerce without British license; and Independence without submission to the will of any foreign power, rule as to dodge Mr. B. when he was earnestly using his impartial endeavours to ascertain "the wishes of the people," merely for the spiteful gratification of seeing him run with his eyes open into the mistaken opinion that his vote would "meet with the approbation of all parties." Therefore, I repeat, that it was very curious that Mr. Baker "did not meet with a single advocate for war," when all these people approve of the course of the majority of Congress.

I have only to add, that I was charmed and delighted by the interesting display of republican unanimity and patriotic sentiment; my mind was filled with the most agreeable reflections upon the prospects of our country, and I went home fully convinced, that with "union and energy" the republicans of the county "need but to will victory—to obtain it."

Your old friend,  
BILLY BULLSKIN.  
\* See Mr. B. Baker's speech of April 3d.

New Hampshire awake.—The spirit and numbers of the convention at Kingston on Thursday, and of the convention to be at Weare this day, are in earnest of what the republicans will do on the first Monday of November next. We assure our friends throughout the union, that New-Hampshire will on that day emulate the glorious example set them by the Green Mountain Boys—and that they may calculate with a good degree of confidence on her giving eight electoral votes for JAMES MADISON and ELBRIDGE GERRY. De Witt Clinton here has not a solitary partisan except among the federalists.  
N. H. Patriot.

The second North western army under Gen. Harrison, now consists of about 7000 men.—In addition to which the detachment from Pennsylvania of 2000 and that from this state, 1500, will increase his effective force to 10,000.

Capt. Hull, in consequence of the death of his brother, has requested of the Secretary of the Navy a short furlough to enable him to settle some domestic affairs, which has been granted; Com. Bainbridge is appointed to the Constitution, and he hoisted his broad pendant on board that ship yesterday afternoon. [Best. Cent.

sol. "Straws shew which way the wind blows."

By Mr. H. Davenport. May the moralist always discover that which is right, and never mistake the will for the right.

By Mrs. S. V. Forman. The Captain of the Constitution—Liberty's thunderbolt in war.

By Mr. R. Lucas. The two moles of Baltimore.—The second caused the first; the first produced the second. What could we do more for more?

By Mr. Britton. The patriotic Hall—not General Hull. We distinguish them, by calling the former an honest man, of true country.

By Doctor Foster. Thomas Jefferson—his country's friend. "He seeks no better name."

By Major James Hite. The memory of General William Darke.

FOR THE FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

MR. WILLIAMS.  
AS one of the Republican citizens of Jefferson county who "approve of the course of the majority of Congress," I attended the Free Barbecue, without any other invitation than the notice printed in your paper. But some of my republican neighbors seemed to hang in doubt between they would, and they would not; not, however, because of any thing objectionable in the form or matter of the bidding, but because they had been told that none were to be there but those who professed war to peace upon any terms. You may be sure that I did not hesitate to tell them that it was a lie—a foul lie—a federal lie; and I found no difficulty in convincing them that the Barbecue was not given as a feast for war dogs, but for the real friends of real peace; those who duly appreciate the blessings of peace and the hardships of war, but will not shrink from the latter when it becomes the last resort to preserve the former—Those who have too much soul, too much American principle, and too much of the proud spirit of '76, to wish their government to remain forever on their knees in humiliating and fruitless supplication for their natural and unalienable rights—rights which we must maintain (even through the trials of war) or surrender our just and inalienable claims to the rank of a free, independent, and brave people.

To the great mortification of certain false prophets, never before had Jefferson county witnessed so numerous and respectable a collection of her republican sons; and it struck me as something very curious, that Mr. Baker should have missed all these people when "he had an opportunity of conversing with a number of his constituents of different politics, upon the subject of the war; but did not meet with a single advocate for it." It is no possible that all these people could have been so rude as to dodge Mr. B. when he was earnestly using his impartial endeavours to ascertain "the wishes of the people," merely for the spiteful gratification of seeing him run with his eyes open into the mistaken opinion that his vote would "meet with the approbation of all parties." Therefore, I repeat, that it was very curious that Mr. Baker "did not meet with a single advocate for war," when all these people approve of the course of the majority of Congress.

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When the American troops composing the late North Western army arrived at Montreal as prisoners of war, they were insultingly greeted by the mob with three cheers, while the drums and fifes struck up Yankee Doodle!—So much for British magnanimity. [Chronicle.

From the Nat. Intelligencer.

Extract of a letter from General Wilkinson, dated New-Orleans, August 22.

"On the 19th and 20th inst. we were visited at this place by a hurricane, which has left behind it a scene of desolation, comprehending trees, fences, crops, houses, shipping, and water craft of every species; millions will not repair the damages; our barracks, hospital, store houses and magazines, have been unroofed, the wall of our barrack-yard prostrated, and our boats all destroyed. But the loss to our navy is more considerable; indeed, I fear, under existing circumstances, it cannot be seasonably repaired: the Enterprize is on shore, being driven from one side of the river to the other in spite of all her anchors. The Viper has lost her main-mast, and is otherwise greatly damaged. The sheer hull with the Viper's guns and ammunition, and other property, has gone down; and the only gun-boat we have heard of is on shore in Lake Pontchartrain. We have no news of the Syren or the gun-boats to the eastward, or those in the river; nor have I a word from Fort St. Philip (Plaquemines); but I tremble for the consequences."

Extract from a young gentleman in New-Orleans to his brother, dated August 23d.

"We have had a gale of wind here which has blown all the shipping out of the water. The U. S. brig Enterprize is high and dry on shore, and the Viper is almost to pieces. The market-house has blown down, also the barracks for the soldiers. Fort St. Philip was entirely swamped, and almost all the men drowned. In this condition, the British frigate S. Hampton arrived off the bar; and hearing of the destruction of the Fort, dispatched her boats up, and took possession, and now there are 240 men well armed in the Fort. We are raising volunteers to go down and dispossess them. I am one of them. We have had an insurrection of the Negroes; but all the heads are taken."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New-Orleans, to his friend in this city, dated August 24.

"All is bustle here in the military way: since the morning, a report has reached town that the British have taken possession of our block-house and Fort St. Philip, near the mouth of this river. The Southampton ship of war (or frigate) was cast away at the Balize, and the Brazen sloop of war weathered the storm on the 19th inst. and it is believed with their boats they have taken the above mentioned positions which were rendered entirely defenceless by the hurricane. It would be impossible to give you a just description of the dreadful havoc and melancholy aspect of this ill-fated city."

The hurricane far surpassed any thing of the kind ever witnessed there before, for violence and extensive destruction of property. Every house in the city is more or less injured—many were dashed to atoms—hundreds of lives were lost on the river, and out of 60 vessels scarcely six are worth repairing. You can form no idea of the dreadful havoc and of the horror that pervaded the city on that melancholy night. To add to the distresses of the inhabitants, a report was put in circulation that the negroes were to fire the city and murder its white inhabitants. This report seems not to have been without some foundation. Many persons—some whites as well as blacks—are in confinement upon suspicion, and their diabolical designs have for the present, at least, been frustrated; but God only knows where the misfortunes of this seemingly devoted city will end.

"Our old military chief, General W—is, as usual, up to his eyes in bustle and business, but I fear he is not without his perplexities. With an enemy at our door—foreign and domestic—without enough of the necessary means of defence, and with the machinations of certain choice spirits of and about this place, how can he be otherwise than perplexed? Yet I trust his talents will rise superior to every difficulty."

From the Buffalo Gazette of Sept. 8. Extract of General Order's dated Headquarters, at Lewiston, Sept. 4th, 1812.

Major general Van Rensselaer announces to the troops under his command that the conditional armistice entered into by general Dearborn and col. Baynes, adjutant general of the British army, will terminate at 12 o'clock, at noon, on the 9th day of September instant.

LETTERS FROM HALIFAX give us the assurance that no condemnation of captured American vessels is likely to take place until the result of Sir John B. Warren's mission to the U. States shall be made known. N. Y. Pap.

FLOUR was selling at Alexandria on Wednesday last, at TEN Dollars per barrel.

LIST OF LETTERS In the Post-Office, Charleston, on the 30th September, 1812.

A. Anderson & Carlile, John Ager, 2; John Anderson, James Anderson, George Askin, Madame Ve. Abel.  
B. Mary Butler, Ben. Boyd, Morgan D. Bailey, William Blackburn, Mr. Beckwell, Ben. Bussell, Thomas Blackburn, Joshua Bennet, John Bril.  
C. Z. Casey, 2; John Clinkenbeard, D. Mary Downing, 2; Francis Davis, Edward Davis, Ann Drew; John Douglass, Joseph Dean, 2.  
E. Henry Eversole, T. B. Evans, Samuel Emmit.  
F. Sally Filbert, George Fetters, J. Farmer, M. Fisher, Ben. Forman, Ferdinand Fairfax, Jacob Fortal.  
G. John Grove, Henry Gant, William Grove, 2; Judith S. Grayham, Mary Griggs, Eliza Gwynn, John Grant, John Griggs.  
H. Samuel Howell, 2; Ann Heskett, James Hughes, William Hollis, John Hess, John A. Hamilton, Michael Howard, Jeremiah Harris, Andrew Hays, George Hite, Henry Hanes, Joseph Hite, John Henkle.  
I. Henry Isler, James Kerney, 2; William Kucheloe.  
L. Thos. Littler, Charles Lowndes, William Lemon, Abram Long, Robert Lovell.  
M. Patrick Makater, Mr. Minghnie, J. Marshall, William M. Clennan, John M. Gowen, P. M. Cornick, William M. Cautre, Josiah H. Magruder, Garland Moore, William Morrow, John M. Pherson, Benjamin Melvin, E. Martin, Spencer Mitchell, Jesse Moore, Ely Miller, Jacob Moaler.  
O. David Osburn, Peter Obler, John D. Orr.  
P. Charles M. Perry, 2; Jeremiah Pardy, John Patterson, Jesse Purnal.  
R. Elizabeth Roseberry, James Ramsey.  
S. Thomas Swearingin, Hartly Sullivan, C. H. Saunders, Thomas Smallwood, Henry Smith, Frederick Smith, Robert Sl-mons, James Stuart.  
T. William Teas, John Talbott, William Tracy.  
W. Isaac Wood, John Welsh, James Wallingford, T. Williams, John Woddy, Aaron Waron, Nancy Wood, Jane Wood, Henry F. Washington, William Willis, Samuel Williams, James Whaley, Miss Wormley.  
J. HUMPHREYS, P. M.  
October 2.

Twenty Dollars Reward. STOLEN on Saturday the 26th instant, from the subscriber's farm near Smithfield, Jefferson county, Va. a dark bay horse, about 15 or 16 hands high, six years old last spring, one hind foot white, the right shoulder rubbed by the traces, has a very full breast, and wheezes when rode fast. Whoever takes up said horse and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, provided he be taken out of Jefferson or Berkeley counties; if taken within either of the said counties, five dollars and all reasonable expenses if brought home. An additional sum of five dollars will be given for apprehending and bringing the thief to justice.

FREDERICK ROSENBERY. September 30, 1812.

Five Dollars Reward. STRAYED from Mrs. Thornburg's farm, near Shepherd's-Town, on the 20th instant, a brown horse, with a star in his forehead, switch tail, about 16 hands high, 6 years old next spring. Also, a brown mare, blind of the right eye, bob tail, about 12 years old, 14 hands high. The above reward will be paid to any person giving information of said creatures so that I get them again, and all reasonable charges if brought to the above farm.

JAMES M'CAULEY. Sept. 28.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

**Friend Binns**—It has been on my mind for some time past to write thee a few lines upon the awful situation of our beloved country, and the part we are acting in it; I suppose thou art not unacquainted with the principles of the society of Friends, of which I am a member, and particularly of their testimony against War, and another important profession of theirs, to live quietly and peaceably under the ruling powers wherever they be, without interfering with the policy of governments. It is much to be lamented, however, that the latter profession has not been more generally practised.—But it would seem by the modern practice of friends, that it is only to a government that would oppress and persecute them, that they would yield obedience and submission, for certain it is, that a great proportion of them in the eastern part of this state cannot relinquish their attachment to Great Britain; where their forefathers suffered so much persecution. And some of the more inconsiderate and particularly the young and the giddy ones are now almost ready to fly in the face of the only government upon the earth where they could enjoy a full and perfect liberty of conscience. Monstrous Ingratitude!

If any people upon the earth are called upon for gratitude, it is this people for the great and inestimable privileges they have enjoyed under a government, the establishment of which, so many of them zealously opposed, for it is a well known fact, that through the Revolutionary War, they as individuals pretty generally opposed the measures of this country, though not altogether openly, yet with all their secret influence and most zealous wishes. Though I was young at that time, I perfectly well remember a great deal of exultation and secret rejoicing at the many temporary disasters our country met with. Washington was a rebel and every thing that was base and wicked, and many pious ejaculations were uttered for his overthrow, yet notwithstanding all this, after the close of those arduous struggles, they were, to their own surprise, admitted into a full participation of the rights of suffrage and all other privileges, religious and civil, in common with their fellow citizens. How far they were justified in their opposition to the revolution I shall not pretend to decide. It will, however, I think admit of some excuse, as they adhered to the then lawful government and no calculations could be made when, or how, the contest would terminate, but ending as it did in no excuse afterwards, and the Friends above all people ought to be quiet, not only as being consistent with their religious profession, but as a debt of gratitude they owe to their country. But, say they, we are for our country, we are true "Washingtonians." This is a rare metamorphosis indeed; by which all the old Tories in the U. States have become "Washingtonians." But I remember well that with these self-styled "Washingtonians" he was "Rebel, Rebel, Rebel," nearly as long as he lived; but now forsooth he is the father of his country and they are his only followers. I however wish to be understood that I do not speak of the Friends in their collective capacity as a society; but as individuals, for in justice to the society, and it is pleasing for me, as a member, to remark that as a society, and in their discipline they know no politics; nor do I mean to be understood, that it is expected now of the friends to do violence to their consciences in the support of war measures; all that is expected of them is to be still, and not in their zeal to bear a testimony against the War, to stand so straight as to lean the way like the Indian's tree, or in other words to lean towards the enemy.

I wish also to warn friends of their great mistake in opposing the wise and peaceable plans of Thomas Jefferson, who had evidently designed to keep the country out of war altogether, and which would most inevitably have been crowned with success if the government had not been driven from that peaceable ground and forced into a war, or unlimited submission by the opposition of our own citizens, in which I was sorry to see Friends act so conspicuous a part, and by their wealth and influence greatly contributed towards, bringing on the present war. I however, feel a consolation in believing that many of them have seen their error, and particularly in the Western part of this State and, in the States of

Maryland and Virginia, where they have in plainness and simplicity lived much nearer the principles of truth than we in the splendor of this corrupt city. They have been zealous supporters of Jefferson's System, as in a very particular manner testified by their address to him from their yearly meeting at Baltimore, on the subject of the embargo. That address did much honor to that yearly meeting—and I would particularly recommend it to the Friends of this city. And I would recommend to thee, friend Binns, to publish it once more in thy useful paper, to give them an opportunity of perusing it. I shall conclude this letter now, but perhaps thee may hear from me again after our next monthly meeting.

JOHN BROWN,  
A Descendant of (Penno.)

### House Painting, Glazing, and Paper Hanging,

DONE by the subscriber, who has lately moved to Shepherd's Town, Jefferson county—Any person who wants work done in either of the above branches, the subscriber will obligate himself to do in the most handsome and workmanlike manner. Applications from the country will be attended to immediately.

CHARLES POTTER

Sept. 22.

### For Sale,

AN excellent PLANTATION upon Tuscarora Creek, about four miles from Martinsburgh, in Berkeley county, Virginia—containing upwards of three hundred and thirty acres, about one hundred and sixty acres cleared, about thirty five acres of meadow, which is believed to be superior to any on the creek—two apple orchards, with buildings contiguous to each. This farm is well calculated for the accommodation of two families; on it are several never-failing springs of excellent lime stone water—There is a Saw-mill on the farm, and the head race is dug for a Merchant-mill, with a fall of nineteen and a half feet. The title is indisputable. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as any person inclined to purchase, will most probably view the premises. For terms, apply to Ebenezer Christy, at the Blooming Mills in Jefferson county, or to the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL CHRISTY.

September 25.

### Winchester Races.

THE Winchester JOCKEY CLUB RACES will commence on Wednesday the 14th October next, (the day preceding which the WHEAT Sweep Stakes will be run for by three year old COLTS). The second day's JOCKEY CLUB PURSE will be run for on Thursday—And on Friday a TOWN PURSE, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the winning horse of the preceding days excepted. Excellent sport is expected.

EDWARD M'GUIRE.

September 25.

### Public Sale.

On Monday—the 12th of October next, will be offered at Public Sale, on the farm of the late RICH WILLIS, dec. A Part of his PERSONAL ESTATE, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, and sundry other articles. The sale will begin at nine o'clock. A credit of twelve months will be given. Bond and approved security will be required of the purchasers, before the property is removed.

ELIZABETH WILLIS,

September 25.

### NOTICE.

A petition will be presented to the next general assembly, praying that a Company may be incorporated for the purpose of cutting a Canal from the head of Seneca Falls to tide water in the Potomac River. Sept. 25.

### 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.

### Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he intends again carrying on the above business in all its various branches at Mr. Benjamin Beeler's mill, three miles from Charlestown, where he hopes from his extensive knowledge of the business, and the situation of the mill at present, to be able to render general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

J. M'COMB.

September 22.

### LOST.

THE subscriber lost near the court house in Charles Town, this day, a bundle of papers; one of which is a plot and report of the division of the late John Bryan's estate, signed by Thomas Griggs, S. Slaughter, and him self, and as they can be of no use to any other person, one dollar reward will be given to the finder by leaving it with the printer hereof.

WM. M'PHERSON.

September 22, 1812.

### Regimental Orders.

THE officers composing the 53th Regiment of Virginia militia, together with all officers commanding volunteer corps of cavalry, artillery and rifle-men, in the county of Jefferson, are ordered to meet at Charlestown, on the 26th day of October next, to be trained and disciplined according to law. The regiment and all volunteer corps enrolled within the same, are ordered to muster at the same place, on the 29th of October.

JOSEPH CRANE, Lt. Col.

Sept. 22.

### 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 Ialer's saddler's shop, where he intends carrying on the BLUE DYEING and COVERLET WEAVING in all its various branches.—Those wishing to favor him with their custom may depend upon every attention being paid and the charges reasonable.

Thanking a generous public for past favors, and hopes a continuance of the same.

JOHN LEMON.

Charlestown, Aug. 7. 3m.

### 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 Bullsken, 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.

### Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber returns it is most grateful acknowledgments to his former customers for their liberal encouragement, and for 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 Bull 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. Course: Cloth and Linsey will be done on the very shortest notice.

THOMAS CRAWFORD.

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.

ESHER G. BROWN.

Charlestown, Sept. 18.

### 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.

### A Weaver wanted.

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

D. M'LAUGHLIN.

September 13.

### 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.

Burkles Iowa, 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.

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

ALSO

Men's and Women's, Boys' and Girls' Leather Shoes, all fully assorted, Boot Legs, Fair Tops, Boot Cords, and black, yellow and red Morocco Skins,

China, Queen's and Glass Wares, Drugs and Patent Medicines, Benjamin James Harris's best Chewing Tobacco,

Groceries and Liquors well assorted and as usual genuine. A fresh supply of Domestic Goods, Tickhags, Osanburgs, 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. if

### BLANKETS,

Flannels, baizes, coatings, cloths, cassimeres, velvets, cords, vestings, black bombastes, women's fine cotton hose, men's ditto, cambric muslins, calicoes, leno and fancy muslins, Irish linses, Queen's ware, &c. &c. are selling at prices that will please the best judges.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, Aug. 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, bootlegs of all kinds, fair tops, shoe thread, shoe knives, rubbers, awl blades, tucks, &c. &c.

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

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, Aug. 7.

### Blank Deeds.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FROM THE ENQUIRER.

### Jurisdiction over a Prisoner on Parole.

We could wish, in every point of view, that Brigadier-General Hull could be brought to a Court-Martial, and be tried by the very bottom, the public delinquents be exposed, and Gen. Hull be made to answer to his country for the ignominious surrender of his army, his stores, and its fort—for the base abandonment of the Canadians who had taken wing under his protection; and for the life of every woman and child who has been sacrificed by the savage foe whom his capitulation has let loose upon our frontiers. But his situation at this time forbids it—he is a prisoner on parole; and though he is within the limits of the U. States, he is still beyond the jurisdiction of their military authorities.

A Prisoner on Parole, in fact, belongs to the enemy that paroles him.—The parole is a mere permit, on the part of the enemy, to do certain things which are specified in the paper; allowing him for instance, a larger range to his prison bounds, or even permitting him to return to his own country, and there to remain, until he is regularly released or discharged from his parole. But he does not therefore return to the enjoyment of his rights as a citizen or a soldier. During the American war, col. Laurens did not conceive himself at liberty to serve as a Commissioner in the treaty of Peace; and Lord Cornwallis would not sit in the British Parliament, until he had been discharged from his parole by being exchanged for col. Laurens. He was not possessed of all the rights of a British subject, nor was he amenable in all respects to the jurisdiction of the laws.

Gen. Hull is at this moment the property of the British, body and soul.—The U. S. has no right to arrest him, with a view of trying him—Suppose the trial were to eventuate in a sentence of exemplary punishment—how could we shoot him, when according to all the rules of war he is the property of the enemy?—We put this supposition only by way of argument; a trial which would be nugatory is ridiculous; and how absurd would it be to condemn, when we had not the power to punish!

The United States if they please, may order him out of our limits; but they have no authority to try him.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Letter from Captain Z. Taylor, commanding Fort Harrison, Indiana territory, to Gen. Harrison.

Fort Harrison, Sept. 10.

DEAR SIR—On Thursday evening the 3d inst. after retreat beating, four guns were heard to fire in the direction where two young men (citizens who resided here) were making hay, about 400 yards distance from the Fort. I was immediately impressed with an idea that they were killed by the Indians, as the Miamies or Weas had that day informed me that the Prophet's party would soon be here for the purpose of commencing hostilities; and that they had been directed to leave this place, which they were about to do. I did not think it prudent to send out at that late hour of the night to see what had become of them; and their not coming in convinced me that I was right in my conjecture. I waited until 8 o'clock next morning, when I sent out a corporal with a small party to find them, if it could be done without running too much risk of being drawn into an ambush. He soon sent back to inform me, that he had found them both killed, and wished to know my further orders; I sent the cart and oxen, had them brought in and buried; they had been each shot with two balls, scalped and cut in the most shocking manner. Late in the evening of the 3d inst. old Joseph Lenar and between 30 and 40 Indians arrived from the Prophet's Town, with a white flag; among whom were about 12 women, and the men were composed of chiefs of the different tribes that compose the Prophet's party. A Shawanoe man, that spoke good English, informed me that old Lenar intended to speak to me

next morning, and try to get something to eat. At retreat beating I examined the men's arms, and found them all in good order, and completed their cartridges to 16 rounds per man. As I had not been able to mount a guard of more than 6 privates and 2 non-commissioned officers, for some time past, and sometimes part of them every other day, from the unhealthiness of the company; I had not conceived my force adequate to the defence of this post, should it be vigorously attacked, for some time past. As I had just recovered from a very severe attack of the fever, I was not able to be up much through the night. After tattoo, I cautioned the guard to be vigilant, and ordered one of the non-commissioned officers, as the sentinels could not see every part of the garrison, to walk around on the inside during the whole night, to prevent the Indians taking any advantage of us, provided they had any intention of attacking us. About 11 o'clock I was awakened by the firing of one of the sentinels; I sprang up, ran out, and ordered the men to their posts; when my orderly sergeant (who had charge of the upper block-house) called out that the Indians had fired the lower block-house (which contained the property of the contractor, which was deposited in the lower part, the upper having been assigned to a corporal and ten privates, as an alarm post.)—The guns had begun to fire smartly from both sides. I directed the buckets to be got ready and water brought from the well, and the fire extinguished immediately, as it was hardly perceptible at that time; but from debility or some other cause, the men were very slow in executing my orders—the word fire appeared to throw the whole of them into confusion; and by the time they had got the water and broken open the door, the fire had unfortunately communicated to a quantity of whiskey (the stock having leaked several holes through the lower part of the building, after the salt that was stored there, through which they had introduced the fire without being discovered, as the night was very dark; and in spite of every exertion we could make use of, in less than a moment it ascended to the roof and filled every effort we could make to extinguish it. As that block-house adjoined the barracks that make part of the fortifications, most of the men immediately gave themselves up for lost, and I had the greatest difficulty in getting any of my orders executed—and, Sir, what from the raging of the fire—the yelling and howling of several hundred Indians—the cries of 9 women and children (a part soldiers' and a part citizens' wives, who had taken shelter in the Fort)—and the desponding of so many of the men, which was worse than all—I can assure you that my feelings were very unpleasant—and indeed there were not more than 10 or 15 men able to do a great deal, the others being either sick or convalescent—and to add to our other misfortunes, two of the stoutest men in the Fort, and that I had every confidence in, jumped the picket, and left us. But my presence of mind did not for a moment forsake me. I saw, by throwing off part of the roof that joined the block house that was on fire, and keeping the end perfectly wet, the whole row of buildings might be saved, and leave only an entrance of 18 or 20 feet for the Indians to enter after the house was consumed; and that a temporary breast-work might be erected to prevent their even entering there—I convinced the men that this could be accomplished and it appeared to inspire them with new life, and never did men act with more firmness or desperation. Those that were able (while the others kept up a constant fire from the other block-house and the two bastions) mounted the roofs of the houses, with Dr. Clark at their head (who acted with the greatest firmness and presence of mind the whole time the attack lasted, which was 7 hours), under a shower of bullets, and in less than a moment threw off as much of the roof as was necessary. This was done only with the loss of one man and two wounded, and I am in hopes neither of them dangerous—the man that was killed was a little deranged, and did not get off the

house as soon as directed, or he would not have been hurt—and although the barracks were several times in a blaze, and an immense quantity of fire against them, the men used such exertion that they kept it under, and before day raised a temporary breast-work as high as a man's head, although the Indians continued to pour in a heavy fire of ball and an innumerable quantity of arrows during the whole time the attack lasted, in every part of the parade. I had but one other man killed, nor any other wounded inside the Fort, and he lost his life by being too anxious—he got into one of the galleries in the bastions, and fired over the pickets, and called out to his comrades that he had killed an Indian, and neglecting to stoop down in an instant he was shot dead. One of the men that jumped the pickets, returned an hour before day, and running up towards the gate, begged for God's sake for it to be opened. I suspected it to be a stratagem of the Indians to get in, as I did not recollect the voice—I directed the men in the bastion, where I happened to be, to shoot him let him be who he would, and one of them fired at him, but fortunately he ran up to the other bastion, where they knew his voice, and Dr. Clark directed him to lie down close to the pickets behind an empty barrel that happened to be there, and at day light I had him let in. His arm was broke in a most shocking manner; which he says was done by the Indians—which I suppose was the cause of his returning—I think it probable that he will not recover.—The other, they caught about 120 yards from the garrison, and cut him all to pieces. After keeping up a constant fire until about six o'clock the next morning, which we began to return with some effect after day light, they removed out of the reach of our guns. A party of them drove up the horses that belonged to the citizens here, and as they could not catch them very readily, shot the whole of them in our sight, as well as a number of their hogs. They drove off the whole of the cattle, which amounted to 65 head, as well as the public oxen. I had the vacancy filled up before night, (which was made by the burning of the Block house) with a strong row of Pickets, which I got by pulling down the guard house. We lost the whole of our provisions, but must make out to live upon green corn until we can get a supply, which I am in hopes will not be long. I believe the whole of the Miamies or Weas were among the Prophet's party, as one chief gave his orders in that language, which resembled Stone Eater's voice, and I believe Negro Legs was there likewise. A Frenchman here understands their different languages, and several of the Miamies or Weas, that have been frequently here, were recognised by the Frenchman and soldiers next morning. The Indians suffered smartly, but were so numerous as to take off all that were shot. They continued with us until the next morning, but made no further attempt on the fort, nor have we seen any thing more of them since. I have delayed informing you of my situation, as I did not like to weaken the garrison, and I looked for some person from Vincennes, and none of my men were acquainted with the woods, and therefore I would either have to take the road or river, which I was fearful was guarded by small parties of Indians that would not dare attack a company of rangers that was on a scout; but being disappointed, I have at length determined to send a couple of my men by water, and am in hopes they will arrive safe. I think it would be best to send the provisions under a pretty strong escort, as the Indians may attempt to prevent their coming. If you carry on an expedition against the Prophet this fall, you ought to be well provided with every thing as you may calculate on having every inch of ground disputed between this and there that they can defend with advantage. Wish- ing, &c. &c.

(Signed) Z. TAYLOR.  
His excellency Gov. HARRISON.

Fort Harrison, Sept. 13, 1812.

DEAR SIR, I wrote you on the 10th instant, giving you an account of the attack on

this place, as well as my situation, which account I attempted to send by water, but the two men whom I dispatched in a canoe after night, found the river so well guarded, that they were obliged to return. The Indians had built a fire on the bank of the river, a short distance below the garrison, which gave them an opportunity of seeing any craft that might attempt to pass, and were waiting with a canoe ready to intercept it. I expect the fort, as well as the road to Vincennes, is as well or better watched than the river. But my situation compels me to make one other attempt by land, and my orderly sergeant, with one other man, sets out to night with strict orders to avoid the road in the day time, and depend entirely on the woods, although neither of them had ever been to Vincennes by land, nor do they know any thing of the country, but I am in hopes they will reach you in safety. I send them with great reluctance from their ignorance of the woods. I think it very probable there is a large party of Indians way-laying the road between this and Vincennes, likely about the Narrows, for the purpose of intercepting any party that may be coming to this place, as the cattle they got here will supply them plentifully with provisions for some time to come. Please, &c.

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