

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.]

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1812.

[No. 239.]

From the Boston Chronicle.  
THE LATE AMERICAN ARMY OF THE NORTH WEST.

The New Hampshire Patriot of Tuesday last says, "we this day publish the official statement of col. Cass, and that of gen. Hull. Col. Cass is a gentleman of undoubted integrity and talents, a native of this state, and son of major Cass, a companion in our revolution with the brave Stark. After reading this statement, backed by the authority of three other colonels, no man can longer suspend his opinion respecting this disgraceful transaction. We are assured that the opinion of the officers and soldiers universally, except only two or three individuals, coincides with the statement of col. Cass."

The above paper further says—"We have the pleasure to announce the arrival in town of lieutenant Eastman, adjutant of the fourth regiment, for whom fears had been entertained that he was murdered subsequent to the capitulation of Detroit. He left Detroit on the 11th instant, at which time only one company of British troops remained there—the arms and munitions of war having been removed to Fort Malden. He confirms the account of col. Cass, joins with his brother officers and soldiers in their denunciation of the conduct of Hull, as well previous, as at the time of the surrender—and says the temporary absence from the fort of col. M'Arthur and Cass, and the indisposition of col. Miller, alone prevented the command being taken from him, and an effectual resistance being made to the red and white forces of Brock.—He further states that on the American troops marching out of the fort, so superior were their numbers that the British officer, apprehensive of a mutiny that would be destructive to him, hurried them on board the vessels in the river prepared for their reception, without making or attending to the necessary arrangements usual on such occasions."

One pretence for surrendering assigned by gen. Hull, was that his force was smaller than that of the enemy.—In addition to the other evidences against this assertion, we find the following in the *Centinel* of yesterday, taken from a Halifax paper received by the late arrival from that port:—

Captain Coore, adjutant-general of the American army, arrived here from Quebec, with dispatches announcing the capture of the American army under general Hull, of 2500 men, by 700 British and 400 Indians. He also bears the colors of the 4th United States regiment, which surrendered to gen. Brock. He has since sailed for England in the *Coquette*.

The above "captain Coore," is the same person who was some time since in Boston disguised as a private citizen. The British official dispatches, it will be seen, state that general Hull surrendered his force of 2500 men, to 700 British and 400 Indians! Not half the force, even in numbers!—Capt. Coore, it seems, is to be sent to England with the colors of the 4th regiment, as a trophy of this signal British victory! A victory gained without bloodshed on their part, and in which the American army was not allowed even to defend itself! Had a *Harrison* or *Boyd* commanded that post, it is not probable a single Briton or British ally would have effected an escape.

Although the *Centinel* publishes the above account from the Halifax paper, wherein it appears that the combined red and white forces of the British amounted to but eleven hundred men, yet it awkwardly continues its attempts to defend general Hull. It states, that "general Hull has arrived in Newton in fine health:—That he enjoys the satisfaction of having saved a gilliant army and garrison from inevitable destruction:—That he admits there is blame somewhere, and is anxious for a fair enquiry; and that the punishment may fall on the guilty!"

A gallant American army and garrison of 2500 men, well appointed with musketry and cannon "saved" from inevitable destruction, threatened by 700 British and 400 Indians! Publish it not at *Tippencanoe*, lest the "Prophet's" rejoice, lest the children of the uncircumcised triumph.

### CHALLENGE No. 2.

Another "Fighting Bob" in the British Navy.  
"A passenger of the brig *Lion*, from Havana to New York, captured by the frigate *Southampton*, sir James Yeo, commander, is requested by sir James Yeo to present his compliments to capt. Porter, commander of the *American frigate Essex*: would be glad

to have a *tete-a-tete* any where between the Capes of Delaware and the Havana, when he would have the pleasure to break his sword over his damned head, and put him down forward in irons."

The following is Captain PORTER'S answer.  
Captain Porter, of the United States frigate *Essex*, presents his compliments to sir James Yeo, commanding his B. M. frigate *Southampton*, and accepts with pleasure his polite invitation. If agreeable to Sir James, captain Porter would prefer meeting near the Delaware, where capt. P. pledges his honor to Sir James, that no other American vessel shall interrupt their *tete-a-tete*.

The *Essex* may be known by a flag bearing the motto, FREE TRADE, AND SAILOR'S RIGHTS.

And when that is struck to the *Southampton*, captain Porter will derive the treatment promised by Sir James. Sept. 18, 1812.

### A Free Barbecue

WILL be prepared at Smithfield, (Jefferson county) on Friday, the 23d inst. if fair, or the next fair day, by sundry *Republicans* of the neighborhood; to which all their fellow citizens of Jefferson and the adjacent counties, 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.  
October 9.

### Sale of Personal Property.

Will be Sold on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at the late residence of JACOB STRIDER, deceased,  
A Negro Woman and two Children, Horses, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Tools, &c. Bond and surety for all purchases above one dollar, will secure to the purchaser a credit of nine months. Persons holding claims against the aforesaid Strider's estate, are now invited to exhibit them on or before the day of sale,  
JOHN STRIDER, Adm'r.  
October 9.

A Negro Woman and two Children, Horses, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Tools, &c. Bond and surety for all purchases above one dollar, will secure to the purchaser a credit of nine months. Persons holding claims against the aforesaid Strider's estate, are now invited to exhibit them on or before the day of sale,  
JOHN STRIDER, Adm'r.  
October 9.

### A LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post-Office, Shepherd's-Town, Va. on the 30th September, 1812.

- A. Elisha Ahy 2; Samuel Avey 2;
- B. Mary Browning, James Banes, William Brooks, Benjamin Bussell.
- C. John Cromley, Henry Conklin, Van Curring, care of Mr. Bowdcocker; Capt. James Carneal, Joseph Carswell, Benjamin Comegys.
- E. Miss Margaret L. Evans.
- F. George Peeman.
- H. Jacob Hayns 2.
- J. Alexander L. Jones.
- K. Henry Kinkle.
- L. Jane Lemen, John Lowry, Daniel Long.
- M. Stolle Moser, David Moore, Jacob Miles, Thomas Mashell, Margaret M'Pherson, John Melvin.
- N. Jacob Nairne.
- O. Thomas Owens, Joseph Osburn.
- P. William Parrott.
- R. George Ranalds, senr. Joseph Richardson, Samuel Ray, Jacob Redno.
- S. Philip Schoppart, Stephen Simmons, Thomas Sappington, Anthony Sprinkle.
- T. John Teas, care of Jacob Long; John Turner, Joseph Turner, Daniel Turney.
- W. Barred Wiessendahl, William Walker, Jacob Williamson, Casper Walper, Adrian Winecock, John Wilson, Lee Town; Richard Watkins, Barnett Wisondall and Philip Wintumoyer.
- Y. James Young, John Yontz, Conrad Yontz, senr. Samuel T. Young.

JAMES BROWN, P. M.  
October 1, 1812.

### Caution.

AS I have been favored with encouragement in this part of the country, in my line of business, I think it my duty to caution my friends and the public, to be guarded against BENJAMIN B. BYRNARD; for I can prove that he has stated an untruth respecting his claim to the patentright for my *Threshing Machine*.

ANSON TALLEY.  
October 9.

### LIST OF LETTERS In the Post-Office at Harper's Ferry, 30th Sept. 1812.

Margaret Belt, William Bertram, Elijah Cartle, John Downey, Richard Forrest, Thomas Foster, Samuel Henckle, Joshua Hopwood, Eliza Ann Kelsner, Michael Malhorn, John Near, Michael Peadders, Wm. Riley, Susanna Riley, Jos. Repperd, John Shoebridge, Robert Slemous, Philip Strider, Christopher Tucker, Samuel Thompson, Thomas Wharton, Charles Williams.  
R. HUMPHREYS, P. M.

### Election Notice.

THE Freeholders of Jefferson county are hereby notified to attend at the court house in Charlestown, on the second day of November next, for the purpose of electing twenty-five deors of President and Vice President of the U. States.  
FER. FAIRFAX,  
J. H. MANNING,  
BENNET TAYLOR,  
Commissioners of Election.

October 9.

### Notice.

BEING disappointed in my expectation of finishing my farming business by the 15th instant, I am obliged to defer my Public Sale to the 3d of December next; but on the 15th inst. or other day, any person who wished to purchase any of the advertised articles, will be accommodated by private sale, on equal terms.  
ALEXANDER STRAITH.  
October 9.

### FOR SALE,

A healthy Negro Woman and her CHILD, a Boy about 2 years old. For terms, apply to  
JOHN UNSELD, Jun.  
Shepherd's-town, October 9. tf

### Valuable Land for Sale IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.

THE subscriber will sell at public auction, for ready money, at Fulton's tavern, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, on Tuesday the 15th day of December, 1812, a tract of land, situate in the county of Jefferson, on the east side of the Shenandoah river, being a part of Ferdinand Fairfax's Shenandoale tract, and containing 1267 acres, be the same more or less, conveyed by deed from the said Fairfax to Thomas Parker and Bennett Taylor, trustees to secure the payment of a sum of money in the said deed mentioned, in my former letters I took pains to describe the deed of trust with a plat and certificate of survey annexed, will be exhibited on the day of sale.  
BENNET TAYLOR, acting Trustee.  
October 9, 1812. tds

### 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.

### Regimental Orders.

THE officers composing the 55th Regiment of Virginia militia, together with all officers commanding volunteer corps of cavalry, artilerists 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. Com. 55th regt. Va. Militia.  
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 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.

### 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.

### A Weaver wanted.

THE subscriber will give employment and good wages to a good Journeyman WEAVER. Apply at the *Flowing Springs Farm*, near Charlestown.  
D. M'LAUGHLIN.  
September 15.

### LIST OF LETTERS In the Post-Office at Charlestown, 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 Bennett, John Bell.  
C. Z. Casey, 2; John Clinkenbeard, D. Mary Downing, 2; Francis Douglas, Edward Davis, Ann Drew, John Douglass, Joseph Dean, 2.  
E. Henry Eversole, T. B. Evans, Samuel Emmit.  
F. Sally Elbert, George Fetters, J. Farmer, M. Fisher, Ben. Forman, Ferdinando Fairfax, Jacob Fortral.  
G. John Grove, Henry Grant, William Grove, 2; Judith S. Gwyham, 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 Kersey, 2; William Kinchele.  
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'Gormick, William M'Caute, 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, Hardy Sullivan, C. H. Saunders, Thomas Smallwood, Henry Smith, Frederick Smith, Robert Slemous, James Stuart.  
T. William Teas, John Talbot, 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 Wormeley.  
J. HUMPHREYS, P. M.  
October 2.

been sent by the commander of Fort Wayne to general Harrison, requiring succours, and stating that his situation was critical. The British commander on the receipt of the letter immediately sent about one thousand Indians, who had arrived at Detroit since its surrender, with a few regulars, to attack the fort; since which time they had not been heard of.—The Indians who were at the surrender of Detroit were almost all sent down to Fort Erie.—The British, he states, have no expectation of being able to hold Detroit.—The inhabitants of Detroit are in a wretched situation. The savages can no longer be restrained by the British from acts of violence.

Taking the above circumstances together, there can be but little doubt that we shall in a few days hear of warm work between our patriotic army under Harrison and the army of the allies (British and Indians.) Whether the forces are headed by a British or the Indian general we have not heard; but we doubt not that a good account will be rendered of them if they should be brought to action.

### All persons indebted to the Editor of the Farmer's Repository, for subscriptions, advertisements, or books, are requested to make immediate payment. Necessity alone compels this request.

WASHINGTON, October 15.  
From the Western Army.—The following extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city contains the latest authentic information of the movements of the Western Army:  
*Chillicothe, Oct. 6, 1812.*  
"Colonel James Duolap, who returned last evening from St. Mary's, reports, that an express arrived at that place, from gen. Harrison from Winchester, urging him to repair immediately to Fort Defiance; that H. marched with all expedition at the head of 2500 or 3000 mounted riflemen. The express stated, that gen. Winchester was at or near Fort Defiance with about 3000 Ohio and Kentucky volunteers, and that a body of Indians and British, amounting to 2500 or 3000, with six pieces of artillery, lay camped about three miles distance.—Winchester was hourly expecting an attack."

This information is corroborative of the information furnished by the following extract from an Ohio paper:  
*Chillicothe, Oct. 7.*  
The van guard of the North-western army, under gen. Winchester, marched some days ago from Fort Wayne for Fort Defiance. It was composed of Payne's brigade of Kentucky volunteers; Garrard's troop of dragoons, and about 400 of the 17th regiment of regulars. They advanced to within three miles of Fort Defiance—and there found, that 3000 British and Indians, with 6 pieces of artillery, had fortified themselves here at the fort.—Winchester also fortified his camp, and waited for reinforcements.

This information is said to have been communicated to general Harrison, at St. Mary's by express. He immediately marched for Fort Defiance with 2000 mounted riflemen.—*Fredonian.*  
The following extract from a letter from an officer in the army at Fort Wayne is quoted as confirmation of the above; and the article following it, under the date of Meadville, fixes the object and nature of the British expedition.

Extract of a letter dated Sept. 15.—  
"The last news gotten is, that a large body of British regulars and Indians, under the command of Tecumseh, [who is a BRIGADIER GENERAL IN THE BRITISH SERVICE] were at Fort Defiance on their way to reduce Fort Wayne, from thence to go to Vincennes for the same purpose—whether they have effected their purpose is not known."  
*Meadville, September 23.*  
Late from Detroit.—Mr. William Magaw arrived here yesterday afternoon from Detroit, which place he left last Saturday afternoon. He states that all the cannon and ammunition taken at Detroit are removed.—That Detroit is now garrisoned by one hundred British regulars and that there are not more than fifty at Malden.—About eight days ago two Indians came into Detroit with a letter, which they found on an express whom they intercepted and killed, and which had

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 ROSENBERRY.  
September 30, 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.

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.

A Weaver wanted.  
THE subscriber will give employment and good wages to a good Journeyman WEAVER. Apply at the *Flowing Springs Farm*, near Charlestown.  
D. M'LAUGHLIN.  
September 15.

### TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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

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

All persons indebted to the Editor of the Farmer's Repository, for subscriptions, advertisements, or books, are requested to make immediate payment. Necessity alone compels this request.

WASHINGTON, October 15.  
From the Western Army.—The following extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city contains the latest authentic information of the movements of the Western Army:  
*Chillicothe, Oct. 6, 1812.*  
"Colonel James Duolap, who returned last evening from St. Mary's, reports, that an express arrived at that place, from gen. Harrison from Winchester, urging him to repair immediately to Fort Defiance; that H. marched with all expedition at the head of 2500 or 3000 mounted riflemen. The express stated, that gen. Winchester was at or near Fort Defiance with about 3000 Ohio and Kentucky volunteers, and that a body of Indians and British, amounting to 2500 or 3000, with six pieces of artillery, lay camped about three miles distance.—Winchester was hourly expecting an attack."

This information is corroborative of the information furnished by the following extract from an Ohio paper:  
*Chillicothe, Oct. 7.*  
The van guard of the North-western army, under gen. Winchester, marched some days ago from Fort Wayne for Fort Defiance. It was composed of Payne's brigade of Kentucky volunteers; Garrard's troop of dragoons, and about 400 of the 17th regiment of regulars. They advanced to within three miles of Fort Defiance—and there found, that 3000 British and Indians, with 6 pieces of artillery, had fortified themselves here at the fort.—Winchester also fortified his camp, and waited for reinforcements.

This information is said to have been communicated to general Harrison, at St. Mary's by express. He immediately marched for Fort Defiance with 2000 mounted riflemen.—*Fredonian.*  
The following extract from a letter from an officer in the army at Fort Wayne is quoted as confirmation of the above; and the article following it, under the date of Meadville, fixes the object and nature of the British expedition.

Extract of a letter dated Sept. 15.—  
"The last news gotten is, that a large body of British regulars and Indians, under the command of Tecumseh, [who is a BRIGADIER GENERAL IN THE BRITISH SERVICE] were at Fort Defiance on their way to reduce Fort Wayne, from thence to go to Vincennes for the same purpose—whether they have effected their purpose is not known."  
*Meadville, September 23.*  
Late from Detroit.—Mr. William Magaw arrived here yesterday afternoon from Detroit, which place he left last Saturday afternoon. He states that all the cannon and ammunition taken at Detroit are removed.—That Detroit is now garrisoned by one hundred British regulars and that there are not more than fifty at Malden.—About eight days ago two Indians came into Detroit with a letter, which they found on an express whom they intercepted and killed, and which had

appeared to be, whether the American government hears of our repeal of the orders in council, they will revoke their declaration of war. This is a question of great interest at this moment; and I shall refer, in a subsequent article, to the royal highness's sentiments with respect to it.

The same sort of infatuation that has prevailed here, with regard to American affairs, for many months past, appears still to prevail. Indeed, sir, I can call no other than insidious; an insidious contempt of the Americans; though by those who hate them, and who would, if they could, kill them to the last man, in revenge for their having established a free government, where there are neither sinecures, jobs nor selling of the seats. This insidiousness has induced people to talk of America as a country incapable of resenting any thing that we might do to her; as being a wretched state, unsupported by any thing like vigor in government; as a sort of horde of half savages with whom we might do what we pleased; and to the very last minute, the great mass of the people here, notwithstanding of every hundred firmly believed, that America would never go to war with us. They left provocations quite out of the question. They appeared to have got into their heads a conclusion; that let us what we would do to America, she would not go to war with us.

This way of thinking has pervaded the whole of the writings upon the subject of the dispute with America. At every stage in the progress towards war, the corrupt press has asserted that America would not go so far as to pass acts for raising an army and equipping a fleet, and that, too, with the avowed intention of making war against us; still the hirings told the people that she dared not go to war, and meant to bully. I could fill a large volume with what I have seen and heard in the *Times* newspaper; and that we should not yield a tittle, and that America would not dare to go to war. But the fact is too notorious to dwell upon. There is no man, and especially your royal highness, who can have failed to observe the constant reports of these assertions.

At last, however, America has dared to go to war, even against that great warrior George the Third, nearly three fifths of whose reign has been occupied in wars, exclusive of the wars in India. He has not only been the greatest warrior, but the greatest conqueror of any European prince that ever lived. No polon is nothing to him as a conqueror; and yet the Americans have dared to declare war against him. But even now, sir, that she has actually declared war, and that, too, by an act of congress, has been passed by the representatives of the people; by men elected by the free voice of the nation; by an unbranded, unthought, unswayed assembly—not by a set of corrupt knaves whom the president can at any time twist about as he pleases, the English press, even now, when she has declared war in this solemn manner, the birching newspapers in London would fain make us believe, that the whole thing is a make belief; that it is a mere flint, and "will end in smoke."

At the last, they tell us, that when the news of congress is first passed by the council reaches America, there must be a revocation of the declaration of war. They seem to forget, that the part of the President's manifesto which is quoted, (the *Times* make these observations:—  
"She first complains of our impressing British seamen when found on board American vessels;—this is a right which we now exercise under peculiar modifications and restrictions. We do not attempt to search ships of war, however inferior their force to ours; and as to searching merchantmen, we do not even do this vaguely or indiscriminately; but upon positive and accurate information. And practically, we apprehend, that the criminal concealment on the part of America, is a much greater nuisance to us, than a wanton search on our part is to her. Let her, however, propose such arrangements on this head as are calculated to effect the recovery of British ships, and she will find Great Britain far fromaverse to listen to her."

This, sir, is a tissue of falsehoods and misrepresentations. The President does not complain that we impress British seamen; we take American seamen. This is what he complains of, which is precisely the contrary of what is here stated. As to not taking men out of American ships of war, our government knows well, that America has no ships of war worth speaking of, and that she has thousands of merchant ships. It is said here, we do not search American merchantmen "vaguely and indiscriminately; but upon positive and accurate information." One would suppose it impossible for any man capable of writing a paragraph, to sit down coolly and state so palpable a falsehood as this. But here we have an instance of the length to which the hirings of the English press will go in supporting any thing which they are called on to support. It is a fact, and this writer knew it to be a fact, any commander of any ship in our navy, when he meets an American merchantman at sea, does or may go or send on board of her, or he does, or may, take out of her any persons, who, in HIS OPINION, are British subjects.

But, the main question for rational men to discuss is:— "Will the repeal of our orders in council be sufficient to induce America to make peace with us, without imposing the necessity of other modifications?" This is the question, it is to be discussed; it is a question in which hundreds of thousands are immediately interested; and it is a question which, I think may be answered in the negative; that is to say, sir, I give it as my opinion, that the repeal of our orders will not be sufficient to restore us to a state of peace with America, and I now proceed respectfully to submit to your royal highness the reasons, upon which this opinion is founded.

In my last letter I had the honor to state to your royal highness, that there was one great point with respect to the impression of American seamen, which must be adjusted before harmony could be restored between the two countries; and, as you must have perceived, this subject of complaint stands at the head of the British minister's statement of the grounds upon which he stands at the head of his manifesto against our government. His own words will best speak his meaning.—  
"Without going beyond the renewal, in 1803, of the war in which Great Britain is engaged, and admitting unprepared wrongs of inferior magnitude, the conduct of the government presents a series of acts hostile to the United States as an independent and neutral nation. British cruisers have been in the continued practice of violating the American flag in the great highway of nations and of seizing and carrying off persons from the exercise of the exercise of a belligerent right, founded on the law of nations against an enemy, but of a municipal prerogative over British subjects. Bri-

But, the main question for rational men to discuss is:— "Will the repeal of our orders in council be sufficient to induce America to make peace with us, without imposing the necessity of other modifications?" This is the question, it is to be discussed; it is a question in which hundreds of thousands are immediately interested; and it is a question which, I think may be answered in the negative; that is to say, sir, I give it as my opinion, that the repeal of our orders will not be sufficient to restore us to a state of peace with America, and I now proceed respectfully to submit to your royal highness the reasons, upon which this opinion is founded.

In my last letter I had the honor to state to your royal highness, that there was one great point with respect to the impression of American seamen, which must be adjusted before harmony could be restored between the two countries; and, as you must have perceived, this subject of complaint stands at the head of the British minister's statement of the grounds upon which he stands at the head of his manifesto against our government. His own words will best speak his meaning.—  
"Without going beyond the renewal, in 1803, of the war in which Great Britain is engaged, and admitting unprepared wrongs of inferior magnitude, the conduct of the government presents a series of acts hostile to the United States as an independent and neutral nation. British cruisers have been in the continued practice of violating the American flag in the great highway of nations and of seizing and carrying off persons from the exercise of the exercise of a belligerent right, founded on the law of nations against an enemy, but of a municipal prerogative over British subjects. Bri-

But, the main question for rational men to discuss is:— "Will the repeal of our orders in council be sufficient to induce America to make peace with us, without imposing the necessity of other modifications?" This is the question, it is to be discussed; it is a question in which hundreds of thousands are immediately interested; and it is a question which, I think may be answered in the negative; that is to say, sir, I give it as my opinion, that the repeal of our orders will not be sufficient to restore us to a state of peace with America, and I now proceed respectfully to submit to your royal highness the reasons, upon which this opinion is founded.

In my last letter I had the honor to state to your royal highness, that there was one great point with respect to the impression of American seamen, which must be adjusted before harmony could be restored between the two countries; and, as you must have perceived, this subject of complaint stands at the head of the British minister's statement of the grounds upon which he stands at the head of his manifesto against our government. His own words will best speak his meaning.—  
"Without going beyond the renewal, in 1803, of the war in which Great Britain is engaged, and admitting unprepared wrongs of inferior magnitude, the conduct of the government presents a series of acts hostile to the United States as an independent and neutral nation. British cruisers have been in the continued practice of violating the American flag in the great highway of nations and of seizing and carrying off persons from the exercise of the exercise of a belligerent right, founded on the law of nations against an enemy, but of a municipal prerogative over British subjects. Bri-

But, the main question for rational men to discuss is:— "Will the repeal of our orders in council be sufficient to induce America to make peace with us, without imposing the necessity of other modifications?" This is the question, it is to be discussed; it is a question in which hundreds of thousands are immediately interested; and it is a question which, I think may be answered in the negative; that is to say, sir, I give it as my opinion, that the repeal of our orders will not be sufficient to restore us to a state of peace with America, and I now proceed respectfully to submit to your royal highness the reasons, upon which this opinion is founded.



That this is a fact no one can deny where then is the "positive and accurate information?" It is also a fact, that the Americans have frequently asserted, that our officers have thus taken out of their ships at sea many thousands of American citizens, under the pretence of their being British subjects. It is also a fact, which is proved by the books at our own admiralty, that the American government, through its consul in London, has obtained the release from our fleet of a great number of American citizens thus impressed, seized, and carried off upon the high seas. It is also a fact, proved by the same authority, that most of the Americans thus taken have lost their limbs in the compulsory service of England, a service which they abhorred. It is a fact that I take upon me to vouch for, that amongst the American citizens, thus captured and carried off, and forced into the service of late years, were two grand nephews of general Washington,\* and that one of the two was released from our service by the lords of the admiralty, in consequence of an application from the American consul, while I was in prison for writing about the flogging of the local militia in the town of Ely, and about the employment of German troops upon the occasion.

And yet, sir, in the face of all these facts has the hired writer the audacity, the cool impudence to assert, that we never search American vessels for seamen, but upon positive and accurate information." With this instance of falsehood—of wilful, shameless falsehood before them, one would imagine that the public would never be in danger of being deceived by the same writer; but, alas! Sir, the cunning slave who sells his pen for this purpose knows well that the public, or, at least, that that part of the public who he wishes to deceive, will never, till it be too late, be able to detect him; he knows that his falsehoods go where the exposures seldom come, and if it come at all, he knows that its arrival will be too late to prevent the effect, to produce which is his object.

He next calls upon America to propose her arrangement upon this subject; though in the very manifesto upon which he is commenting, the President declares that an offer had been made to our government to enter into an arrangement, but that "the communication passed without effect." It is going very far on the part of America to offer to enter into any arrangement upon the subject; for, why should not she say, as we certainly should say: "Take care of your seamen; keep them from us in any way that you please; but you shall, on the seas, take nobody out of our vessels." Nevertheless, she has offered to enter into arrangements, "such, (she says) as could not be rejected, if the recovery of British seamen was the sole object;" and yet this writer accuses her of the criminal concealment of our seamen! We have rejected this offer of an arrangement for the prevention of British seamen from taking shelter in American ships; and yet this writer accuses America of a desire to injure us by making her ships an asylum for British deserters!

Our government say, that if we do not exercise our power of searching American ships, and taking out our own seamen, our service will be ruined by the desertions to those American ships. For instance, a British ship is lying at Plymouth, and there are three or four American vessels in the same port.—Numbers of the seamen get on board the American ships; they get out to sea; and, if they cannot be seized there, they go off safely to America or to any other part of the world, and are thus lost to our navy. There is no doubt, Sir, but this might become a very serious evil, if not counteracted. But, are the Americans to suffer because (for whatever reason) our sailors desert? And above all, are real American citizens to be exposed to imprisonment, to be sent to be shot at, to be conveyed to the West or East-Indies, to be made to end their days under the discipline of an English man of war; are real American citizens to be exposed to all this because British seamen desert, and because that description

\* John and Charles Lewis—John was discharged in Feb. 1812, after three applications; was very badly used during detention, deserted twice and flogged twice. Charles was also applied for three times, and was discharged in 1811. It was alleged in the first case that he was a native of Quebec, and in the other that he had voluntarily entered.

(a very serious crime) may become extremely dangerous to us!—I am sure your royal highness is too just to answer this question in the affirmative. The case must be new, because the relative situation of the two countries is a novelty in the history of nations; but, while we have an undoubted right to recover our own seamen, if we can do it without violating the rights of other nations, we can have no right in any case, to seize American citizens.—America says, "I do not want your seamen; I would rather not have them. Keep them by what means you please. Take them wherever you can find them in my ships; but, before you do it, produce proof of their being yours, and that, too, before a competent tribunal." Nothing can be fairer than this; but this necessarily sets aside all impressions at sea where there can be no proof given because there can be no tribunal, or umpire, to decide on the proof; and we contend, that without the power of impressing at sea, our navy would be greatly injured by desertion, and our strength thereby materially weakened.

This is the point upon which we are at issue with America.—Supposing the orders in council to remain repealed, and the dispute as to that matter to be settled, this is the point upon which, if not settled amicably, we shall have war with the American States.—It is the point upon which the people of America, who are something, are more sore; and I am convinced that it is a point which they will not give up.—They say, and they truly say, that it is a mockery for them to talk of their freedom and their independence, if the very bodies of their citizens are liable to be taken upon the high seas and forced into the service of a foreign sovereign, there to be treated according to the rules and regulations of that sovereign. A people submitting to this cannot be called free, and their country cannot be called independent. Therefore, when the time comes for entering on a treaty of peace with America, I hope your royal highness will resist all advice tending to a pertinacious adherence to the exercise of the power of impressment; for, while that power is exercised, we shall, in my opinion, never have real peace with America.

The other point in dispute, namely, the possession of the Floridas, or at least that part of them which belongs to Spain, is of inferior importance; but, I am of opinion, that that point will not be easy overcome, unless we are prepared to give it up. America sees the possibility of Old Spain becoming a mere puppet in the hands of England, and she sees the almost certainty of its becoming a dependent upon either England or France; and she wants neither France nor England for so near a neighbor. She has, in the adventures of captain Henry, seen the danger of having a neighbor on her northern flank; and the Floridas are not divided by immense deserts and lakes as Canada is. While the Floridas were held by the sleepy old government of Spain, America saw little danger; but she will not, I am convinced, suffer either England or France to be mistress of those provinces.

This is a point, therefore, which in my opinion we should be forward in giving up, and not get into a war with America for the sake of Ferdinand, as we are continuing the war with France for his sake. The revolutions going on in South America, it is the interest of the United States to encourage and assist to the utmost of their power; and I should advise your royal highness to show an earnest desire to avoid interference therein; for, if, upon the ground of supporting the authority of Ferdinand, or, upon any other ground, you show a disposition to take part against the republicans of South America, that alone will be sufficient greatly to retard, if not wholly defeat, all attempts at an accommodation with America. Nay, Sir, to speak freely my sentiments, I do not expect peace with America while we have an army in Spain, or at least, while there is the smallest chance of our obtaining a settled ascendancy in that kingdom; and I really think that every mile of progress that we are making there puts peace with America at a greater distance.—We, in this country, or, the greater part of us, see no danger in the increase of any power, except the power of Napoleon, whose territories half-enveloped our coast, and whose armies are but at the distance of a few hours sail. Not so the Americans.—They see danger in the increase of our power, ours being that sort of power by which they are most annoyed. If they had their choice between us and France for a

neighbor in South America, they would not hesitate a moment in preferring France—because her power is not of that sort which would be formidable to America. What she would wish, however, is to see South America independent of Old Spain, and of course, of the masters of Old Spain—and she is not so blind as not to perceive, that the contest in Old Spain now is, who shall have it under her control, England or France.

For these reasons every victory that we gain in Spain will be an additional obstacle to peace with America, unless we set out by a frank and clear declaration, leaving South America to itself and the Floridas to the United States.

Before I conclude I beg leave to notice that part of the speech, recently delivered by your royal highness's order to the two houses of parliament, wherein mention is made of the dispute with America. The part I allude to is this: "His royal highness has commanded us to assure you, that he views with most sincere regret the hostile measures which have been recently adopted by the government of the U. States of America towards this country. His royal highness is nevertheless willing to hope, that the accustomed relations of peace and amity may yet be restored; but if his expectations in this respect should be disappointed, by the conduct of the government of the United States, or by their perseverance in any unwarrantable pretensions, he will most fully rely on the support of every class of his majesty's subjects, in a contest in which the honor of his majesty's crown, and the best interests of his dominions, must be involved."

This part of the speech has been thought with reason, to augur war—for I am not aware of "any pretensions" of America that she will not "persevere" in. If pretensions to be put forward, to be now originated, had been spoken of, there might have been more room for doubt—but in speaking of pretensions to be persevered in, the speech necessarily refers to pretensions already put forward; and I repeat, sir, that I do not know of any pretension that America has put forward, in which I do not believe she will persevere, to do which the conduct of your royal highness's ministers is eminently calculated to give her encouragement.

As to support from the people of England in a war against America, your royal highness will certainly have it, if the grounds of the war be clearly just; but it would be very difficult for your ministers to make the people perceive or believe, that the impressment of American seamen any where, and especially in the very ships of America, was necessary "to the honor of his majesty's crown, and involved the best interests of his dominions." The people have now seen all the predictions to America falsified—they have been told that America could not support herself for a year without England, and they have seen her do it for a year and a half, and at the end of that time declare war! They are not now to be persuaded that this government can do what it pleases with America!

It has been stated, with an air of triumph, by the partisans of your ministers, that the opposition are pledged to support a war against America unless she is satisfied with the repeal of the orders in council. But the people, sir, have given no such pledge—the manufacturers have given no such pledge—and the war will not be a jot the more popular on account of its having the support of that set of men who are called the opposition, and for whom the people have no respect any more than they have for their opponents. The orders in council were a grievance to America, but not a greater grievance than to see her citizens dragged by force into a service which they abhor on so many accounts, however pleasant and honorable it may be to our countrymen. This grievance was known to exist—and therefore, if the opposition have given a pledge to support a war against America unless she be satisfied with the repeal of the orders in council alone, they have given a pledge to do that in which they will not have the support of the people.

I am one of those, sir, who do not regard a great extension of trade as a benefit—but those who do must lay their account with seeing much of our trade destroyed forever by a war with America. Three or four years of war would compel her to become a manufacturing country to such an extent as never more to stand in need of English goods—so that if your royal highness's ministers do insist upon exercising the

power of seizing people on board of American ships at sea, those persons who manufacture goods for America must seek another market, for that is closed against them forever.

For many years, sir, there has existed in this country, a faction perfectly desperate in their hatred of freedom. They not only hate all free nations, but they hate the very sound of the word freedom. I am well satisfied that persons of this description would gladly hear of the murder of every soul in America. There is nothing that they hate so much as a man who is not a slave, and who lives out of the reach of arbitrary power. These persons will be sorely grieved to see peace preserved between the two countries on terms honorable to America; but I am, for my part, ready to confess, that with me it will be a subject of joy; I am ready to declare that I see less reason than ever for an Englishman's wishing to see the people of America humbled or borne down; and that it will give me exceedingly to reflect that England is taxed, and that English blood is shed, for the purpose of enforcing the power to impress American seamen; but this mortification I shall, I trust, be spared by the humanity and wisdom of your royal highness.

WILLIAM COBBETT.

#### NEW-YORK, October 15. VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday arrived in the Sound, on her way to New-York, the very fast sailing pilot-boat schr. Meteor, in 28 days from Nantz. By her the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received a regular file of Paris papers to the 7th September, inclusive, containing London news of the 27th August, and French Bulletins from the 10th to the 14th, of which we have given a brief outline.

No change had taken place favorable to American affairs. The French have burnt the town of Smolensk. No general battle had been fought between them and the Russians. The defeat of the French in Spain is not noticed in the papers.

The Meteor brings dispatches for government from our minister in Paris. French Bulletins.—The tenth Bulletin of the Grand Army is dated from Vitepsk the 31st July. It mentions that the emperor of Russia and the grand duke Constantine had quitted the army and had reached St. Petersburg. It gives a detail of several skirmishes in Ostrovno, in which the Russians lost 100 pieces of cannon, 20 waggons of provisions, 1500 prisoners, and from 5 to 6000 men killed and wounded; on the part of the French 200 killed and 900 wounded.

The eleventh Bulletin is dated from the same place, August 4th, and contains little more than the positions of the army at that time.

The 12th announces briefly the capture of Dunaburg by gen. Richard, in which place he found only twenty pieces of cannon, the rest having been carried off by the Russians.

The two succeeding bulletins, which conclude the series of them in the Paris papers, are from Smolensk (which is represented as being one of the handsomest cities in Russia) and dated the 21st and 23d of August. They contain the disposition of the army, the head quarters of which were still at Vitepsk; and a relation of several skirmishes, in which the French represented as uniformly successful.

With the exception of what relates to the operations of the French army, as detailed in the bulletins, and which should be received with considerable allowance, the papers we have received, although so late as the 6th September from Paris contain no political or commercial circumstance worthy of translation.

From the Baltimore Whig. Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability, to the editor of the "Weekly Register," dated "ALBANY, Oct. 8, 1812."

"The warlike preparations on the extensive frontier of this state, are in a state of great activity; and from the vast quantity of ordnance, ammunition and other stores which have been lately forwarded, (and the marching of troops for various quarters in the West and North, I anticipate an attack upon our hostile neighbor in some of his strong holds, before the commencement of winter.—A gallant band of sailors and mariners are now on their march to winter.—A gallant band of sailors and mariners are now on their march to winter—so that if your royal highness's ministers do insist upon exercising the

particular service, and are under the superior command of captain Chauncy. The country may be assured that its flag will never be disgraced, when committed to the hands of so intrepid an officer, and so brave a crew as he commands."

On our frontier from Black Rock, on Lake Erie, to Fort Niagara, on Lake Ontario, there are now about 7000 troops, one half regulars. At Oswego, 1000, at Sacket's Harbor and Ogdensburg, our force may be estimated at 4 or 5000 more, and the army under the command of gen. Bloor field at Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain, exceeds 5000, and daily receiving an accession of numbers. Every thing indicates a speedy attack, and the loss of every American who falls for his country as a martyr, swells with the proud hope, that the multiplied wrongs which we have borne from the hostile attacks of an unprovoked enemy will be amply atoned for on his own territory."

#### OGSDENBURG, Sept. 23.

Last Tuesday in the afternoon a boat (captured from us a few days previous) sailed from Prescott harbor down the river. Two of our boats immediately put after her; and notwithstanding a continual fire from Prescott battery, which was opened upon them, succeeded in forcing the enemy to run ashore and scuttle their boat to prevent her falling into our hands. Our boats received no injury.

During the engagement on Touissant island last Wednesday, the battery at Prescott fired upon a boat that was leaving the harbor, and upon the village—a twelve pound shot entered Captain Turner's house and did considerable damage—several others struck in the gardens, &c.

#### CHARLES-TOWN, October 23.

We invite the attention of our readers to the letter of William Cobbett to the Prince Regent, on American affairs, in the preceding columns of this paper. It will compensate them for the trouble of perusing it.

John H. Thomas and John Lynn are electoral candidates for the three upper counties of Maryland. The first wrote much, and laboured hard to stimulate Hansen (his friend) to the combat in Baltimore; but he could not join him, in person, because his wife was sick! The other recommended the use of the "tommy hawk or lathing hatchet."—"But he must remain at home to buy cattle! These brave spirits he hoped will be respected accordingly—as they are now the friends of peace."

The United States frigates President, United States, Congress, and the brig Argus sailed from Boston on the 9th inst. on a cruise. They are to be joined at sea by the frigate Essex, and the ship Wasp, from the Delaware.—The frigates Constitution and Chesapeake and the sloop of war Hornet, remain in the port of Boston.

Lieutenant colonel Miller, of the U. States army, who commanded the gallant 4th regiment in the West, has been exchanged for captain Daeres of the Guernsey. The colonel is to join the 6th infantry, commanded by colonel Simonds, on the Canada frontier.

#### FOR THE REPOSITORY.

"PROMISE AND KNOWN CHARACTER." Truth and consistency in the Stanton Conventions.

CHARLES F. MERCER, the chief Thermo of the journal. Can this be the same Mercer, who said, in the most emphatic tone, in the house of delegates last winter, that "if war was once declared, he would not be there in the H. of D. that that feeble and feeble as he is, he would be in the war." Surely it cannot be—as this man is now evidently for peace, and for a "felicitous" submission to every thing like British aggression and outrages.

ABRAHAM SHEPHERD, a captain of blues in the year 1798. This man, on hearing of the actual declaration of war, said, "it was right—he was glad of it, and he would do his part in supporting it, though he thought it ought to have been declared some years sooner." [If this statement should be denied, we are ready to establish its correctness—Not by "certificates," for we do not often deal in such trash; but the captain, if he pleases, may have an

opportunity of being confronted by at least three respectable witnesses.] We now find that this man of consistency has gone to the left about: for he also is for submission—for peace, and for commerce.

HENRY LEE, a chip of the old block. This young man was an applicant for a commission in the army. He was for War—open war— His martial figure, and his back denouncing "Dissipation, extravagance, and dissipation, more than Gosh." But, alas! on being disappointed, he posted off to Staunton, and there too, assisted in framing the Peace and submission manifesto.

Such, fellow citizens, are some of the patriots who have taken our rights and liberties under their own special protection. Such are the men who have brought forward an electoral submission ticket, headed "Peace, union and commerce, and no foreign alliance." These are the centinels of freedom, whose querulous address to the freeholders of Virginia, fills several lengthy columns; but contains only a few short lines on the all-important subject of impressment—and in those few lines, we meet with a gross and palpable falsehood. But let us have it in their own words—let them speak for themselves. They say, of the subject of impressment, that "it has not been, for several years, beyond the reach of just and honorable accommodation."

That men, capable of writing their own names, should coolly set down and state so perfect a falsehood as this, is truly astonishing—But they are dead to all the feelings of true Americans. Without a murmur of complaint against the British; without expressing the least regret or sympathy for the sufferings of our impressed fellow citizens; without the smallest degree of resentment for the most atrocious acts of cruelty, or the semblance of regard for our violated national rights and honor;—these sons of Belial attempt to palliate the wrongs done us, and to cast the blame on our own government:—and this they strive to do, by means of a most criminal and shameful violation of truth. "It has not been for several years, beyond the reach of just and honorable accommodation?" Oh, shame! where is thy blush?—Remove! where is thy sting? X. Y.

The following is the Maryland representation in the next House of Representatives in Congress; by which it will be seen, that on a fair ratio of representation, the state of Maryland has virtually experienced no change in the sentiments of her inhabitants, two thirds being republican.

Republican.  
Samuel Ringgold  
Alexander M'Kim  
Nicholas R. Moore  
Dr. Joseph Kent  
Stevenson Archer  
Robert Wright  
Federal.  
A. C. Hanson  
C. Goldsborough  
Philip Stewart [Sun.]

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION. Took place on Tuesday the 13th. The Republican Ticket has prevailed by increased majorities; and that even the city of Philadelphia, which gave last year a large Federal majority, is now Democratic.

The following is the state of the polls in the city of Philadelphia:

CONGRESS.  
Democrats. Friends of Peace.  
A. S. 1812 2984 | J. S. S. Lewis 2815  
C. J. Ferguson 2875 | J. S. H. K. 2810  
W. M. D. 2867 | S. H. 2803  
J. H. Conrad 2847 | W. M. P. 2803

The Republican Ticket has succeeded throughout the district. From Montgomery district, Jonathan Roberts and Roger Davis, republican, are re-elected by a majority of at least 600 votes.

BRITISH GENEROSITY! A Virginian, who was once an officer in the Nautilus, taken in that vessel, and has just returned to Boston in a cartel, writes thus to his brother in this state:

"I am once again in the land of liberty. Three days ago I arrived here from that accursed place Halifax, &c. For 42 days after our surrender we were kept in the Africa of 64 guns, where I am sorry to tell you we were treated more like savages than like officers. All our nautical instruments, books, charts, &c. were taken from us, and the men robbed of most of their clothes, &c. &c. I hope shortly to be revenged of them in battle, and should

any of them fall into my hands as prisoners of war, to heap coals of fire on their heads, by pursuing a conduct directly the reverse of theirs."

Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, with two 74 gun ships and an armed brig, reached Halifax on the 27th ult. It is said that he is not possessed of those diplomatic powers with which busy rascal had clothed him. Nat. Intell.

#### THE NEW-YORK COLLECTION.

It has been stated in most of the public prints that a great Caucus had been held in New York, composed of many distinguished gentlemen of the Federal Party. We have not before noticed the fact, because somewhat vaguely stated. We now learn, that at that caucus, the resolutions taken of most importance were

First. That under present circumstances it would be unwise to take up a man notoriously of their own party.  
Second. That they should support the candidate of the two already in nomination, whose success would best promote the objects of the party.  
Third. That they would not now make a selection of either as their candidate.

In the incidental discussions to which these points gave occasion, Messrs. Otis, Governor Morris, and we believe R. Goodloe Harper gave a decided preference to Mr. Clinton; and a certain number of the caucus, of whom G. Morris was one, was had, and in this meeting Mr. Clinton declared, "That all political connexions between himself and the democratic party in the United States had ceased and would not again be renewed. This fact can be established in a court of law if necessary." Nat. Intell.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Barney, of the privateer Rosette—at sea, lat. 23, long. 65.

Yesterday evening to the southward, I fell in with the packet Princess Amelia, capt. Moorsom, from the leeward islands, bound to England with the September mail. Although the ship mounted but 8 nine pounders and 30 men, she made an obstinate defence, which lasted within pistol shot for near one hour, when she struck: the captain, master and one man killed, and 7 wounded; the ship was a perfect wreck. I am sorry to say we paid dearly, for I had the first officer and 6 men wounded.

We have been laying by and fitting all night; she is a fine sailer, the fastest I have met with, although I was chased pretty hard four days ago by a frigate: she would make an excellent cruiser.

I should have burnt the Princess Amelia but from considerations of humanity and regard to the female passengers and the wounded on board. I have sent her in.  
N. B. She arrived at Savannah the 21 inst.

Extract from Albany, October 11, received by the Steam Boat.

It is reported, and believed, that all the troops at Greenbush will move for the frontiers to-morrow morning—whether they go west or north, I know not. A regiment, consisting of about 800 men, left Greenbush for Plattsburg yesterday. Something is to be done, and that shortly. God grant that our arms may be successful." Colum.

#### From the National Intelligencer.

Our readers will scarcely credit the fact, that some of our most popular federal prints are so lost to reason—their feelings of humanity so much blunted or totally stifled by their enmity to their government, that they defend the employment of the Indians by the British in the business of marauding and murdering the defenceless inhabitants of our frontiers. Such however is the fact; and, painful as it is to record it, it ought to be known, that whilst the British are defended in every thing, the patriotic exertions of the West are in the same quarter related with sneers, almost with wishes for their defeat.—The man who can elicit amusement from British foray or Indian massacre; who can smile at the wounds his country may receive—

"Is fit for treason, stratagem, and spoil."  
"Let no such man be trusted."  
There are other ways of aiding an enemy, than by deserting to his standard. Those serve him quite as effectually who seize every opportunity to dishearten the patriotic armies of our country, and thus encourage the enemy. When with this view (and it can be with no other) facts are disclosed

and perverted to the injury of the country's cause, those who are wilfully concerned in such detestable conduct are guilty of a moral treason at least, tho' their offence is perhaps not cognizable by law. And, really when we see the infamous conduct in this respect of certain clerical and editorial personages, we cannot but violently suspect, they want nothing but the power to serve the enemy in any way that would not put their lives in jeopardy.

French Intrigue in Russia.—The Emperor of Russia recently detected an extensive conspiracy, headed by his secretary of state, who had corresponded with Bonaparte, informing him of the plan of the campaign; and had begun to corrupt the army. Bonaparte had sent him two millions and an half of dollars for this purpose. The conspiracy was discovered by General the Prince Bagration—who was so confident of it that he stooped a courier from St. Petersburg for Paris, broke open the dispatches that bore the Emperor Alexander's own seal, and thus obtained the evidence of the minister Speranski's guilt. He, with others, have been banished to Siberia, to cool. Their plan was to have seized and carried to France the Emperor of Russia and his brother, as they did the royal family of Spain.

#### From the London Gazette of Aug. 31.

Madrid capitulated to the allies on the 14th of August, by which 3500 prisoners, three months provisions, and equipments for 20,000 men, 189 pieces brass ordnance, 23,000 muskets with bayonets, 3440 barrels gunpowder, 3,420,000 cartridges, with great quantities of munitions of warfare fell into their hands.

#### Attention!

THE draughted company of Infantry, lately commanded by Capt. Strain, is ordered to parade before Mr. Henry Haines's Tavern, in Charlestown, on the 29th of this month, for the purpose of training. Punctual attendance is required of every person belonging to the company.  
GEO. SMITHER, Capt.  
October 24.

#### The Subscriber

RESPECTFULLY informs the Farmers of this county, that, for nearly three years past, he has occasionally directed his mind to the planning of a *Thrashing Machine*, (in which he flatters himself he has been completely successful) which would be simple in its construction, and easily worked; yet, of sufficient power to answer every purpose desired.

Early in June last, he accordingly suggested his design to a friend in this place, who has generously aided him in carrying it into execution; inasmuch that the building of it is nearly completed: In order, however, to give it the finishing stroke, he still requires further assistance; and, therefore, earnestly solicits the patronage and aid of those gentlemen who are disposed to encourage useful mechanical inventions in general; but particularly one from which, he presumes, the public will derive great benefit.

He takes this opportunity of informing the public, that he is a practical Mechanic, being brought up to the business of a Mill-Wright; that he has invented several machines, which are in daily use, and for which he has obtained patents.

THOMAS BEATTY.

N. B. He may be heard of at Mr. James Anderson's, Charlestown, October 23.

#### Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has now in his employ, good Workmen as assistants in the above business, with soap and dye stuffs of the newest fashions. He flatters himself he will be able to do work with neatness and dispatch. He also informs the public, that he has commenced the Wool-Carding business at the Green Spring Fulling Mill, where he will continue to card till the last of October.

He still continues to carry on the Fulling and Dying business at the Mill Creek Fulling Mill, where he keeps hands employed. Movers, and those wanting their work done in a hurry, will be waited on with the greatest attention.

WILLIAM BAILEY.

October 23.



DIALOGUE

Between a Peace-party man—a Federalist—a Democratic Clintonian, and a Republican. Peace party man. Mr. Clinton's claims to the Presidency are very strong. At this period, we must have peace made immediately; and I am authorized to say, that the election of Clinton would directly lead to it.

of a republic, and live under a managing oligarchy. I would prefer—[Here the federalist and his two allies, moved off—and left the long-winded democrat, to think, instead of talking.]

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.

Valuable Land for Sale IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.

THE subscriber will sell at public auction, for ready money, at Fulton's tavern, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, on Tuesday the 15th day of December, 1812, a tract of land, situate in the county of Jefferson, on the east side of the Shenandoah river, being a part of Ferdinand Fairfax's Shannondale tract, and containing 1267 acres, be the same more or less, conveyed by deed from the said Fairfax to Thomas Parker and Bennett Taylor, trustees to secure the payment of a sum of money in the said deed mentioned, due from the said Fairfax to John Hopkins. The Deed of trust with a plat and certificate of survey annexed, will be exhibited on the day of sale.

BENNET TAYLOR, acting Trustee. October 9, 1812.

FOR SALE,

A healthy Negro Woman and her child, a Boy about 2 years old. For terms, apply to JOHN UNSELD, Junr. Shepherd's-town, October 9. td

Notice.

BEING disappointed in my expectation of finishing my farming business by the 15th instant, I am obliged to defer my Public Sale to the 3d of December next; but on the 15th inst. or other day, any person who wished to purchase any of the advertised articles, will be accommodated by private sale, on equal terms. ALEXANDER STRAITH. October 9.

Sale of Personal Property.

Will be Sold on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at the late residence of JACOB STRIDER, deceased, A Negro Woman and two Children, Horses, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Tools, &c. Bond and surety for all purchases above one dollar, will secure to the purchasers a credit of nine months. Persons holding claims against the aforesaid Strider's estate, are now invited to exhibit them on or before the day of sale, to JOHN STRIDER, Admr. October 9.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, Shepherd's-Town, Va. on the 30th September, 1812. A. Elisha Athy 2; Samuel Avey 2; B. Mary Browning, James Banes, William Brooks, Benjamin Bussell. C. John Cromley, Henry Conklin, Van Curring, care of Mr. Bowdoker; Capt. James Carneal, Joseph Carwell, Benjamin Comegys. E. Miss Margaret L. Evans. F. George Feeman. H. Jacob Hayns, 2. J. Alexander L. Jones. K. Henry Kindle. L. Jane Lemen, John Lowry, Daniel Long. M. Steffe Moser, David Moore, Jacob Miles, Thomas Mashell, Margaret M'Pherson, John Melvin. N. Jacob Nairne. O. Thomas Owens, Joseph Osburn. P. William Parrott. R. George Ranalds, senr. Joseph Richardson, Samuel Ray, Jacob Redno. S. Philip Schoppert, Stephen Simmons, Thomas Sappington, Anthony Sprinkle. T. John Teas, care of Jacob Long; John Turner, Joseph Turner, Daniel Turney. W. Banned Wiessendahl, William Walker, Jacob Williamson, Casper Walper, Adrian Winekoop, John Wilson, Lee Town; Richard Watkins, Barnett Wisondall and Philip Wintumoyr. Y. James Young, John Yontz, Conrad Yontz, senr. Samuel T. Young. JAMES BROWN, P. M. October 1, 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 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. 3m. Charlestown, Aug. 7.

BLANK BOOKS

For Sale at this Office.

Blank Deeds

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

MADISON ELECTORAL TICKET.

Joseph Godwin, of Nanamond. Benjamin Harrison, of Mount Airy, Prince George County. Edward Pegram, of Dinwiddie. Richard Field, of Brunswick. Thomas Read, Senr. of Charlste. Matthew Gleatham, of Chesterfield. Thomas M. Randolph, of Albemarle. Charles Yancey, of Buckingham. George Penn, of Patrick. William G. Paindexter, of Louisa. Spencer Rome, of Hanover. Shreshly Reynolds, of Essex. Robert Taylor, of Orange. Gustavus B. Harner, of Fauquier. Robert Nelson, of York. Mann Page, of Gloucester. Walter Jones, of Northumberland. John T. Brocke, of Stafford. Hugh Holmes, of Frederick. Daniel Morgan, of Jefferson. Archibald Rutherford, of Rockingham. Archibald Stuart, of Augusta. Andrew Russell, of Washington. Charles Taylor, of Montgomery. William M. Kinley, of Ohio.

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. October 16.

LIST OF LETTERS

In the Post-Office at Harper's Ferry, 30th Sept. 1812. Margaret Belt, William Bertram, Elijah Gattle, John Downey, Richard Forrest, Thomas Foster, Samuel Henkle, Joshua Hopwood, Eliza Ann Kelsner, Michael Malhorn, John Near, Michael Peadters, Wm. Riley, Susanna Riley, Jos. Repperd, John Shoebridge, Robert Slemous, Philip Strider, Christopher Tucker, Samuel Thompson, Thomas Wharton, Charles Williams. R. HUMPHREYS, P. M.

Election Notice.

THE Freeholders of Jefferson county are hereby notified to attend at the court house in Charlestown, on the second day of November next, for the purpose of electing twenty-five electors of President and Vice President of the U. States. FER. FAIRFAX, F. H. MANNING, BENNET TAYLOR, Commissioners of Election. October 9.

Caution.

AS I have been favored with encouragement in this part of the country, in my line of business, I think it my duty to caution my friends and the public, to be guarded against BENJAMIN B. BURNARD; for I can prove that he has stated an untruth respecting his claim to the patentright for my Threshing Machine. ANSON TALLEY. October 9.

Jefferson County, to wit.

September Court, 1812. Isaac Evans and his wife, late Jane Barnhouse, vs. Richard Barnhouse, William Barnhouse, Nancy Barnhouse, Caleda Barnhouse, Magnus T. Barnhouse, and Augustus Barnhouse, heirs at law of Richard Barnhouse, deceased. Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are inhabitants of this Commonwealth; and the motion of the plaintiffs for the removal of the cause to the county of Jefferson, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and published at the door of the court-house of said county. A copy. GEO. HITE, C. J. C.

A Weaver wanted.

THE subscriber will give employment and good wages to a good Journeyman WEAVER. Apply a the Flowing Spring Farm, near Charlestown. D. M'LAUGHLIN. September 18.

Writing Paper

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Vol. V.]

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.

All persons indebted to the Editor of the Farmer's Repository, for subscriptions, advertisements, or books, are requested to make immediate payment. Necessity alone compels this request.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

The subscribers, a committee nominated by nearly three hundred republicans at major Bedinger's farm, near Shepherd's Town, in Sept. last, and by the request of a number of Republicans in our respective Counties, convened at Johnston's Tavern, Forks of Capeapon on Monday the 19th inst. for the purpose of recommending to the freeholders of the Senatorial district composed of the Counties of Frederick, Berkeley, Jefferson, Hampshire and Hardy, a suitable character to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Wolf's appointment to an office in the Winchester Branch Bank.

James Dailey, esqr. was called to the chair, and William Davison, appointed Secretary. After due deliberation it was unanimously resolved, that having entire confidence in the principles, integrity and talents of HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER, Esq. we recommend him to the Freeholders of the Senatorial District as a candidate for their suffrages at the ensuing election; and that William Davison do advise Mr. Tucker of this nomination.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be published in the "Republican Constellation," Winchester, and the "Farmer's Repository," Charlestown. WILLIAM LONG, Berkeley, CARVER WILLIS, } Jefferson GATO MOOR, } Wm. DAILEY, } Hamp- Wm. ARMSTRONG, } shire. Wm. CASTLEMAN, } Freder- Wm. DAVISON, } ick. Teste, WILLIAM DAVISON, Secy.

At a meeting of a number of republican citizens of Hampshire County, on Tuesday the 20th day of October, 1812, at the House of Henry Heintzman, in the Town of Romney, Mr. THOMAS MULLEDDY was called to the chair, and Wm. ARMSTRONG, Junr. appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated from the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted. The central committee at Richmond not having appointed a committee for this County to promote the election of Mr. Madison as President of the U. States, Resolved, that James Dailey, Ignatius Price, John M'Dowell, Michael C. Sprigg, John Wright, David Long, and James Higgins be appointed a committee for that purpose; and that they be requested to procure and cause to be distributed, the Madison Electoral Ticket among the people of this county.

2d. Resolved, That this meeting highly approves of the nomination of Henry St. George Tucker, Esqr. of Frederick County, as a Candidate to represent the District composed of the Counties of Frederick, Berkeley, Jefferson, Hampshire, and Hardy, in the senate of this state—and having the utmost confidence in his integrity, talents, and republican principles, we will support him by all fair and honorable means.

3d. Resolved, That James Dailey, Thomas Mulleddy, Warner Throckmorton, John M'Dowell, James Parsons,

John Wright, William Donaldson, John Higgins, and William Armstrong junr. be appointed a committee to correspond with such committees as may be appointed by the republican citizens of the other counties composing this senatorial district, and take such other measures as will in their opinion insure the election of the republican candidate at the next election.

4th. Resolved, That the following persons be appointed a Committee of Vigilance for this County, to prevail on the Republican Freeholders to attend at the ensuing Election of President and Vice-President of the United States, and at the Election of a Senator of this state viz. John Hammock, John Fry, Jacob Hoover, Archibald M'Vickar, Geo. Spade, John Thompson, Joseph Thompson, James Thompson, Caleb Evans, Jno. Selby, James Smith, Jonathan Pugh, John Copey, Tunis Titus, Peter Mosey, John Brown, Abraham Criswell, John Kiter, Thomas Lewis, William Ely, Jacob Seyler, Levi Matthews, Jacob Millislagie, Peter Stump, David Calet, John Easter, Ferdinand Gulick, John M'Bride, Alexander M'Brice, John Asbury, John Millison, Thomas Slane, Samuel Poston, Isaac Pownal, James Mickus, William Miller, Richard Blue, Philip Cool, Robert Parker sen. George Horn, John Peters, Samuel Parks, John Parks, Stephen Leigh, John Arnold, Thos. M'Bride, Conway Rector, Simon Taylor, Jacob Taylor, William F. Taylor, John Lawson, William French, John Earsom, Peter Parker, Solomon Parker, John Blue sen. Michael Blue, John Long, John Brady, John Donaldson, Michael C. Sprigg, Samuel Abernathy, James Parsons, Isaac Means, senr. Richard Holliday, John H. Price, Jacob Umstatter, Argalon Price senr. John M'Bride, Jacob Lease, Jacob Stuckslagle, Dennis Daniels, Thomas Dunn, James Higgins, Lewis Dunn, Daniel Collins, Michael Baker, George Culp, John Spencer, Jacob Fleck, Thomas Allen, David Long, Abraham Good, George Staggs, Argalon Price, junr. Henry, Smith, Thomas Hogan, Michael Fout, George R. Tasker, John Plumb, Jacob Shoaf, Jno. Switzer, Philip Kline, William Hook, David Parsons, Duncan M'Vickar, and Henry L. Wilson.

5th. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the "Republican Constellation," and "Farmer's Repository."

Resolved, That this meeting do now adjourn. THOMAS MULLEDDY, Chairman. Wm. ARMSTRONG, Junr. Sec'y.

FOREIGN NEWS.

New-York, October 12. The British frigate Junon, capt. Sanderson arrived at this port on Friday evening, in 14 days from Halifax, and is now in the Bay. She brings dispatches from Sir John B. Warren to the Secretary of State. A lieutenant came up on Saturday morning, in gun-boat No. 107, with the dispatches, which were delivered to General Armstrong, who has forwarded them to Washington.

ARRIVAL OF THE SWIFTSURE. On Saturday evening, the British cartel brig Swiftsure arrived at this port from Falmouth, via Halifax, in 10 days from the latter port. She left Falmouth on the 3d of September, and has brought Dispatches, which the London papers represent to be of great importance. The Swiftsure was brought to anchor off Fort Richmond, and an officer came up with the dispatches, which we understand are forwarded to Washington.

LATES FROM ENGLAND. On Saturday evening arrived at this port the ship Feroc, from Bristol, (Eng.) which port she left on the 6th of September.

Mr. Dedier, of Baltimore, came passenger in the above ship, and is the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Russel, our Charge des Affairs in London, to the Secretary of State. Mr. Russell issued a circular on the 2d of September, to all the American Consuls in Great Britain, informing them that their functions had ceased. By the Feroc, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received a file of London papers to the 4th of September,

from which the following articles are copied.

LONDON, Sept. 1. Government this day received Dispatches from Riga, of the 17th August, from which it does not appear that any general action had taken place, but various partial skirmishes, in which the Russians were invariably successful. The Dispatches altogether are of a very favorable description.

SUN-OFFICE—Two O'clock. We stop the press to communicate to our readers more glorious intelligence from the Peninsula. A Telegraphic Dispatch has just reached the Admiralty from Plymouth, which states that the Marquis of Wellington entered Madrid on the 15th ult. having taken 1700 prisoners, and 180 pieces of cannon. Dispatches, containing the details of this important event, will probably reach town to-morrow morning. Gottenburg, August 26.—A convoy of upwards of 200 sail arrived from the Baltic on Sunday. There were 14 American ships among them, 10 of which not having English licences, were forwarded in charge of officers from the British fleet, by order of Sir J. Saumarez. A convoy from Leith arrived yesterday, and from the Nore on Sunday.

Warsaw, August 4.—The Russians, forced to abandon their position near Witepsk, on the 26th and 27th July, lost about 10,000 men in killed and wounded, and prisoners, among which are several generals.

Berlin, August 13.—Our Court Gazette contains the following:— "General Kutosow has refused the command of a corps of Russians under general Wittgenstein, on account of the disorders which prevail in it."

LONDON, Sept. 1. Since our last publication, two mails have arrived from Gottenburg, which brings down our intelligence from that quarter to the 23d instant. The accounts from Riga, it will be observed, are not of later date than those previously received from admiral Martin; and, consequently, we are without the means of forming any judgment with regard to the genuine result of the action of the 1st, between Prince Wittgenstein and Oudinot, in which, according to the French statements, the Russians suffered a severe defeat. The Supplement to the St. Petersburg Gazette, of the 4th inst. contains the subjoined accounts of the action of the 23d between Prince Bagration and Davoust:—

Official intelligence respecting the Military operations.

"1. The commander in chief of the first army, the minister of war, Barclay de Tolly, announces, that the 13th July (O. S.) the corps of lieutenant general Count Osterman, while marching upon the town of Ostrovno, fell in with the enemy's grand army, and that a warm engagement commenced between them at six o'clock in the morning, which lasted until eleven o'clock at night. Count Osterman maintained his position."

"2. From the second army, the general of infantry, Prince Bragion announces, under date of the 13th July (O. S.) that regulating his movements conformably to the pre-concerted plan, his advanced guard, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Rajewski, reached Daschkoka in the night of the 10th, where it was attacked by a superior force of the enemy, consisting of five divisions, under the command of Marshals Davoust and Mortier. Notwithstanding the superior numbers and obstinate resistance of the enemy, our troops repulsed them twice, and pursued them as far as the village of Nowosselka. In this place, strong by nature, and affording an advantageous position, the enemy halted; but though they attempted with several strong columns to compel us to retreat from the field of battle, they were constantly repulsed with loss, notwithstanding that our 8th corps, which had come up in sufficient time, could not co-operate from the narrowness of the ground, and that our cavalry, from the same cause, remained in complete inactivity. In the mean time, the road to Smolenski was opened to General Plai toff, so as to enable him to continue his march to join the first army.— The battle lasted from nine in the morning until six in the evening. The loss of

the enemy, according to the concurring statements of the prisoners, compared with the number of dead bodies left by the enemy during the pursuit, must have considerably exceeded five thousand men killed and wounded. General Prince Bagration, who praises the unparalleled bravery of the 7th corps, and that of all the troops, adds, that he will speedily transmit a detailed account of our loss, which does not exceed six hundred men, and of the achievements of individuals."

Various statements were published on Saturday, of the main French army under Bonaparte having been defeated with immense loss; but at present they remain so completely unauthenticated, that we do not think them worth the trouble of repetition. Dispatches were on Saturday received from sir James Saumarez, which, we understand, are silent with regard to this reported victory.

Private letters from Riga attribute the inaction of the French, after their entering Witepsk, to the losses which they had sustained in their numerous sanguinary contests with the Russians, and the harassing nature of the service in which they had been engaged. It is added in these letters, the Russians were preparing to oppose nearly insurmountable obstacles to the further progress of the enemy; one of the principal of those was the destruction of the roads, which, for many leagues over the marshy ground of Russia, are formed by the trunks of trees laid crosswise.

Jerome Bonaparte, it appears, has left the French army on his return to Westphalia. In the papers under French influence, his departure is ascribed to ill health; but the accounts from Gottenburg mention, that he had incurred the displeasure of his brother, and been dismissed in disgrace. On Saturday a messenger arrived at the secretary of state's office, with despatches from Mr. Thornton, which are understood to contain the treaty entered into between this country and Sweden.— In some of the letters from Gottenburg, it is said, that preparations for the Swedish expedition were at a stand.

Extraordinary exertions have been lately made at the Tower in preparing arms for foreign service. Ninety thousand stand have been completed within the last fortnight—10,000 of which have been sent to Port Mahon—10,000 to Corunna, and 50,000 will be shipped immediately for the Baltic.

LISBON, September 3.

Copy of a letter from Cadix, dated Aug. 25. With pleasure I announce to you that this unhappy city is finally liberated, after undergoing two months successive bombardment, which daily caused the loss of many lives and ruins.

About 1 o'clock A. M. the French began their retreat, destroying their batteries and striking their guns, destroying all their works which they had been erecting for two years and a half past. We discovered here some movements of confusion in the enemy's lines; they received a reinforcement of 2000 cavalry last night, which are to cover their retreat according to information received by persons whom we can depend on.— As soon as day dawned they appeared retreating towards Xeres, stationing their cavalry along the coast to prevent the allied troops from disembarking. The first place they set on fire was Saint Catherine, and continued on to the left; in all the batteries as far as Saint-petri; the sight was horrid to see the flames of the redoubts, bridges and the remainder of the fortifications, as likewise the continual discharge of the artillery, and the blowing up of the powder magazines. The city of Cadix, never witnessed such a scene of joy.

The Spanish flag is now flying at the forts of Matagorda, Fort Suiz, Rota and Trocadero. To the last place were embarked a number of workmen. The English head quarters will be this night at Porto Real, and the Spanish at Chiclana, where they will be joined by general Balasteros. It is reported that Valencia has been taken by the army of general Maitland, and that no quarters has been given to the garrison.

Other letters from Cadix of the same date, state that orders were issued by the regency, that a solemn teum should be sung in consequence of such a favorable event having taken place.