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 *authorised to say*, that the election of Clinton would directly lead to it.

Democratic Clintonian. Zounds, you don't mean peace, without reparation for our wrongs. You've mistook the matter altogether. I am *authorised to say*, that on the election of *Clinton*, the war will be carried on *with vigor and effect*. The war is just and necessary; but we must have Clinton to manage it.

P. Party man. Aye, aye, *you* may believe that. He would *manage* it with a vengeance. To let you my friend, a little into the secret; that talk of Clinton's war talents is a mere gull-trap, to catch such of the war-hawks as may be necessary to carry our point. Policy, you know, is allowed in all cases. I tell you De Wit Clinton is pledged to procure immediate peace.

Clin. And I tell you, you will find out at your leisure, "Who's the dupe?" The gull-trap was set to catch blinder birds than we, I can assure you. De Witt knows the war is proper, and will prosecute it to effect.

Fed. I apprehend you are mistaken, sir. The true ground on which Mr. Clinton is entitled to support, is that he will restore the *Washingtonian* or *Federal policy*. It is some sacrifice of our pride, to be sure, to coalesce with you; but the end justifies the means. Our friends have made advantageous terms with Mr. Clinton; and you undoubtedly will be treated as well, as the ulterior scope of our policy will permit.

P. Party man and *Clin.* (together)—*Your* policy forsooth—a miserable dwindling gang—a mere make-weight, to change the balance—a set of blundering conspirators, who have lost all chance for popular confidence except by the most ridiculous short-lived schemes of delusion—a set of tyrannical, usurping, plotting—

Republican. Hush, gentlemen, hush! "*Pause, pause, for Heaven's sake pause!*" as Governeur Morris says.—These ebullitions of passion are extremely natural, when you endeavor to mix such discordant materials. Pray, give over the hopeless process. Mr. Clinton formerly commanded a fair portion of respect for his talents and political orthodoxy. To *you*, Mr. Federalist, no man was more obnoxious. Has he made *private avowals* of having changed his sentiments? Then he is a hypocrite and deceiver. Has he made no such pledges? Then you are the most debased and grovelling of sycophants, to lick the spittle of a man, who has denounced you as *treasonable conspirators*. By *you*, gentlemen, this man was respected not more than by myself. I admired his general talents—I admired his able and industrious discharge of the duties of Mayor of the city of New York. I admired his reputed humanity of temper and amenity of manners. I had a prepossession in his favor, strong as my ardent attachment to the character of his venerated uncle. But he was ambitious, and *I watched him*. I found the papers in his employ suffused with the most malignant abuse of the general government and its supporters. I found him coalescing with federalists; and joining the *private coterie* of the friends of Pickering. I found his agents swarming through the country, preaching to one that he was a peace-man; to another, that he was an efficient man to manage war; justifying a disgraced commander, that they might cast censure on the administration: In short, I found, too unequivocally, that to the lust of rule, he would sacrifice every manly and ingenuous principle; and that, great as were his merits, like Burr, that "*sin*" "*by which fell the angels*"—"*easily beset him.*"

Pardon me a little longer. Do you not see how totally opposed are his claims to the confidence of you several ls? He cannot reconcile contradictions. He cannot have *war* and *peace at the same time*. He cannot pursue *the policy which each of you* are taught to expect as the consequence of his elevation; for the simple reason, that he cannot perform impossibilities. For one, I tell you plainly, I always did detest duplicity as the most dangerous enemy of a republic. If the first office in America is to be a mere matter of barter, management, or exchange, the people had better at once *make it hereditary*. I would infinitely rather know my situation in a monarchy, than talk 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.]

From the National Intelligencer.

DYING STRAIN

OF AN AMERICAN CAPTIVE SAILOR,

On board an English Man of War on service in the Indian Ocean.

Time—Sun setting from the coast of Caromandel.

Land of my birth, farewell! The sea
rolls dark;
The golden sun behind yon waves descending
Now lights yon hills. Now is the
souring lark
Her sweetest notes with nature's matin's ending.
And now my *Mary's* pray'r to Heav'n
ascending
May bless these arms with *home* and
liberty!
Ah no, my soul! This awful gloom impending,
And *death like shades* that glide along
the sea,
Whisper "Poor lonely Sailor, *home* is
not for thee!"
Early my youthful bosom sought the
strife
That laid, alas! my gallant father low—
Early my mother taught her son that
life,
Bereft of freedom, he must never
know:
Yet, from aloft, do *British* streamers
flow!
Mary, a long farewell! My pangs are
o'er;
My soul her anchor weighs—And
when the glow
Of early morn illumes yon darksome
shore,
This form shall sleep, though Indian
billows roar. A.

Regimental Orders.

THE officers composing the 55th Regiment of Virginia militia, together with all officers commanding volunteer corps of cavalry, artillerists and riflemen, 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.

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 Sawmill 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 Bloomery Mills in Jefferson county, or to the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL CHRISTY.

September 25. 2m.

REMOVAL.

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

Charlestown, Aug. 7. 3m.

BLANK BOOKS

For Sale at this Office.

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 Ferdinando 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. tds

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

☞ *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, *Adm'r.*

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 Avy 2;

B. Mary Browning, James Banes, William Brooks, Benjamin Bussel.

C. John Cromley, Henry Conklin, Van Curring, care of Mr. Bowdockerty; Capt. James Carneal, Joseph Carswell, Benjamin Comegys.

E. Miss Margerett L. Evans.

F. George Feeman.

H. Jacob Hayns, 2.

J. Alexander L. Jones.

K. Henry Kindle.

L. Jane Lemen, John Lowry, Daniel Long.

M. Stofle Moser. David Moore, Jacob Miles, Thomas Mashell, Margerat 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. Barned Wiessendahl, William Walker, Jacob Willamson, Casper Walper, Adrian Winckoop, John Wilson, Lee Town; Richard Watkins, Barnet Wisondall and Philip Wintumoyer.

Y. James Young, John Yontz, Conrad Yontz, senr. Samuel T. Young.

JAMES BROWN, P. M.

October 1, 1812.

Blank Deeds

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

MADISON ELECTORAL TICKET.

Joseph Godwin, of Nansemond.
Benjamin Harrison, of Mount Airy, Prince George County.
Edward Pegram, of Dinwiddie.
Richard Field, of Brunswick.
Thomas Read, Sen'r. of Charlotte.
Matthew Cheatham, of Chesterfield.
Thomas M. Randolph, of Albemarle.
Charles Yancey, of Buckingham.
George Penn, of Patrick.
William G. Poindexter, of Louisa.
Spencer Roane, of Hanover.
Sthreshly Reynolds, of Essex.
Robert Taylor, of Orange.
Gustavus B. Horner, of Fauquier.
Robert Nelson, of York.
Mann Page, of Gloucester.
Walter Jones, of Northumberland.
John T. Brooke, 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 Cartle, John Downey, Richard Forrest, Thomas Foster, Samuel Henkle, Joshua Hopwood, Eliza Ann Kelshner, 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,
J. 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 patent right for my *Threshing Machine.*

ANSON TALLEY.

October 9.

Jefferson County, to wit.

September Court, 1812.

Isaac Evans and his wife, late Jane Barnhouse, Complainants,

vs.

Richard Barnhouse, William Barnhouse, Nancy Barnhouse, Caleb Barnhouse, Magnus T. Barnhouse, and Augustus Barnhouse, heirs at l w 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 not inhabitants of this commonwealth; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the fourth Monday in October next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; 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.

Teste,

GEO. HITE, C. J. C.

A Weaver wanted.

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

D. M'LAUGHLIN.

September 18.

Writing Paper

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.] FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1812. [No. 240.

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 Capecapon *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*
CATO MOOR, }
JAMES DAILEY, } *Hampshire.*
WM. ARMSTRONG, }
WM. CASTLEMAN, } *Frederick.*
WM. DAVISON, }

Teste,

WILLIAM DAVISON, *Sec'ry,*

At a meeting of a number of republican citizens of Hampshire County, on *Tuesday the 20th day of Ocotober*, 1812, at the House of *Henry Heintzman*, in the Town of Romney, Mr. THOMAS MULLEDY 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 Mulledy, 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 Copsey, Tunis Titus, Peter Mozey, John Brown, Abraham Criswell, John Kiter, Thomas Lewis, William Ely, Jacob Seyler, Levi Matthews, Jacob Millslagle, Peter Stump, David Catlet, John Easter, Ferdinand Gulick, John M'Bride, Alexander M'Bride, Joseph Asbury, John Millison, Thomas Slane, Samuel Poston, Isaac Pownal, James Mickins, 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 Umpstatt, 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 MULLEDY, *Chairman.*
Wm. ARMSTONG, junr. Sec'ry.

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.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

On Saturday evening arrived at this port the ship Ferox, 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 Ferox, 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 Saturday, and sailed for England 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. Petersburgh Gazette, of the 4th inst. contains the subjoined accounts of the action of the 25th ult. near Ostrovno, and that 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 at 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 Bragation 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 Nowosswelka. 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 Platoff, 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. Despatches 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 harrassing 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 Cadiz, dated Aug. 25.

With pleasure I announce to you that this unhappy city is finally liberated, after undergoing two months successive bombarding, 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 spiking 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 Cadiz, 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 Ballasteros. 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 Cadiz of the same date, state that orders were issued by the regency, that a solemn te deum should be sung in consequence of such a favorable event having taken place.

DISASTROUS NEWS.

NEW YORK, October 22.

Letter to the Editor of the Evening Post.

ALBANY, October 16, 8 o'clock, P. M.

Captain Dox as just arrived express from Lewistown. He confirms every thing contained in gen. Hall's account of the disaster which has befallen our army. Dox was in the action. Eight hundred men are prisoners, and among them are colonels Christie, Scott and Fenwick, and maj. Mulhany of the regular troops, and 300 of col. Schuler's regt. The militia have been released on parole not to serve during the war. Our troops on their landing took possession of the British battery, which they retained till the afternoon, when the British were reinforced, and our men obliged to surrender. The number of killed and wounded is about 400. The number of our troops which crossed are not particularly mentioned. Col. Van Renselear was wounded on the first landing. General Wadsworth and col. Stranahan of the militia are also prisoners. We have lost many brave officers.

Gen. Van *R*enselear, Lovett, &c. were at Queenston with the army, but they returned and are well.

LATEST.

From the Albany Gazette, October 20.

The following is the most accurate account which we have been able to obtain of the late attack on the heights at Queenston, by the American troops.

At four o'clock in the morning of the 13th inst. Col. Solomon Van *R*ensalear at the head of 300 militia, and lieut. colonel Christie with 300 regulars of the 13th regiment, embarked in boats to dislodge the British from the heights at Queenston—They crossed under cover of a battery of 2 eighteen and 2 six pounders—Their movement was discovered almost at the instant of their departure from the American shore—The detachments landed under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry—Col. Van Renselaer received a wound through his right thigh soon after landing, but proceeded on until he received two other flesh wounds in his thigh and the calf of his leg, and a severe contusion on one of his heels, when he ordered the detachments to march on and storm the first battery, and was himself carried off the field. The order for storming was gallantly executed, and a severe conflict ensued—Lieut. Col. Christie received a wound in the hand, but got over the works. At this time both parties were reinforced. The enemy soon gave way and fled in every direction. Major General Van *R*enselaer crossed over to sustain the attack, and ascended the heights of Queenstown, where he was attacked with great fury by several hundred Indians, who were however, soon routed and driven into the woods.

The reinforcements ordered over from the American side began to move tardily, and finally stopped. This induced the Major General to return in order to accelerate their movements—He mounted a horse, and used every exertion in his power to urge on the reinforcements, but in vain. Whereupon the General perceiving that a strong reinforcement was advancing to support the British, ordered a retreat; but before the order reached Brigadier Gen. Wadsworth, the battle was renewed by the enemy with great vigor and increased numbers, which compelled the Americans, whose strength and ammunition were nearly exhausted by hard fighting for eleven hours, and with very little intermission, to give way. The number of killed is considerable on both sides: but the Americans have lost many prisoners, including about sixty officers, most of whom are wounded. Among the prisoners are Lieutenant Colonels Scott, Christie and Fenwick, of the U. States troops, Gen. Wadsworth and Col. Stranahan of the militia. Maj. Gen. Brock, of the British, is among the slain, and his Aid de Camp mortally wounded. The whole number of Americans said to be engaged is about 1600, of whom 900 were regular troops and 700 militia.

On the 14th, an arrangement was made between Maj. Gen. Van *R*ensselaer and Gen. Sheaf for the liberation of the militia prisoners on parole, not to serve during the war.

Further particulars will be given as soon as they can be ascertained. It appears that our troops behaved valiantly, and were overcome by superior numbers, in consequence of the indisposition of a large body of militia to join them in the conflict.

From the Albany Register, Extra.
Tuesday, Oct. 20.

CONFIRMATION.

We now present to the public the following important letter, for which we are indebted to the politeness of the gentleman to whom it is addressed. In this we rejoice to say, there is something to flatter the pride of our country, to enliven the patriotism of the citizen and excite the emulation of the soldier.

Head-Quarters, Lewistown, Oct. 14.

Your Son, Major Lush, was in the terrible battle yesterday—He acted as aid to Colonel Van *R*ensselaer, and proved his genuine stuff. As I had the honor to direct the fire of the battery, which covered the landing, I had the best possible chance to see every thing—the fire of three batteries, and a shower of musquetry was poured upon the first 100 who landed; of whom Stephen was one. He is now with us, well, but exhausted. The battle was long and severe. Col. Van *R*ensselaer had three shots through and through, and one severe contusion. Many are killed, many wounded on both sides. *BROCK* has fallen, his Aid-de-Camp mortally wounded. I am well but exhausted.

Yours, very truly,
JOHN LOVETT.

Stephen Lush, Esq.

Lieut. Col. Christie, of the U. S. army, at the head of 300 of his regiment charged the British forty-ninth regiment and put them to flight, when the British commander in chief, Major Gen. Brock, in attempting to rally the 49th, was himself killed.

This battle was fought at Queenstown on the Canada side, opposite Lewistown (where the river is not a mile wide) distant 10 miles south of Fort George (British) and Fort Niagara (American) and 25 miles north of Erie (British) and Black *R*ock (American.)

BOSTON, October 14.

Schooner Meteor, Bartlett, 29 days from Nantes for New-York, arrived at Newport, on the 11th inst. with a cargo of brandy and dry goods. Has brought Paris papers to Sept. 8, inclosed to a gentleman of New-York.

An intelligent passenger informs, that the papers contain Bulletins from the Grand Army to No. 14. The 13th is dated Smolenski, which place the Emperor entered and destroyed by fire on the 13th Aug. No. 14 is dated at same place Aug. 24, at which time the Russian army was still retreating, and a severe engagement had taken place in their rear, in which the French were said to be victorious, though with considerable loss in men and officers, among the latter a Marshal. Smolenski is about 76 leagues from Moscow, and had 120,000 inhabitants. Towards Moscow, the Rusians were retreating. Riga was besieged by Marshal Devoust.

Massena passed through Bordeaux Sept. 1 for Spain, and troops were constantly marching for the Peninsula, which the French called the slaughter-house.—But the French papers were silent as to the Spanish war. The defeat of Marmont was only mentioned in whispers. A new conscription of 150,000 men was made.

News of our war was received in France.

Despatches for our government are brought by the Meteor.

The licensed trade between England and France has greatly increased since our war—and colonial produce was low in France.

The Meteor has brought a great number of letters.

CHARLES-TOWN, October 30.

FOR THE REPOSITORY.

REVIEW

Of an Address to the Citizens of Virginia, by the Sons of Submission and Peace, assembled at Staunton, September 21st, 1812.

HAVING no information respecting the other members, we presume they did not materially differ from the representation from Jefferson: One of whom, as well observed in the last Farmer's Repository, is, by common fame, a notorious monarchist, and of course, a notorious enemy to the republican institutions of his native land, and to all that happiness which these institutions have so copiously poured upon it: the other, by British doctrine, received and patronized, not only by this junto, but by a leaned federal judge, the reclaimable subject of a hostile king. Certainly the faction, who chose such men to represent them, must have intended to signify through their choice, to the world, that they were all of the same quality with the specimen exhibited at Staunton; that is, avowed monarchists, or natural born subjects of George the third, nursed in the lap of toryism, and enriched by donations from ancestors, who fattened on the prosperity of a country, to whose happy institutions they bore a mortal hatred. If this be not the case, the choice of this county was most unfortunately made. But as the principles, views and wishes of the faction represented by the delegates from Jefferson are best known to themselves, and as we have no ground to question, but the strongest reason to believe, the identity of the principles, attachments and objects of the represented and their representatives, we readily admit, that agreeably to their own shewing, the representatives furnish a genuine sample of the represented mass; we readily admit it to be composed of monarchists, tories and British subjects. Indeed, twelve years ago, we were told in an address to the people of London (which shall be soon before the public) by the federal idol, Cobbett, a man who knew the texture of the federal faction as well as any man on earth, that it was composed of these very materials; nay, he asserts that one half of the people of America were of this description. Whether Cobbett was mistaken or not, the ensuing election will discover. On the 2d of Nov. next, we fear, the unnatural and hideous spectacle will shock our eyes; we fear we shall be compelled to behold the enemies of America, the friends and advocates of Britain, the very monarchists, tories, and British subjects, spoken of by Cobbett, coming forward in full strut, and with an air of triumph, voting for a list of men, who appear determined, if possible, to subvert the government of this country, assimilate it to a foreign despotism, or lay it prostrate as a colony at the feet of an old master. Yes, that day will by their own voluntary acts, separate the goats from the sheep, the partizans of Britain from the real friends of America and her invaluable institutions and rights. King George's men, we doubt not, will endeavor to remove from office our present enlightened and virtuous administration.

It is an adage, that the tree is known by its fruit. It is not less true, that if the tree be known, the fruit may be anticipated. Of this, the production before us gives ample proof. The qualities of the tree we have ascertained. The juices are intolerably nauseous and disgusting. We proceed to try the fruit, in full anticipation of tasting matter more corrupt than the carcase that melts before an August sun; more offensive than the ejections of a buzzard's maw.

The address opens with a doleful lamentation, that Virginia was less abandoned than the addressers expected, with a humiliating acknowledgment of a sad mortification, that the paucity of their cabal afforded decisive evidence, that her virtue and her patriotism were still unshaken. The junto next inform us of frightful impressions made on their minds by the prospect of the enlightened and virtuous Madison's re-election.—They augur the greatest danger to their beloved country from that event, and well they may. Britain, infinitely more their country than that in which they live, has every thing to dread from the unshaken firmness and superior intelligence of this long tried patriot, and his immaculate coadjutors in office. They will undoubtedly, in spite of all that monarchists, tories, British subjects and British partizans can do to defeat it, compel Britain to abandon her injustice, and practically as well as theoretically, pay due respect to the natural and national rights of neutral nations. They will do more: they will by a vigorous prosecution of the present war to an honorable peace, and by drawing around our infant manufactures the legal munitions necessary to their future growth, raise this country from a nominal to a real independence, maugre all that interested merchants and lawyers, deluded farmers and mechanics, whose ignorance and folly we cannot but lament, can do to continue us the wretched dependants of British looms and British anvils. They will gloriously transmit to their rising sons the republican institutions of their fathers, uncorrupted by monarchical tenets, uninfringed by insidious monarchical foes.

We next hear a blast of the hypocritical trumpet, which has so often assailed our ears. They tell us their motives are pure. Who has not heard of the purity of federal motives? Its fame has gone forth through all the earth, its celebrity to the ends of the world. Ten thousand federal tongues have made it resound from pole to pole; and we are not disposed to call it in question; but when we make this grant, we take the liberty to remark, that there is a great difference between the purity and the goodness of a thing. Purity consists in the absence of mixture. Now we admit the Staunton cabal assembled for the sole purpose, like the famous, or rather infamous, convention of Trenton in the reign of Adams, of concerting measures for raising them and their faction to power and wealth, at the expense of our republican institutions, inherent rights, and, should it be necessary, of our best blood.

Next we are doomed to listen to the sounds of union and peace, issuing from the lips of a faction, who but a few weeks ago, were causing the dismal yell of disunion and civil wars to reverberate from Maine to Georgia, from the Ocean to Canada: who were every where executing a base project of unprecedented and intolerable provocation, with the horrible tendency if not design of exciting their opponents to mobs and riots, of lighting up the blaze of civil dissention, and throwing the odium on their exasperated opponents. Fortunately, except in one solitary instance, the republicans were aware of the abominable artifice, and the infernal machination was defeated. They endured the vulgar abuse, the unrivalled scurrility, the shameless impudence, the unblushing lies and calumnies of a British faction, with a patience that will crown them with immortal honor. They sought the welfare of their country through evil report as well as good. If any shall dare to call these truths in question, the sacred desk, and the public transactions of the northern states, as well as common conversation and federal presses, shall pour incontestible evidence abroad; evidence which none can dispute. By all these have disunion and civil war been strenuously recommended, and every provocation given, which could irritate a virtuous people, fond of the government which they had established, and the capable and trusty servants which they had deliberately chosen, to deeds of violence and of blood. Yet from these polluted lips we hear the cauting hypocrisy of union and peace. Why this change? Did the faction wisely dread the experiment of rebellion, and civil war, and in time recoil from a gulph in which they would have certainly been swallowed up? Did they prudently prefer to trust the success of their attempts to accomplish their diabolical projects to their well-practised art, and long acquired skill in dissimulation and dark intrigue, to their well known ability to deceive and delude the people? Or is this change of conduct to be regarded as a fragment of that versatility which never fails to characterize the actions of men, who have abjured every thing like fixed principles in the prosecution of their projects, and are governed entirely by the casualties which occur in the evolution of events; who abandon one scheme and adopt another, just as supervening incidents may seem to augur success. Certain it is, that on mere incident and dexterity in conducting intrigue, with perhaps a little bribery, the hopes of federalism, as to the presidential election, are entirely rested. This fact is manifested in every part of their conduct. They have made no explicit and general nomination. They have given the people no certainty of the man for whom they intend to vote. They have given them no opportunity of canvassing his fitness or unfitness previous to his election. They have given them no pledge that they will vote for any one man in preference to another. The citizens who vote for federal electors, have no knowledge for whom their electors will vote. Every thing in this all-important business is intrusted to the discretion of their electors, and in reality, the people are thus robbed of their suffrages. The man chosen by their electors, is, by this management, no more the choice of the people than if they had never voted. He is entirely the choice of the electors, and on this principle, it is possible that a president may be given to the U. States by the votes of 110 men. It is a fact, that as things now stand, were the federal ticket to succeed in Virginia, no more than five and twenty individuals would, in reality, be concerned in that portion of the presidential election that belongs to this state. This is a fact, of which I am afraid the artful conductors of federalism have imparted the knowledge but to few of their simple adherents—The rest are gulled, and clearly cheated out of their votes: for unless they know for certain what man their electors are to vote for, they can with no truth be said to vote for that man, when they choose their electors. But I must return to federal inconsistency. It would be no arduous task to shew, that not only this faction in general, but many of its members in particular, have discarded every political principle, doctrine and practice, which they once tenaciously held, strenuously advocated, and vigorously acted upon. Nor is the reason of this mutation unknown. Their former principles, doctrines and practices were odious to the people, whose favor they now find absolutely necessary to the accomplishment of their designs, to the gratification of their avarice and ambition; and to whom they well know they must recommend themselves by an avowed renunciation of their former offensive tenets, and hypocritical assumption of more popular doctrines. Of this observation, the address of the Congressional minority is an illustrious monument—A paper to which no real friend to his country, could, in our opinion, put his name; a paper replete with political apostacy, sophistry, falsehood, and hypocritical canting, as shall in due time be made to appear.

We next find the junto seized with a fit of devotion—All in fervent prayer. We deprecate its success. Farmers, mechanics and manufacturers, for to the ears of merchants and lawyers we deem it, in general, needless to address our voice, they are sealed by their interest—we, as friends of the only species of commerce by which America can, in the very nature of things, ever attain to wealth and real independence, entreat you to exert all your influence to continue in office an administration, which has nearly liberated you from the most wretched dependence on the labors of foreign shops for your necessaries and comforts, that ever disgraced, depressed and impoverished an ingenious, industrious, numerous, and in other respects, thriving nation; an administration, who are determined to encourage our own manufactures, and not those of foreigners; who will never suffer our infant establishments to be swept away by an inundation of British goods.

[To be continued.]

FOR THE REPOSITORY.

MORE OF THE STAUNTON JUNTO.

IN addressing the Freeholders of Virginia, the following modest request is delivered, viz. "As friends to *Commerce*, we ask your co-operation in removing from office, an administration, which has nearly accomplished its total annihilation." Here, it will readily be observed, not a shadow of complaint is urged against either Britain or France for any depredations committed by them on our Commerce. No—and the inference naturally is, that the whole blame rests upon our own administration, which "has nearly accomplished its total annihilation!" If this is not an unqualified, direct untruth, in the name of common sense, what is it that constitutes a falsehood? Unfortunately too, for the Junto, this slander was uttered at the very moment when flour was selling for a better price than it had borne for the last thirteen years past.

But the moral turpitude lies in the attempt to deceive:—to pass upon the people the vilest falsehoods for solemn truths:—and thereby to murder the honest fame of the best of men, and of the most faithful of public agents.

And by whom is all this attempted? The answer is ready. It is by the patrons of that trumpet of rebellion, the Federal Republican: By midnight ex-judges: By disappointed office hunters: By rank monarchists—and others, who are considered by the government of George III. as *his majesty's liege subjects*. From the conduct of some of these worthies, one would suppose them to be firmly persuaded, that the PRESS was only intended for the dissemination of slander and sedition: But not, by any means, for the development and exposure of disaffection and fraud. And accordingly when their own corruption, in its naked deformity, is held up to public view, these gentry affect great sensibility on account of their own *moral standing*. "Touch but a bristle upon any one of their backs, and the whole sty is in an uproar." But whilst in the righteous occupation of slandering Mr. Madison, and insulting their neighbours, these *friends to Commerce* were troubled with no qualms of conscience—no delicacy of feeling. On the contrary, they were deaf to the calls of the best of all moral precepts, that of *doing to others as you would have them do unto you*. Indeed, they appear also to have been utterly unmindful of that awful, though just denunciation, viz. "and all liars shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone." Rev. xxi. v. 8. X. Y.

FOR THE REPOSITORY.

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN A FEDERALIST AND A REPUBLICAN.

F. For whom do you vote as our next President?—*R.* I support the re-election of our present able and virtuous President, James Madison.—*F.* How do you know that, since you vote immediately for 25 electors?—*R.* I have the best ground to think so. The principal men among the republicans do not act towards the less informed, as your leading men do to you. As they do not wish that the success of their candidate should depend on their cheating the people, out of their votes, and on their dexterity in bribery and intrigue, they have publicly and authentically nominated J. Madison many months ago, given us time to examine and reflect: they have nominated electors, whom they have bound by the strongest ties of promise, of honor, of character, of inclination, to vote for Madison. They have done every thing openly, have not resorted to bribery or intrigue for a single moment; they have had no conclaves, the transactions of which have been concealed from the world. They desire a President who shall be raised to that dignity by the deliberate choice, intention and knowledge of the people of the United States, and not by a handful of men, their electors, who ought to have no concern in the election as electors, but to execute the commands and publish the will of the people. We choose our electors not to vote for us, but to convey our votes towards that point where they are to meet the votes of our fellow citizens, similarly obtained and transmitted from all parts of the Union, and where they are destined to have their ultimate effect, to give us a President of our own choice, and not of our electors.—*R.* But for whom do you vote? *F.* Indeed that is more than I can well say; your observations surprise me; they are perfectly new, but they appear to be perfectly correct, though I never attended to them before. I must confess we have not been treated by our leading men as you have been by yours. They have not acted towards us nor the Union, with that firmness, fairness and candor which yours have done. They have made us no public and authentic recommendation, but of Mr. King, who, I fear, they mean to insult, and not support. I must acknowledge that we are brought into imminent danger of all the horrible evils which you mention. It does appear as if our leading men did intend to cheat us out of our votes, in reality to make fools of us, to make us apparently and professedly vote for a President of the U. States, when we are in reality doing no such thing, but entrusting that all-important business entirely to our few electors. I do now clearly perceive, though I never did so before, that we are made to close our own eyes on this momentous occasion, and depend entirely on theirs: And I cannot deny but it does look as if our leading men depended on some secret management for their success, whether it deserves to be called bribery or intrigue, or any thing else, I cannot say; and it is certainly true, that a President set up by the secret management of any party, or merely by the votes of electors, which must be the case, where no candidate is nominated publicly, and where the people vote for electors, without knowing whom their electors intend to support, cannot with truth or justice, be said to be elected to the presidential chair by the people. He is the President of the electors alone.—*R.* Do you know then for whom the gentlemen composing your electoral ticket intend to vote for certain?—*F.* I do not. We think they are bound to support Rufus King, as our convention nominated him. But we have our doubts as to that; and we are in reality voting for we know not whom. We are putting it completely in the power of our electors to give us any man for our President they please. We know not their intentions; we have taken no pledges, public or private, to prevent their abuse of our confidence, to limit their choice to any particular man; we cast away our votes, or merge them completely in theirs.—*R.* And will your conscience suffer you to vote for electors of this description?—*F.* I confess I know not what to do. My conscience does begin to recoil and upbraid me. I see I am doing wrong to myself, my posterity, and the society to which I belong. I am not performing my duty aright; but what can I do? Can I forsake my party? Oh, no! I cannot forsake my party. The stings of conscience will die, and my wrongs may be forgiven me by a generous people.

FOR THE REPOSITORY.

MR. WILLIAMS,

TO enter the lists, in the way of argument, with men who have evinced a total disregard for every thing like truth and decency, would indeed be little better than the *casting of pearls before swine*. And, on the other hand, to remain silent when attempts are made to palm upon our unsuspecting fellow citizens, the most palpable forgeries, as current coin, would be a most criminal dereliction of duty—Because, our silence might possibly be construed into an acquiescence of the correctness of sentiments utterly destitute of the least foundation in truth.

"Vice is a monster of so frightful mein,
"As, to be hated, needs but to be seen,"

And, therefore, we shall, without farther comment or apology, transcribe a few of the absurdities and rank untruths to be met with in the address of the "General Committee to the freeholders of Berkeley county," as published in the Martinsburgh Gazette, of the 23d inst.

They say—"Never was a people more prosperous, never was a people more happy, than this people, under the federal administration," &c. Here the conclusion is irresistible, that the committee mean, *never was there such a set of fools* as are the freeholders of Berkeley, for having, at a former election, assisted in dismissing John Adams from office.

Again—"Such was the situation of the country when the ADMINISTRATION, on the 18th June, rashly, prematurely and precipitately declared war against Great Britain," &c. The *Administration* declare war! Ignorant as the committee may take the people of Berkeley to be, yet, it is believed, that not a freeholder in the county is so little acquainted with public affairs, as not to know that the *constitution* has placed the power of declaring war, not with the Administration, but with *Congress*. They know that an act was accordingly passed by both houses. Nay, many of them will recollect the number of votes, and the names of the voters, on each side of the question. Yet the committee roundly assert that ADMINISTRATION declared war! Surely the committee were in a most wretched state of despondency, or they never would have made this impotent attempt to prop up a rotten cause, by expedients so miserable.

Hear them once more—"It is moreover, a notorious fact, that the impressment of American seamen has, for three years past, been much less frequent than it formerly was; and that the British government has repeatedly expressed its willingness to enter into a friendly arrangement on this subject. An arrangement was actually made in 1806, which was deemed satisfactory by Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney, our ministers in London. But it was haughtily and peremptorily rejected by Mr. Jefferson."

We are firmly persuaded that few of the citizens of Berkeley can be so impenetrably stupid (the opinion of the committee to the contrary notwithstanding) as not to know that the clearest evidence may easily be adduced to shew that this whole paragraph contains not one particle of truth: And therefore, we are the more shocked at the impious appeal made by the committee in the following words, viz. "Fellow citizens, we can lay our hands on our hearts, and call upon heaven to attest our truth and sincerity," &c. When the times furnish us with such melancholy specimens of excessive depravity, it may indeed truly be said, that

"Man smiles in ruin, glories in his guilt,
"And infamy stands candidate for praise."

I deem your paper, Mr. Williams, to be too valuable to admit, at this time, of any further remarks on a subject so very disgusting. SIDNEY.

Dispatches from Admiral Sir J. B. Warren to the Secretary of State and to Mr. Baker, the late British Secretary of Legation, arrived in New York a few days ago, in the frigate Junon. Agreeably to the arrangement respecting cartels and flags of truce, they were handed to Brig. General Armstrong, commanding at New-York, who forwarded them to this city, by capt. Jacob Lewis, who arrived here on Monday. The contents of the despatches have not transpired.

Nat. Intel.

Letters have been received from Gen. Harrison of as late date as the 12th October, at which time his head quarters were at Franklinton, Ohio. On reaching Gen. Winchester with the army under him at Fort Defiance, on the evening of the 2d inst. he had the mortification to learn that the enemy had passed that place three or four days before. General Winchester met them the day after his departure from Fort Wayne, but kept his force so well prepared for action that they dared not attack him. In the course of the march, in skirmishing, he lost an ensign and six privates killed & one wounded. General Harrison was employing himself with the greatest zeal in arranging depots of provisions, clothing, &c. opening roads, building boats, erecting block houses, &c. preparatory to his march to the borders, whither he proposed to proceed in a day or two. Fort Wayne had been again besieged by the Indians, after the main body of the army left it, and again relieved. Several of the Miami and other Indians had come in to Gen. Harrison, and thrown themselves on the mercy of the government, agreeing to abide by the decision of the President in relation to them, whatever it might be.

Ibid.

Alexandria, October 26.

Extract of a letter from Capt. T. Sangster of this place, dated Niagara, 9th Oct. 1812.

"*About* 3 *o'clock last evening a detachment of seamen from the regiments present, in number about* 150 *men, commanded by Lieut. Elliott, cut out the Adams and Caledonia from under the batteries of Fort Erie, the latter vessel was said to be valued at near* $200,000, *the former considerably higher, she unfortunately run aground on our side before she got out of the reach of the British guns, and has been taken and retaken three times this day.—She is now secure under cover of three regiments of regulars and a number of volunteers. Our loss at sunset was one major (Scuyler) one sailor killed and one drowned, seven wounded. We have taken* 40 *or* 50 *prisoners and released a number of Hull's men. The loss of the British is not ascertained, but it must have been considerable. The Adams contains cannon and military stores. The Caledonia is safe and unloaded of her furs. The times are getting very warm here: I have since had the pleasure of dining with the* red-coat *captain that was taken.*"

CHILLICOTHE, Oct. 14.

IMPORTANT!

Extract of a letter from His Excellency R. J. Meigs, to a gentleman in this place, dated, URBANNA, Oct. 8, 1812.

"On Army of Ohio is encamped at Manary's 4, miles from the Indian Villages.—Gen. Harrison and Gen. Tupper, when they arrived at Fort Defiance, found the Indians fled—and the British Artillery supposed to be taken by water down the Maume—Gen. Harrison was on Sunday last pressing down the Maume, hoping to cut off their retreat to Brownstown. Two hundred waggons marched from St. Mary's 3 days ago with Biscuit, Flour and Bacon for Defiance. Fort Wayne is again besieged by Indians. The Troops of Ohio, Gen. Harrison does not wish to advance farther than Manary's until he orders. We have with us a travelling Forge, 3 Ammunition waggons, 4 pieces of Artillery, 1200 Troops, one company of Spies, one company of Dragoons and at last, have Tents and Camp Equipage in good order. I shall join the Army to-morrow."

Fredonian.

DIED, lately, near St. Mary's, Mr. *George Deibler*, a citizen of this town and a volunteer in Col. *Finley's* regiment of mounted riflemen. He was accidentally shot in the night by a centinel. He has left a wife and five children to lament his loss. It was the sacred cause of his country that called him to the field, from which it was destined, that he should never return. He was buried with the honors of war. *Scioto Gaz.*

The Virginia troops are to march thro' this place, Franklinton, Worthington, and Delaware; the Pennsylvanians, through New-Lisbon, Canton, Wooster, & Mansfield. The different corps will unite at the Rapids of the Miami of the Lake. A large number of the mounted riflemen have been discharged. Genls. Finley, and Kerr, returned this day.

☞ The Toasts drank at the Barbecue at Smithfield, are unavoidably omitted for want of room. They shall appear in our next.

☞ Yesterday a writ was served upon the EDITOR of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY (a Republican paper) at the instance of JOHN YATES, a Federal gentleman, who emigrated to this country from England since the year 1783, for an alleged libel, in consequence of the insertion in the Repository of a publication signed PUTNAM, containing strictures on the address of the late Staunton Convention—Damages, FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS!

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens,

LET no ordinary business, let neither fear, favor nor affection, deter either of you from attending the Polls on Monday next. Especially let all those attend who think we are now engaged in a righteous war against an inveterate enemy: that the present is not the moment to retract, or make concessions; and consequently, not the propitious moment for a change of Administration. Let the *real friends* of MADISON shew their zeal and their strength: His opponents are always vigilant, and will certainly attend.

ONE OF YOU.

MADISON ELECTORAL TICKET.

Joseph Godwin, of Nansemond,
Benjamin Harrison, of Mount-Airy, Prince George County,
Edward Pegram, of Dinwiddie,
Richard Field, of Brunswick,
Thomas Read, Sen'r. of Charlotte,
Matthew Cheatham, of Chesterfield,
Thomas M. Randolph, of Albemarle,
Charles Yancey, of Buckingham,
George Penn, of Patrick,
William G. Poindexter, of Louisa,
Spencer Roane, of Hanover
Shreshly Rennolds, of Essex,
Robert Taylor, of Orange,
Gustavus B. Horner, of Fauquier,
Robert Nelson, of York,
Mann Page, of Gloucester,
Walter Jones, of Northumberland,
John T. Brooke, 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.

☞ *Madison Electoral Tickets may be had at this Office.*

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,
J. H. MANNING,
BENNET TAYLOR,
Commissioners of Election.

FOR SALE,

A healthy Negro Woman,

28 years of age. For terms, apply to DANIEL BUCKLES, Shepherd's-town.

A distant purchaser will be preferred.

October 30.

FOR SALE,

Two Houses and Lots

In Charlestown, Jefferson County. Apply to the subscriber in Charlestown.

JOHN HAINES.

October 30, 1812.

Worthington, Cookus & Co.

Have received and are now opening at their store in Shepherd's-Town,

A large Assortment of

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Which are well worth the attention of those who may wish to purchase.

October 30.

Notice.

THE purchasers at the sale of the Personal Property of R. I. W. CONN, deceased, are notified, that their obligations will become due on the 8th of Nov. next. The subscriber will attend at the old furnace on the 10th of said month, with the obligations, to receive payment. All those indebted failing to attend, may expect suits to be brought, without discrimination.

RAPHAEL CONN, *Adm'r.*

October 30.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against hunting, fishing or fowling, or in any manner trespassing on the subscriber's farm, near the old furnace, as he is determined to prosecute every offender in future. HENRY BUCKLES.

October 30.

From the National Intelligencer.

OF PITTSBURG, (PA.)

Pittsburgh in an inland town in the state of Pennsylvania, situated at the confluence of the two rivers Monongahela and Alleghany, which make the river Ohio, or Le Belle Riviere, (so called by the French,) in lat. 40, 30, long. 30, 300 miles nearly west of Philadelphia, and 250 miles from the city of Washington. It contains 1000 good houses, and about 6000 inhabitants; a compact town, surrounded by mountainous grounds, very healthy, with most romantic views. It has nine handsome churches and places for public worship, which are well filled on the Sabbath, and attended with great decorum. There are two banks in high reputation and which afford the government great aid in its present operations. The mountains near this place are filled with the finest coal, delivered, at five cents per bushel, and stone of different kind, for building and for the grind stone. They have also marble, which receives the most elegant polish, and equal to any in the world. It is also surrounded by a very rich agricultural country, and the abundance brought to market surprises and delights for its cheapness and variety, while the rivers supply a profusion of most delicious fish. The inhabitants are little more than half of them native Americans—the others are from various parts of Europe, some of whom came to the country before the revolution. They consist of a number of respectacle professional men, of many merchants, but principally of mechanics; and, take them altogether, it may be said they are the most industrious collection inhabiting any town in America. The industry of Pittsburg is exhibited in four very large glass works constantly in blast; two others now building; two iron foundries for the casting of cannon, shot and shells of all sizes, the other castings are what are common in various parts of the nation (except the smoothing iron and taylors' goose) and are made here in great perfection, and transported to the seaports profitably.—From these foundries the government may be supplied with all their cannon, shot and shells for the frontier and Orleans, by way of the river, at a less expense than they could be brought here from Philadelphia. There is also one large building for drawing wire (believed to be the only one in our country) and which is made in great perfection, and superior to any imported. The various other mechanical branches carried on here in almost every street and nearly every other house, are too numerous to describe, and serve to make this place the Birmingham of the United States.—Of the inhabitants, many of the men are highly accomplished gentlemen—men of education and of science; very hospitable to strangers, and remarkably social to each other, without that illiberal distinction of ranks which is an hindrance to the happiness and prosperity of any people. The women are remarkable for regularity of features and fine forms, not above nor below the proper size; there are not to be found among them either dwarfs or Amazons—but more real beauty, and that which is looked for in women, than in many other towns I have visited—they are polite and well read—they converse with facility, ease and propriety on almost any subject, and they have also a very just taste for the fine arts: in music, (vocal or instrumental) dancing, drawing, painting, or needle work, they are not excelled in any of our largest cities—and in all things are truly accomplished.

I consider it a duty which I owe to my country to give this (though a hasty) sketch of this desirable place as information, and very much regret that my avocation, and the short time I have been here, would not permit me to go more into detail—nothing here at least has been over drawn, but much underrated for want of time and opportunity to do justice to it. *An Officer of the Army.*

THE NORTHERN ARMY.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Aurora, dated "Plattsburgh, 11th Oct. 1812.

"It is some weeks since we saw the snow capt. Hills of New Hampshire, but I did not expect we should so soon have it under our feet; a heavy snow storm commenced early this morning, and it continues to fall very fast; however it does not affect our Pennsylvania constitutions; the tents and marquees all around are pretty well covered with snow already, and there is no danger of the wind piercing beneath the selvidge. The troops here are in the most excellent spirits and health, and eager to enter upon a winter campaign.

It is not easy to ascertain the actual force of the United States, without access to the deputy adjutant-general's office—therefore I give only what is said in common conversation; on the east side of Lake Champlain there may be about five hundred militia, that is,

At Swanton, - - - -	500	
Burlington, - - -	2,000	
		2,500
West side, militia, - -		1,400
		3,900
United States troops, - -		2,500
		6,400
On the frontier west of the lake about 40 miles, militia, - - -		1,200
		7,600
At Greenbush, about 3,000 regulars		3,000
		10,600

This omits all those on Lake Ontario south, as well as whatever may be on the line down the west side.

We hear reports of the enemy's force also now and then; but you must perceive that if we can only guess at our own, that we must be very uncertain what's doing at the other side. Report says, however, that they have the following regulars—the 6th, 8th, 49th, 100th and 103d, each about a thousand strong—making.

Prime troops, - - -	5,000
The Canada fencibles, - -	700
Newfoundland fencibles, - -	700
Glengary riflemen, - - -	600
	7,000

During the Armistice the light troops attached to the 49th, were detached to Upper Canada; I believe they have not returned. The British 41st is in the upper country altogether. The Canadian militia will not be so quiet as in the revolution, as the British government has gained over all the priests, who are very active in the cause of church and king; and the impression made on the ignorant Canadians is very strong and full of prejudice against us.

Sir J. Johnson, whose family has been *renowned* as a leader of the Indians, has the charge of the whole of the Indian tribes of Lower Canada, and notwithstanding his advanced age, has been active among the savages, and expeditions may be expected from that quarter now winter has set in.

At the Isle aux Noix, which they have recently fortified, they have now a garrison of 1500 men; that position commands the passage by the Sorrel.

At St. John's they have a garrison of 400 men; and they have 12 gun boats there on the stocks, beside having launched 3 or 4 already within a few months.—One of our gun boats, commanded by lt. S. Smith, was lately upset near Cumberland head, and an elegant brass 9 pounder lost; the vessel has been since raised, and is now undergoing repair.

With the exception of the 11th regt. the whole of the United States troops are excellently clad, the 11th has not yet received its winter clothing: indeed they have had but an indifferent supply of summer clothing. I saw an extract from a New York paper, stating that one of the regiments now here had refused to march from Greenbush until paid off; I have spoken to some of the officers of that regiment, who treat it with the contempt that is due to calumny and falsehood wherever it originates; the inventors of such lies only *speak what they would wish*, they would see the swords of their fellow citizens turned upon their country, rather than upon the enemy. My own experience of facts and my knowledge of the gallant commander of the 15th, would sufficiently belie these rumors; the men of every corps have received their pay in due season; there may be a delay of a day or more during a shifting of quarters; but the district paymaster, Eakin, has had ample funds in his hands at all times, and if we have been a little clumsy in making out our vouchers and duplicates, it was what was to be expected and incidental to all new armies, and an undertaking to which men have not been accustomed. The 15th is proverbial for its good discipline, and wherever it is, will endeavor to emulate for an honorable eminence in discipline, nor will they be behind, I am persuaded, in undergoing the duties of the field when the shock of war comes."

ARMY NEWS.

From the Ogsdenburg Pallaladium of October 6.

Attack on Ogsdenburgh.—On Friday last about forty British boats arrived at Johnstown about sunset, escorted by two gun boats. On their leaving Johnstown for Prescott (opposite this place) a heavy cannonade was opened from the batteries upon this village, which continued for two hours, in order to cover the boats in proceeding to Prescott from Johnstown—The fire was returned in a very spirited manner from our batteries, until it was perceived that long shots made but little effect. On Saturday morning the boats were discovered to be in the harbor at Prescott, and early in the morning the enemy recommenced a heavy fire on this place from twelve, nine, and six pounders, which General Brown thought proper not to answer—the fire continued for about half an hour. The enemy were busily engaged all day in preparing their boats for something more serious; and at about ten o'clock on Saturday morning, twenty five boats, aided by two gun boats mounted with nine pounders, moved up the river from Prescott about three fourths of a mile and then tacked and made for this place—As soon as they altered their course, all the cannon on the batteries of Prescott opened a fire on this village, which was not answered until the boats had advanced about the middle of the river, when our batteries commenced a tremendous cannonade upon them, which after about an hour caused the enemy to return to Prescott in great confusion.

From the judicious arrangements made by Col. Bennedict, Capt. Forsyth, Capt. Griffin, Major Bush, Maj. Dimeck, Adjt. Hutchins, Capt. Hubbard, Capt. Bennedict, Captain M'Nit, and others of the troops under their command, as directed by Gen. Brown, had the enemy attempted a landing an immense slaughter must inevitably have ensued. No person could have been more zealous and attentive than Gen. Brown, throughout the whole action. Praise is also due to his field, staff, and commissioned officers.

By this action the British are taught that 400 Yankees will not decline a combat when attacked by 1000 of their troops. Colonels Lethbridge and Brackenridge led the British in person. Although several hundred twelve, nine, and six pound shot were thrown into the village, we are happy to inform our readers that not a single person was either killed or wounded, and very little damage done to our village. From several deserters we learn that a number were killed and several severely wounded on board the boats—that one of their batteries gave way by which circumstance a 12 pounder was dismounted, and that one of their iron nines burst and mortally wounded a number of those who were managing the piece.

Messrs. York, Parsons and Tuttle, of the artillery, deserve praise for their bravery and good conduct through the action.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Ogsdenburgh, Oct. 1.

Brigadier General Brown takes command of this post—All persons interested are to regulate their conduct accordingly.

On this occasion the general has the pleasure to announce to the troops under his command, that he is much gratified with the zeal, ability and intelligence displayed by Lieut. Col. Thos. B. Benedict, in the execution of the important trust confided to his care, previous to the arrival of the general.

By order of Brig. Gen. BROWN.
Wm. Brown, Aid-de-Camp.

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 Ferdinando 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. tds

REMOVAL.

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

JOHN LEMON.

Charlestown, Aug. 7. 3m.

BLANK BOOKS
For Sale at this Office.

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.

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 Bloomery Mills in Jefferson county, or to the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL CHRISTY.

September 25. 2m.

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; insomuch, 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.

Jefferson County, to wit.
September Court, 1812.

Isaac Evans and his wife, late Jane Barnhouse, Complainants,
vs.
Richard Barnhouse, William Barnhouse, Nancy Barnhouse, Caleb 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 not inhabitants of this commonwealth; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the fourth Monday in October next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; 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.

Teste,

GEO. HITE, C. J. C.

Oct. 16.

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

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.] FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1812. [No. 241.

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.

BATTLE OF QUEENSTOWN.

WASHINGTON CITY, October 29.

Copies of letters from Maj. Gen. VAN RENSSELAER, *of the New-York Militia, to Maj. Gen.* HENRY DEARBORN, *transmitted by the latter to the Department of War.*

HEAD QUARTERS, LEWISTOWN, *October* 14, 1812.

SIR—As the movements of the army under my command, since I had last the honor to address you on the 8th instant, have been of a very important character, producing circumstances serious to many individuals; establishing facts actually connected with the interest of the service and safety of the army; and as I stand prominently responsible for some of these consequences, I beg leave to explain to you, sir, and through you to my country, the situation and circumstances in which I have had to act, and the reasons and motives which governed me; and if the result is not all that might have been wished, it is such, that when the whole ground shall be viewed, I shall cheerfully submit myself to the judgment of my country.

In my letter of the 8th inst. I apprized you that a crisis in this campaign was rapidly advancing; and that (to repeat the same words) "*the blow must be soon struck, or all the toil and expense of the campaign go for nothing, and worse than nothing; for the whole will be tinged with dishonor.*"

Under such impressions, I had on the 5th inst. written to brigadier-gen. Smyth, of the United States' forces, requesting an interview with him, major-general Hall, and the commandants of the United States' regiments, for the purpose of conferring upon the subject of future operations. I wrote major-general Hall to the same purport. On the 11th I had received no answer from general Smyth; but in a note to me of the 10th, general Hall mentioned that general Smyth had not yet then agreed upon any day for the consultation.

In the mean time, the partial success of lieut. Elliott, at Black Rock (of which, however, I have received no official information) began to excite a strong disposition in the troops to act. This was expressed to me through various channels in the shape of an *alternative;* that they must have *orders to act*, or, at all hazards, they *would go home.* I forbear here commenting upon the obvious consequences to me, personally, of longer withholding my orders under such circumstances.

I had a conference with —— as to the possibility of getting some person to pass over to Canada and obtain correct information. On the morning of the 4th, he wrote to me that he had procured the man who bore his letter, to go over. Instructions were given him: he passed over—obtained such information as warranted an immediate attack. This was confidently communicated to several of my first officers, and produced great zeal to act; more especially as it might have a controling effect upon the movements at Detroit, where it was supposed general Brock had gone with all the force he dared spare from the Niagara frontier. The best preparations in my power were, therefore, made to dislodge the enemy from the Heights of Queenstown, and possess ourselves of the village, where the troops might be sheltered from the distressing inclemency of the weather.

Lieut. col. Fenwick's flying artillery, and a detachment of regular troops under his command, were ordered to be up in season from Fort Niagara. Orders were also sent to general Smyth to send down from Buffaloe such detachment of his brigade as existing circumstances in that vicinity might warrant. The attack was to have been made at 4 o'clock in the morning of the 11th, by crossing over in boats from the Old Ferry opposite the Heights. To avoid any embarrassment in crossing the river (which is here a sheet of violent eddies) experienced boatmen were procured to take the boats from the landing below to the place of embarkation. Lieut. Sim was considered the man of greatest skill for this service. He went ahead, and in the extreme darkness, passed the intended place far up the river; and there, in a most extraordinary manner, fastened his boat to the shore, and abandoned the detachment. In *this front boat* he had carried nearly every *oar* which was prepared for *all* the boats. In this agonizing dilemma, stood officers and men, whose ardor had not been cooled by exposure through the night to one of the most tremendous north-east storms, which continued, unabated, for twenty-eight hours, and deluged the whole camp. The approach of day-light extinguished every prospect of success, and the detachment returned to camp. Col. Van Rensselaer was to have commanded the detachment.

After this result, I had hoped the patience of the troops would have continued until I could submit the plan suggested in my letter of the 8th, that I might act under and in conformity to the opinion which might be then expressed. But my hope was idle: the previously excited ardor seemed to have gained new heat from the late miscarriage—the brave were mortified to stop short of their object, and the timid thought laurels half won by an attempt.

On the morning of the 12th, such was the pressure upon me from all quarters, that I became satisfied that my refusal to act might involve me in suspicion and the service in disgrace.

Viewing affairs at Buffaloe as yet unsettled, I had immediately countermanded the march of general Smyth's brigade, upon the failure of the first expedition; but having now determined to attack Queenstown, I sent new orders to general Smith to march; not with the view of his aid in the attack, for I considered the force detached sufficient, but to support the detachment, should the conflict be obstinate and long continued.

Lieut. colonel Christie, who had just arrived at the Four Mile Creek, had late in the night of the first contemplated attack, gallantly offered me his own and his mens' service; but he got my permission too late. He now again came forward; had a conference with colonel Van Rensselaer, and begged that he might have the honor of a command in the expedition. The arrangement was made. Col. Van Rensselaer was to command one column of 300 militia; and lieut. col. Christie a column of the same number of regular troops.

Every precaution was now adopted as to boats, and the most confidential and experienced men to manage them. At an early hour in the night, lieut. colonel Christie marched his detachment, by the rear road, from Niagara to camp. At 7 in the evening, lieut. col. Stranahan's regiment moved from Niagara Falls—at 8 o'clock, Mead's—and at 9, lieut. col. Blan's regiment marched from the same place. All were in camp in good season. Agreeably to my orders issued upon this occasion, the two columns were to pass over together; as soon as the heights should be carried, lieut. col. Fenwick's flying artillery was to pass over; then major Mullany's detachment of regulars; and the other troops to follow in order.

At dawn of day the boats were in readiness, and the troops commenced embarking, under the cover of a commanding battery mounting two 18 pounders and two sixes. The movement was soon discovered, and a brisk fire of musketry was poured from the whole line of the Canada shore. Our battery then opened to sweep the shore; but it was, for some minutes, too dark to direct much fire with safety. A brisk cannonade was now opened upon the boats from three different batteries—our battery returned the fire, and occasionally threw grape upon the shore, and was itself served with shells from a small mortar of the enemy's. Col. Scott, of the artillery, by hastening his march from Niagara Falls in the night, arrived in season to return the enemy's fire with two six pounders.

The boats were somewhat embarrassed with the eddies, as well as with a shower of shot: but colonel Van Rensselaer, with about 100 men, soon effected his landing amidst a tremendous fire upon him from every point; but to the astonishment of all who witnessed the scene, this van of the column advanced slowly against the fire. It was a serious misfortune to the van, and indeed to the whole expedition, that in a few minutes after landing, colonel Van Rensselaer received four wounds—a ball passed through his right thigh, entering just below the hip bone—another shot passed through the same thigh, a little below—the third through the calf of his left leg—and a fourth cartused his heel. This was quite a crisis in the expedition. Under so severe a fire it was difficult to form raw troops. By some mismanagement of the boat-men, lieut. col. Christie did not arrive until some time after this, and was wounded in the hand in passing the river. Colonel Van Rensselaer was still able to stand; and with great presence of mind ordered his officers to proceed with rapidity and storm the Fort. This service was gallantly performed, and the enemy driven down the hill in every direction. Soon after this both parties were considerably reinforced, and the conflict was renewed in various places—many of the enemy took shelter behind a stone guard-house, where a piece of ordnance was now briskly served. I ordered the fire of our battery directed upon the guard-house; and it was so effectually done, that with 8 or 10 shot the fire was silenced. The enemy then retreated behind a large store-house; but in a short time the route became general, and the enemy's fire was silenced except from a one gun battery, so far down the river as to be out of the reach of our heavy ordnance, and our light pieces could not silence it. A number of boats now passed over unannoyed, except from the one unsilenced gun.—For some time after I had passed over, the victory appeared complete: but in the expectation of further attacks, I was taking measures for fortifying my camp immediately—the direction of this service I committed to lieut. Totten, of the engineers. But very soon the enemy were reinforced by a detachment of several hundred Indians from Chipawa—they commenced a furious attack; but were promptly met and routed by the rifle and bayonet. By this time, I perceived my troops were embarking very slowly. I passed immediately over to accelerate their movements; but to my utter astonishment, I found that at the very moment when complete victory was in our hands, the ardor of the unengaged troops had entirely subsided. I rode in all directions—urged men by every consideration to pass over—but in vain. Lieut. Col. Bloom, who had been wounded in action, returned, mounted his horse and rode through the camp; as did also Judge Peck, who happened to be here, exhorting the companies to proceed—but all in vain.

At this time a large reinforcement from Fort George were discovered coming up the river. As the battery on the hill was considered an important check against their ascending the heights, measures were immediately taken to send them a fresh supply of ammunition, as I had learnt there were left only 20 shot for the 18 pounders. The reinforcements, however, obliqued to the right from the road, and formed a junction with the Indians in the rear of the heights. Finding to my infinite mortification, that no reinforcement would pass over; seeing that another severe conflict must soon commence; and knowing that the brave men on the heights were quite exhausted and nearly out of ammunition, all I could do was to send them a fresh supply of cartridges. At this critical moment I dispatched a note to gen. Wadsworth, acquainting him with our situation—leaving the course to be pursued much to his own judgment—with assurance that if he thought best to retreat, I would endeavor to send as many boats as I could command, and cover his retreat by every fire I could safely make. But the boats were dispersed—many of the boatmen had fled, panic struck—and but few got off. But my note could but little more than have reached Gen. W. about 4 o'clock, when a most severe and obstinate conflict commenced and continued about half an hour, with a tremendous fire of cannon, flying artillery and musketry. The enemy succeeded in re-possessing their battery; and gaining advantage on every side, the brave men who had gained the victory, exhausted of strength and ammunition, and grieved at the unpardonable neglect of their fellow-soldiers, gave up the conflict.

I can only add that the victory was really won; but lost for the want of a small reinforcement. *One third part of the idle men might have saved all.*

I have been so pressed with the various duties of burying the dead, providing for the wounded, collecting the public property, negociating an exchange of prisoners, and all the concerns consequent of such a battle, that I have not been able to forward this dispatch at as early an hour as I could have wished. I shall soon forward you another dispatch in which I shall endeavor to point out to you the conduct of some most gallant and deserving officers. But I cannot in justice close this without expressing the very great obligation I am under to brigadier general Wadsworth, Colonel Van Rensselaer, Col. Scott, Lt. Cols. Christie and Fenwick, and Captain Gibson.—Many others have also behaved most gallantly. As I have reason to believe that many of our troops fled to the woods, with the hope of crossing the river, I have not been able to learn the probable number of killed, wounded, or prisoners. The slaughter of our troops must have been very considerable. And the enemy have suffered severely.

GENERAL BROCK is among their slain, and his *aid-de-camp* mortally wounded.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect and consideration, your most obedient servant.

(Signed)
STN. VAN. RENSSELAER,
Major-General.

Major General Dearborn.

Lewiston, 15th October, 1812.

SIR—For any further particulars respecting the action; the present situation and movements of our troops; the appearance of the enemy's situation; and our future prospects, generally, I beg leave to refer you to Captain Dox, who will have the honor to deliver you this dispatch. Capt. Dox is an intelligent officer, and much reliance may be placed on his information and judgment.

I am, with great reapect, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed)
STN. VAN RENSSELAER.

Major General Dearborn.

NEW-YORK, October 27.

Capt. Ogilvie, of the 13th regiment, who was at the battle of Queenston, and who led the detachments that succeeded in taking the redoubt upon the Heights there, arrived this morning in the steamboat from Albany, and gives the following particulars:

A detachment from the 13th regiment, consisting of about 300 men, under the command of col. Chrystie, and about 300 militia, commanded by col. Van Rensselaer, received orders from the general to cross the Niagara river on the morning of the 13th inst. which was in part effected before day, under a very heavy and destructive fire of grape and musket shot from the British, who, it appears, were apprised of the attack.

In crossing the river, three boats with troops, one of which contained lieut col. Chrystie, were carried by the rapid current of the river far below the point of landing; and as soon as col. Chrystie's boat touched the shore, the only guide to the ground left the colonel.

In consequence of this disaster, not more than 200 men at first effected a landing. Those few, however, marched on under a heavy fire, and formed a line on the front of the battery, where they were sheltered by a bank, upon the summit of