FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

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

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

I wish also to warn friends of their great mistake in opposing the wise and peaceable plans of Thomas Jefferson, who had evidently designed to keep the country out of war altogether, and which would most inevitably have been crowned with success if the government had not been driven from that peaceable ground and forced into a war, or unlimited submission by the opposition of our own citizens, in which I was sorry to see Friends act so conspicuous a part, and by their wealth and influence greatly contributed towards bringing on the present war. However, feel a consolation in believing that many of them have seen their error, and particularly in the western part of this State and in the States of Maryland and Virginia, where they have in plainness and simplicity lived much nearer the principles of truth than we in the splendor of this corrupt city. They have been zealous supporters of Jefferson's System, as in a very particular manner testified by their address to him from their yearly meeting at Baltimore, on the subject of the embargo. That address did much honor to that yearly meeting—and I would particularly recommend it to the Friends of this city. And I would recommend to thee, friend Binns, to publish it once more in thy useful paper, to give them an opportunity of perusing it. I shall conclude this letter now, but perhaps thee may hear from me again after our next monthly meeting.

JOHN BROWN,
A Descendant of (Penn.)

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

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

CHARLES POTTER.

Sept. 22.

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## 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.

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## *Winchester Races.*

THE Winchester JOCKEY CLUB RACES will commence on *Wednesday* the 14th *October* next, (the day preceding which the WHEAT Sweep Stakes will be run for by three year old COLTS)

The second day's JOCKEY CLUB PURSE will be run for on Thursday—

And on Friday a TOWN PURSE, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the winning horse of the preceding days excepted. Excellent sport is expected.

EDWARD M'GUIRE.

September 25.

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## *Public Sale.*

*On Monday the 12th of October next, will be offered at Public Sale, on the farm of the late* RICH WILLIS, *dec.*

A Part of his PERSONAL ESTATE, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, and sundry other articles. The sale will begin at nine o'clock. A credit of twelve months will be given. Bond and approved security will be required of the purchasers, before the property is removed.

ELIZABETH WILLIS,
*Executrix.*

September 25.

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## 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.

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*FOR SALE,*

## A likely Negro Man,

about 28 years old, well acquainted with farming, and is also a good waiter. For particulars inquire of the printer, or of Mr. Henry Haines, Charlestown.

August 28.

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## *Fulling and Dying.*

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

J. M'COMB.

September 22.

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## LOST.

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

WM. M'PHERSON.

September 22, 1812.

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## *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.

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## *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.

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## *Public Sale.*

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

ALEX. STRAITH.

September 18.

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## Fulling and Dying.

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

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

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

THOMAS CRAWFORD.

September 18.

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## *Stray Cow.*

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

ESTHER G. BROWN.

Charlestown, Sept. 18.

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## Rifle Powder.

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

ANN FRAME.

Charlestown, Sept. 11.

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## *A Weaver wanted.*

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

D. M'LAUGHLIN.

September 18.

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## NEW GOODS.

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

*Dry Goods, Groceries and Queen's Ware,*

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

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

CHARLES STRIDER.

Buckles Town, Sept. 4.

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

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## NEW FANCY GOODS.

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

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

*ALSO*

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

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

JAMES BROWN, & Co.

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

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## BLANKETS,

Flannels, baizes, coatings, cloths, cassimeres, velvets, cords, vesting, black bombasets, women's fine cotton hose, men's ditto, cambrick muslins, callicoes, leno and fancy muslins, Irish linens, Queen's ware, &c. &c. are selling at prices that will please the best judges. JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, Aug. 28.

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## PRIME LEATHER

*Of every description just finished and now ready for sale.*

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

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

Wrought and cut NAILS of all sizes, &c.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-town, Aug. 7.

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## Blank Deeds.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.] FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1812. [No. 237.


FROM THE ENQUIRER.

*Jurisdiction over a Prisoner on Parole.*

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

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

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

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

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FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

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

*Fort Harrison, Sept.* 10.

DEAR SIR—On Thursday evening the 3d inst. after retreat beating, four guns were heard to fire in the direction where two young men (citizens who resided here) were making hay, about 400 yards distance from the Fort. I was immediately impressed with an idea that they were killed by the Indians, as the Miamies or Weas had that day informed me that the Prophet's party would soon be here for the purpose of commencing hostilities; and that they had been directed to leave this place, which they were about to do. I did not think it prudent to send out at that late hour of the night to see what had become of them; and their not coming in convinced me that I was right in my conjecture. I waited until 8 o'clock next morning, when I sent out a corporal with a small party to find them, if it could be done without running too much risk of being drawn into an ambuscade. He soon sent back to inform me, that he had found them both killed, and wished to know my further orders; I sent the cart and oxen, had them brought in and buried; they had been each shot with two balls, scalped and cut in the most shocking manner. Late in the evening of the 4th inst. old Joseph Lenar and between 30 and 40 Indians arrived from the Prophet's Town, with a white flag; among whom were about ten women, and the men were composed of chiefs of the different tribes that compose the Prophet's party. A Shawanoe man, that spoke good English, informed me that old Lenar intended to speak to me next morning, and try to get something to eat. At retreat beating I examined the men's arms, and found them all in good order, and completed their cartridges to 16 rounds per man. As I had not been able to mount a guard of more than 6 privates and 2 non-commissioned officers, for some time past, and sometimes part of them every other day, from the unhealthiness of the company; I had not conceived my force adequate to the defence of this post, should it be vigorously attacked, for some time past. As I had just recovered from a very severe attack of the fever, I was not able to be up much through the night. After tatoo, I cautioned the guard to be vigilant, and ordered one of the non-commissioned officers, as the centinels could not see every part of the garrison, to walk around on the inside during the whole night, to prevent the Indians taking any advantage of us, provided they had any intention of attacking us. About 11 o'clock I was awakened by the firing of one of the centinels; I sprung up, ran out, and ordered the men to their posts; when my orderly sergeant (who had charge of the upper block-house) called out that the Indians had fired the lower block-house (which contained the property of the contractor, which was deposited in the lower part, the upper having been assigned to a corporal and ten privates, as an alarm post.)—The guns had began to fire smartly from both sides. I directed the buckets to be got ready and water brought from the well, and the fire extinguished immediately, as it was hardly perceivable at that time; but from debility or some other cause, the men were very slow in executing my orders—the word fire appeared to throw the whole of them into confusion; and by the time they had got the water and broken open the door, the fire had unfortunately communicated to a quantity of whiskey (the STOCK having LICKED several holes through the lower part of the building, after the salt that was stored there, through which they had introduced the fire without being discovered, as the night was very dark); and in spite of every exertion we could make use of, in less than a moment it ascended to the roof and baffled every effort we could make to extinguish it. As that block-house adjoined the barracks that make part of the fortifications, most of the men immediately gave themselves up for lost, and I had the greatest difficulty in getting any of my orders executed—and, Sir, what from the raging of the fire—the yelling and howling of several hundred Indians—the cries of 9 women and children (a part soldiers' and a part citizens' wives, who had taken shelter in the Fort)—and the desponding of so many of the men, which was worse than all—I can assure you that my feelings were very unpleasant—and indeed there were not more than 10 or 15 men able to do a great deal, the others being either sick or convalescent—and to add to our other mislortunes, two of the stoutest men in the Fort, and that I had every confidence in, jumped the picket, and left us. But my presence of mind did not for a moment forsake me. I saw, by throwing off part of the roof that joined the block house that was on fire, and keeping the end perfectly wet, the whole row of buildings might be saved, and leave only an entrance of 18 or 20 feet for the Indians to enter after the house was consumed; and that a temporary breast-work might be erected to prevent their even entering there—I convinced the men that this could be accomplished and it appeased to inspire them with new life, and never did men act with more firmness or desperation. Those that were able (while the others kept up a constant fire from the other block-house and the two bastions) mounted the roofs of the houses, with Dr. Clark at their head (who acted with the greatest firmness and presence of mind the whole time the attack lasted, which was 7 hours), under a shower of bullets, and in less than a moment threw off as much of the roof as was necessary. This was done only with the loss of one man and two wounded, and I am in hopes neither of them dangerous—the man that was killed was a little deranged, and did not get off the house as soon as directed, or he would not have been hurt—and although the barracks were several times in a blaze, and an immense quantity of fire against them, the men used such exertion that they kept it under, and before day raised a temporary breast-work as high as a man's head, although the Indians continued to pour in a heavy fire of ball and an innumerable quantity of arrows during the whole time the attack lasted, in every part of the parade. I had but one other man killed, nor any other wounded inside the Fort, and he lost his life by being too anxious—he got into one of the *gallies* in the bastions, and fired over the pickets, and called out to his comrades that the had killed an Indian, and neglecting to stoop down in an instant he was shot dead. One of the men that jumped the pickets, returned an hour before day, and running up towards the gate, begged for God's sake for it to be opened. I suspected it to be a stratagem of the Indians to get in, as I did not recollect the voice—I directed the men in the bastion, where I happened to be, to shoot him let him be who he would, and one of them fired at him, but fortunately he ran up to the other bastion, where they knew his voice, and Dr. Clark directed him to lie down close to the pickets behind an empty barrel that happened to be there, and at day light I had him let in. His arm was broke in a most shocking manner; which he says was done by the Indians—which I suppose was the cause of his returning—I think it probable that he will not recover.—The other, they caught about 120 yards from the garrison, and cut him all to pieces. After keeping up a constant fire until about six o'clock the next morning, which we began to return with some effect after day light, they removed out of the reach of our guns. A party of them drove up the horses that belonged to the citizens here, and as they could not catch them very readily, shot the whole of them in our sight, as well as a number of their hogs. They drove off the whole of the cattle, which amounted to 65 head, as well as the public oxen. I had the vacancy filled up before night, (which was made by the burning of the Block house) with a strong row of Pickets, which I got by pulling down the guard house. We lost the whole of our provisions, but must make out to live upon green corn until we can get a supply, which I am in hopes will not be long. I believe the whole of the Miamies or Weas were among the Prophet's party, as one chief gave his orders in that language, which resembled Stone Eater's voice, and I believe Negro Legs was there likewise. A Frenchman here understands their different languages, and several of the Miamies or Weas, that have been frequently here, were recognised by the Frenchman and soldiers next morning. The Indians suffered smartly, but were so numerous as to take off all that were shot. They continued with us until the next morning, but made no further attempt on the fort, nor have we seen any thing more of them since. I have delayed informing you of my situation, as I did not like to weaken the garrison, and I looked for some person from Vincennes, and none of my men were acquainted with the woods, and therefore I would either have to take the road or river, which I was fearful was guarded by small parties of Indians that would not dare attack a company of rangers that was on a scout; but being disappointed, I have at length determined to send a couple of my men by water, and am in hopes they will arrive safe. I think it would be best to send the provisions under a pretty strong escort, as the Indians may attempt to prevent their coming. If you carry on an expedition against the Prophet this fall, you ought to be well provided with every thing as you may calculate on having every inch of ground disputed between this and there that they can defend with advantage. Wishing, &c. &c.

(Signed) Z. TAYLOR.

His excellency Gov. HARRISON.

*Fort Harrison, Sept.* 13, 1812.

DEAR SIR,

I wrote you on the 10th instant, giving you an account of the attack on this place, as well as my situation, which account I attempted to send by water, but the two men whom I dispatched in a canoe after night, found the river so well guarded, that they were obliged to return. The Indians had built a fire on the bank of the river, a short distance below the garrison, which gave them an opportunity of seeing any craft that might attempt to pass, and were waiting with a canoe ready to intercept it. I expect the fort, as well as the road to Vincennes, is as well or better watched than the river. But my situation compels me to make one other attempt by land, and my orderly sergeant, with one other man, sets out to night with strict orders to avoid the road in the day time, and depend entirely on the woods, although neither of them had ever been to Vincennes by land, nor do they know any thing of the country, but I am in hopes they will reach you in safety. I send them with great reluctance from their ignorance of the woods. I think it very probable there is a large party of Indians way-laying the road between this and Vincennes, likely about the Narrows, for the purpose of intercepting any party that may be coming to this place, as the cattle they got here will supply them plentifully with provisions for some time to come. Please, &c.

(Signed) Z. TAYLOR.

*His Excel. Gov. Harrison.*

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In addition to the above account of the gallant defence of Fort Harrison, from an attack of a party of Indians perhaps ten times their number, we have pleasure in stating that there is every reason to believe that that post was relieved before the Indians could re-assemble to attack it. On Thursday evening the 10th ult. Col. William Russell arrived at Vincennes from the Illinois, with about six hundred mounted Rangers, and five hundred Infantry, with which he marched on the 12th to succour Fort Harrison. On the 13th he encamped within 35 miles of the Fort, which he was expected to reach on the 16th.

Fort Wayne, the situation of which was considered critical, is also relieved, by the army under the command of Gen. Harrison, which reached that place on the 12th ult. A considerable body of Indians had besieged it closely for several days, but retreated precipitately on the advance of the Army, having previously destroyed by fire several buildings outside the Fort.—The Indian towns of Elk Hart, the Forks of the Wabash and the little Turtle's town were detroyed by the several detachments of the army that were sent out on that service. The Indians had fled from these towns with every mark of precipitancy. The whole army displayed much spirit in its operations, and the greatest order prevailed. One of the detachments sent out, under the command of Col. Wells, marched sixty miles and back again in four days and a half, after accomplishing the object of the expedition by destroying the corn, &c. at one of the Indian towns. This army consists of 6000 men.

At Urbana, in Ohio, there are about 1400 men under arms.

About 100 mounted riflemen, under the command of Gen. Hopkins, from Kentucky, rendezvoused at Red Banks about the 20th ult.

About 690 men under the command of Gen. Winlock, were on their march to Vincennes on the 16th.

It is supposed, when these forces are concentrated, they will move towards Detroit, retrieve the disaster at that place, and retaliate on the invaders—a service in which all the troops display the greatest anxiety to be engaged.

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ALBANY, Sept. 22.

*Events of the war.*—Brigadier gen. Smyth, inspector general, left town on Friday, the 18th, to assume the command of the regular troops assembling at Niagara. He was attended by captain Blankhead, of the 8th regiment of infantry, as brigade major, and lieutenant Smith of the 2d regiment of artillery, his aid-de-camp. Captain King of the 15th regiment of infantry, assistant inspector general, also accompanied him.

*Military movement.*—On Friday last, the 13th, colonel Schuyler's regiment

of the army of the United States, passed through this city from Greenbush for Niagara. The regiment was nearly full, and was well clothed, equipped and armed. The officers and soldiers, with scarcely an exception, made a very martial appearance, which was much heightened by a fine regimental band, and an elegant stand of colors. It must be particularly gratifying to every true patriot, to see such troops marching to the frontiers. We venture to predict, that if an opportunity is afforded them, they will do honor to their country and the standard under which they march.

—

*A seasonable supply.*—On Sunday, twenty waggons, each drawn by five horses, laden with cloathing, &c. for the army, arrived at Greenbush, from Pennsylvania.

SEPTEMBER 23.

Gen. Hull and aid arrived at the head quarters of gen. Dearborn yesterday morning, and in the afternoon, accompanied by his brother-in-law, judge Masters, called on his excellency the governor. The emperor Napoleon himself could not have attracted more attention.

It seems that our rulers have at length discovered (what they ought to have known a long time since) the necessity of having a preponderance on the waters adjacent to our frontier.—Had the declaration been known but a few hours sooner than it was at Lake Ontario, the whole naval force of the British might have been our own—what an enormous amount will now have to be expended before this can be accomplished.

Yesterday passed through this place for Niagara, twenty two large Pennsylvania waggons, each drawn by five horses, with cloathing, &c. for the army and lake navy. The same day arrived from New York, the sloop Hardware, with ammunition, 32 pounders, &c. and 110 seamen destined for the lakes. It was somewhat interesting to see about 20 waggons with flags, &c. conveying this cargo. A company of flying artillery with 4 pieces, waggons, travelling forges, &c. accompanied them.

Thus you see matters go on in all the "*pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war.*"

—

*Extract of a letter from Madrid, state of New-York, dated September 17th, 1812.*

"On the 15th, about 25 British boats passed up this place on the St. Lawrence, laden with military stores. About 140 of our militia from Ogdensburg and Hamilton, posted themselves on an island, with one gun boat, to obstruct their passage; and on the approach of the enemy, our militia attacked and drove them from their boats into the woods; but for want of small boats to pursue them, the enemy had time to rally, and return to the charge, and after an action of three hours, they were reinforced by two gun boats, and a large body of men from Prescott, and the ammunition of our men being nearly exhausted, they abandoned the enterprize, and returned to their respective quarters, with the loss of one man and two wounded. Enemy's loss not known."

—

BALTIMORE, Sept. 29.

*BALTIMORE VOLUNTEERS.*

The "first company of Baltimore Volunteers," commanded by captain *Stephen H. Moore*, passed through town last evening on their way to Carlisle, whence they will proceed to join the northern army. This fine company of volunteer infantry was escorted thro' the city by the Independent Blues, the Union Greens, and capt. Grafflin's company, attended by a band of music.

—

CHILLICOTHE, Sept. 23.

*Good News!*—An express from gen. Harrison has just arrived in town. About 4000 men are encamped near Fort Wayne. The Indians which were about it, would not stay to fight. The head quarters of the north-western army are at St. Mary's, between Piqua and Fort Wayne. A detachment of the army, under col. Wells, has destroyed five Indian towns, burnt all the corn, &c. One of the towns which has been destroyed, was occupied by the Potowatomies, and two by the Miamies. We have not been able to ascertain to what tribes the other two Indian towns belonged.

Gen. Samuel Findley, of this place, and the mounted riflemen under his command, were at St. Mary's on Monday last.

An express left town this day for St. Mary's, bearing dispatches from the war department, addressed to 'Gen. W. H. Harrison, commanding the north-western army.'

Gen. Samuel Findley has been elected colonel of a regiment of mounted riflemen. Gen. Joseph Kerr has been elected major. They will both make excellent officers. Under such skilful and brave leaders, the march of our patriotic volunteers to battle, will be a march to the field of victory.

September 26.

*Extract of a letter from Colonel Duncan M'Arthur, to one of the editors of the Scioto Gazette, dated Piqua, September 18th, 1812.*

'I left home on the 14th instant, for the purpose of seeing gen. Harrison and communicating to him such information as I possessed relative to Detroit and the adjacent country.

'I have just fallen in with gen. James Taylor, of Newport, (Ky.) on his return home from Detroit; he informs me that since I left Detroit, five of the 24 pounders have been taken from that place to Fort George, and all the other cannon and military stores to Malden. About 40 regulars and 130 militia, was the military force at Detroit; all the Indians had left it. Force at Malden, 200 regulars, 300 militia, and about 1000 Indians. The fort is still open on the upper or north side, but they are busily working on it day and night. There is no water in the fort fit for use; but it is believed, they have commenced digging a subterraneous passage from it to the river, which will be a work of time.

'I have not yet fallen in with general Harrison, but will proceed on my way to Fort Wayne to-morrow, in hopes to see him. I understand that Fort Wayne, was invested by about 400 Indians for several days before gen. Harrison arrived there with his army, which consisted of about 3000 men; the Indians dispersed at his approach. It is said that they surrounded and attacked the fort three times, without being able to possess themselves of it—that they killed two men belonging to the fort, one of which was a Mr. Johnson, brother to the Indian agent at this place—that they burnt all the houses—killed all the cattle—destroyed all the corn and grain of every kind, and have taken all the horses that belonged to the place.

'It is said that gen. Harrison divided his army into two or three parties, and on the 14th inst. they set out in different directions in quest of Indians, and have not been heard of at this place since. Gen. Winchester left this on yesterday morning, on his way to meet gen. Harrison; it is much feared that there will be some difficulty between Harrison and Winchester, with respect to which of them shall command.—Harrison is however, the choice of the troops. Major Jenkinson's battalion, which consists of about 200, is on the way between this and St. Mary's. Capt. Langham's company of regulars is encamped at Mr. Johnson's (upper Piqua.) There are three regiments from Kentucky, on their march between this and Staunton, and expected here this evening, said to consist of about 4000 men. There are also, on their march from Kentucky about 800 mounted riflemen, and upwards of 300 from the Scioto, all moving on to join gen. Harrison.

'Besides these Gen. Tupper's brigade of Ohio militia is lying at Urbana waiting for orders. It is also stated, that 1500 men are to march from the upper end of this state out of General Wadsworth's division; and 1500 more from the back part of Virginia; besides a vast number of companies which are stationed on the frontier, between Cleaveland and the western line of the state. The whole number of men now in actual service in the state of Ohio, must, from the best information, be about 12,000, chiefly on their march towards Upper Canada.'

—

*New-York, Oct. 1.*

*LATEST FROM HALIFAX.*

Last evening arrived at this port, the ship Merchant, Noyes, in 10 days from Halifax, having been sent in by a British cruizer, on her passage from Liverpool, and liberated by paying charges.

By the arrival of the Merchant, we learn verbally, that the sloop of war Coquette had arrived there with dispatches from England, and had sailed again for England, with gen. Brock's Aid, who was the bearer of the colors of the 4th regiment, taken at Detroit, and gen. Brock's dispatches relative to the surrender of gen. Hull.

News of the capture of the frigate Guerriere, by the Constitution, had reached Halifax.

The Africa of 64 guns; Junon, of 44, and sloop of war Tartarus, were at Halifax.

Sir John Borlase Warren had not arrived at Halifax, but was daily expected with 7 sail of the line, and 12 frigates.

We understand by a letter received from Albany, per steam-boat, that Governor Tompkins was to leave that place on Monday last for the western frontier of the state; that two sloops loaded with jolly tars, bound to the lakes, arrived on Sunday, as also a troop of horse at the camp at Greenbush.—*Columbian.*

—

*Boston, Sept. 23.*

Sailed on Thursday, to the lower harbour, and came to, for a fair wind, the cartel ship Fawn, Harris, for Halifax, with capt. Dacres and 300 prisoners—and proceeded yesterday morning on her voyage.—*Bost. Cent.*

*Sept. 29.*

*Admiral Warren's Squadron.*—The ship Howard, which arrived yesterday from London, on Tuesday last, in lat. 43. long. 58, was boarded from the San Domingo, of 80 guns, Admiral Warren, from England for Halifax, in company with the Poictiers, 74, capt. Beresford. Sailed from Portsmouth Aug. 14. Several large ships, with troops, were to sail immediately after. They had taken nothing; but had retaken, on the 20th inst. the British brig Diana, of Glasgow, from Jamaica, bound home, loaded with sugar and coffee, which had been captured by the Swordfish privateer, of Gloucester, 11 days previous. The St. Domingo had carried away her mizentopmast in a violent squall the night before, and same time parted co. with a brig of war, which sailed with them.

Admiral Warren, was at first inclined to send the Howard to Halifax, because he had heard that our privateers took all American vessels from England with goods.

—

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.

*One word more, perhaps the last word about the Surrender of Detroit.*—The following statement was given by a captain in the Fourth Regiment to a brother officer, by whom we have been favored with a perusal of it. It is said to have been obtained from the Quartermaster of that army:

*Memorandum of the Arms, Ammunition &c. in Detroit, 16th August, 1812, the day of the surrender of that place to the British forces by Brig. Gen. Wm. Hull.*

2600 muskets and accoutrements stacked on the esplanade.

450 muskets and accoutrements brought in after the surrender, by colonels M'Arthur and Cass, stacked on the esplanade.

700 muskets in the hands of the militia of the Michigan territory, brought in and stacked on the esplanade.

N. B.—The number in the Arsenal not known.

8 24 pounders mounted.

27 iron and brass pieces from 12 to 3 pounders, 4 or 5 of which not mounted.

2 howitzers.

1 mortar.

480 rounds of fixed ammunition for the 24 pounders.

600 rounds of fixed ammunition for the 6 pounders.

——for the other ordnance not ascertained.

200 cartridges of grape shot for the 24 pounders.

200 cartridges of grape shot for the 6 pounders.

200 tons of cannon ball of different sizes.

The shells prepared and fixed not ascertained, but the number was considerable.

60 barrels gun powder.

75,000 musket cartridges made up.

24 rounds of cartridges in possession of each man.

150 tons of lead.

25 days' provisions on hand, besides 120 pack horse loads of flour, and 400 head of cattle, at River Raisin, under the escort of capt. Brush and 200 men from Chilicothe. The River Raisin is 36 miles from Detroit. And under the same escort 120 bbls. of flour.

2600 men under arms in Detroit, besides the detachment of 450 men under M'Arthur and Cass, who had been sent to meet capt. Brush at River Raisin, but for want of provisions had returned on the 15th, and encamped that night within 6 miles of Detroit.

—

NEW ORLEANS, August 24.

At day-light in the morning of the 19th inst. a large frigate was seen from the Balize, laying close into the north-east pass. At 7 o'clock, A. M. four large boats belonging to the frigate, with 80 or 90 men in them, were seen rowing towards the frigate; from their position it was concluded they had been endeavoring to come in at the mouth of the Bayou, to the southward of the block house, in the night, but could not find the channel. The only armed vessels at the Balize were the Caroline and Revenge privateers.—They immediately got under way and fired on the boats, but did not go near enough to do them much damage. On the same day the pilots put all the articles of value on board the Eliza (pilot boat) and proceeded up the river, and the hurricane coming on at night, the Eliza was sunk.

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ATTACK UPON LOWER CANADA.

*Montpelier, Sept. 17.*

From all parts of the country we receive accounts of the movements of the troops and militia. Plattsburgh, N. Y. about 60 miles from Montreal, is their place of destination; where Generals Dearborn and Bloomfield have already arrived, with about 2000 men each. The 6th Regiment under Col. Simons; the 15th, Col. Pike, and 13th Colonel Schuyler, all New-England troops, are on the march to join the army at Plattsburgh, under Gen. Dearborn; the 6th and 15th regiments from New York, were to march the 13th instant. The Vermont troops are now at Plattsburgh. It is stated that General Bloomfield of New-Jersey, is to command the van of the army on the expedition. About 80 of the United States' troops from New-Hampshire, and between 4 and 500 of the drafted militia of this State, passed through town the present week, on their way to Plattsburgh.

From the best accounts we can collect there are stationed between Montreal and St. Johns from 12 to 15,000 troops, regulars and militia. The fields, says our informant, are literally covered with tents and camp equipage—The militia are well trained and completely equipped and uniformed. Should General Dearborn enter the territory, he ought, (if he means not to be Hull'd or defeated) to have 25 or 30,000 men, as not a doubt exists of the Governor of Canada being able to bring this force into the field against them.

The Plattsburgh letter anticipates the speedy arrival there of "Major Eustis with a battalion of light artillery; Captains Brooks, Grafton, and all our New England boys, and are confident from the exertions of General Bloomfield they will be enabled to meet their enemy with some assurance of success.

—

RICHMOND, Sept. 28.

*(CIRCULAR.)*

*To the Corresponding Committees for promoting the election of James Madison to the Presidency of the United States.*

*Richmond, Sept. 26th, 1812.*

GENTLEMEN,

We have heretofore informed you of your appointment as a corresponding committee in your county for the purpose of promoting the election of James Madison to the presidency of the United States. We now transmit you a complete list of the names of the persons recommended as electors, who will, if elected, vote for JAMES MADISON as president, & ELBRIDGE GERRY as vice-president— In the place of James P. Preston, of Montgomery, who has become disqualified by the acceptance of a commission in the army of the United States, we have recommended Charles Taylor of Montgomery; and, in the room of Landon Cabell, who declined accepting the appointment, Thomas M. Randolph of Albemarle.

We presume you are apprized of the opposition which has arisen in the state of New-York to the re-election of our present president, and that De Witt Clinton of that state is held up as a candidate for the presidential chair. We have also been informed that some of the federalists in our own state have determined to submit to the people an electoral ticket in opposition to the republican, and that delegates to a convention of that party have been appointed to meet at Staunton, for the purpose of recommending persons as electors who will, at all events, vote *against Mr. Madison.* No information has yet reached us, as to the person whom they will support, and at present it seems uncertain whether they are favorable to the election of a distinguished federalist, as has been conjectured by some, or will unite with the republicans of New York in supporting Mr. Clinton, whom they have heretofore vilified and despised.

We are pleased that the opposition is thus public and avowed. Knowing, as we do, that the great body of the people of Virginia are firmly attached to the present administration, we fear nothing from the open attacks of our political adversaries; we dread nothing but *supineness* and *security* on the part of the people. We entreat you, therefore, to exert yourselves, within your respective counties, to induce the freeholders to attend the Polls on Monday the second day of November next: tell them of the unremitted and zealous hostility of our ancient political foes, and urge them, by their votes, to evince their undiminished attachment to our present excellent administration, and their confidence in the patriotism, virtues and talents of James Madison. It is confidently anticipated that proper attention on their part will produce such a large and overwhelming majority in favor of the republican ticket as will baffle the hopes of opposition, and have the happy effect of proving to our foreign enemies that they have nothing to expect from domestic disaffection.

We trust you will provide lists of the names of the electors, either written or printed, and distribute them among the people before the day of election, and also have an abundant supply of them at your respective court houses, on the day of election. Printed lists may be obtained, on application, at the office of the Virginia Argus and Enquirer.

We are, gentlemen, with great respect, your friends and Fellow-Citizens,

WILLIAM WIRT,
PEYTON RANDOLPH,
THOMAS RITCHIE,
ANDREW STEVENSON,
SAMUEL PLEASANTS,
WM. BROCKENBROUGH,
WILLIAM MUNFORD,
Members of the Central Corresponding Committee for promoting the election of James Madison.

—

*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 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.*

—

*CHARLES-TOWN, October 9.*

FOR THE REPOSITORY.

A Federal print, edited near us, and circulated in this county, calls upon us,

"*With that affected solemn air,*
"*Which hypocrites delight to wear,*
"*And all those forms of consequence,*
"*Which fools adopt instead of sense.*"

Yes, fellow citizens, you are called upon to examine the proofs—*positive proofs*, of an ALLIANCE between France and America: (alias, the sale of the latter to the former, by our wicked, incompetent rulers.) But let us not do injustice to the *impressive* language of these federal men. Let us have the awful tidings in their own words, viz.

"We claim the *solemn* attention of our readers to the *proof* of an existing alliance with France, extracted from the New-York Evening Post. Already it appears that a foreign master openly holds the language of alternate menace and favour to influence the conduct of our citizens. *We sicken* in attempting to delineate the reflections which *oppress us* on looking upon the insolent address, and leave it to those who can view it with less *painful emotions.*"

And now, courteous reader, what think you are the *proofs* of this monstrous alliance—or sale—or what you will? Be not alarmed; but be assured that the same men of straw, who could so *solemnly* claim your attention, have also spread before our benumbed senses the most indubitable evidence of this jacobinical, democratical, hellcatical transaction. These very men have published in their last paper *that*, which (for the sake of brevity) may be condensed as follows, viz. They have said, that the N. York Evening Post said, that the London Courier said, that certain passengers from France said, that a person at Calais called Prefect said, that he was ordered to put into their hands a paper, which said—*some things innocent—some foolish, and some impertinent!!!* Who is it that (after this) can doubt the fact of America's being "chained to the triumphal car of Bonaparte?"

But let us make sure work of it. Let us recapitulate the evidence. First—the Prefect's paper—then the Prefect himself; then certain passengers (whose names are unknown)—then the London Courier—then the N. York Evening Post—and last of all, our sapient editors. Now, fellow citizens, this is the ladder of truth, which is to bring down conviction on our minds of the "incompetency of our rulers;" and unless we immediately abandon them, we shall, doubtless, be considered as the veriest ninnies that ever existed. Besides, these modest guardians of our intellectual powers may possibly withdraw from us their charitable protection, if we do not vote for King Rufus—or Davie—or Clinton—or some one "competent to carry on a *glorious war*, and willing to make an honorable peace."

During our revolutionary contest, the Tories were indeed our most implacable enemies; but it is not recollected that, for the purpose of sowing the seeds of disunion, they ever descended to shifts so despicable. Nor, at the most gloomy period of American affairs, did they ever arrogantly tell us that they held our understandings in the most sovereign contempt.

X Y.

—

The following extract of a letter from a respectable source in St. Louis, Missouri territory, exhibits a most distressing picture of the dangers to which the inhabitants of our Western frontier are exposed, in consequence of the fall of Detroit: The fact of the horrible massacre of the garrison of Chicago, our readers will recollect has been already announced.

[*Nat. Intel.*

"Fort Chicago, on the Illinois, was evacuated on the 15th of last month, and the officers and soldiers put to death one mile from the place. Three women and nine children were among the slain; the credulous capt. Wells (Indian agent) had his breast cut open and his heart roasted and eaten by the chiefs present. Fort Madison (Bellevue) is now besieged by 400 Pattawatamies, Kickapoos and Saukes. The factory is burned down, by the garrison or Indians, we have not been able to learn which. The Indians have 200 warriors stationed on the Mississippi to protect the besieging party, and upwards of 500 more in small parties, harrassing our frontier. The enemy expect a reinforcement of 1200 Sioux, Sacs, and Foxes, with 150 Winebagoes, to break into our settlements. These savages are rendered bold, and are more than themselves by success. We have but 17 regular troops at Belle Fontaine, and our settlements are so remote from one another, that you will no doubt hear of the most heroic examples of bravery from this quarter, as we are determined not to lose an inch of ground as long as life lasts or powder or lead can be had. This moment a spy has come in; he observed a number of wounded Indians carried from before Fort Bellevue; 300 Indians have gone to Vincennes settlement and besieged Fort Harrison."

—

Captain Chamberlain reports that the day before he left Halifax, a Courier arrived with intelligence of *general* Hull's defeat, and bearing the too tamely surrendered standard of the American army. This caused great rejoicings among the inhabitants and the military and naval heroes at that place; a ship of war was immediately ordered to repair to England with the precious trophy of British and Indian valor, when lo! the same day news arrived of the destruction of his majesty's frigate *Guerriere* by the brave *Captain* HULL! Here then was a fine subject for the ludicrous pencil of Hogarth! His majesty's loyal subjects, whose mouths were but a short time before distended with the broad grin of exultation, were now completely *chap fallen.* The standard of Hull's army, the *prowess* of gen. Brock and his *savage allies*, the ship of war that was to bear the standard to England to be laid at the feet of the prince regent, all! all! were entirely forgotten in this most unlooked for, most unprecedented defeat. The finest, largest frigate in the British navy, blown to atoms by an *inexperienced* Yankee! Heavens! what a catastrophe! Shame and mortification were visible in every countenance, and every one appeared anxious to be resolved by "what conjuration & mighty magic" the spell of British naval invincibility had been thus broken as easily as the feeble gassimer that wantons in the sun beam; but in vain; no one could penetrate the fatal mystery, and it was agreed that the public mind must remain in suspense on this interesting question, until the whole affair could be properly laid before the *Royal Society.*

*Norfolk Herald.*

—

*A letter from New Orleans received in Washington, contradicts the report of the crew of the British frigate having landed and taken possession of Fort St. Phillip, near that place.*

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*Extract of a letter from Louisville, September 14.*

"I have just returned from a second campaign, and was a secondary witness to the most distressing and shocking scene perhaps that ever was witnessed. You, I expect, have heard of the depredations committed on the frontiers of the Indiana territory by the Indians. When I arrived at the place of destruction, the remains of the persons murdered were buried. I saw the scattered bones of some who were burned in their houses, and of infants who were caught, tied to stumps, and there consumed by fire. Women were found in various parts of the plantation, naked, and nearly consumed by the hogs.

"Our object was, when we first set off from this place, to march to and attack the Delaware town, having calculated upon joining other troops in the territory. To our great surprise and mortification after the rendezvous of 700 men, before we joined them, we received intelligence of their having dispersed and gone home. Our little band, consisting of only 36, headed by Col. Guiger, determined upon making a daring scout, marched within 35 miles of the town in hopes of meeting with a party of Indians, but only fell upon a small trail which we pursued for some distance, until the track was so far obliterated by rain that we could not pursue it longer."

—

MARRIED, at Locust Grove, the seat of Lancelot Lee, Esq. deceased, on Thursday the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Gillmore, of Leesburg, Mr. RICHARD H. COCKRAL, of Fairfax county, to MISS ANN LEE.


*A Free Barbecue*

WILL be prepared at *Smithfield*, (Jefferson county) on *Friday*, the 23d inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day, by sundry *Republicans* of the neighborhood; to which all their fellow citizens of Jefferson and the adjacent counties, *who approve of the course of the majority of the last session of Congress*, are hereby cordially *invited*—And it is presumed that no other invitation than this public notice, will be expected by any persons, except non-residents, who will be particularly attended to by

*The Committee of Arrangement.*

October 9.

*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.*

☞ *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.

*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 Winekoop, 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.

*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 Malborn, John Near, Michael Peadters, Wm. Riley, Susanna Riley, Jos. Repperd, John Shoebridge, Robert Simmons, Philip Strider, Christopher Tucker, Samuel Thompson, Thomas Wharton, Charles Williams.

R. HUMPHREYS, P. M.

FOR SALE,

*A healthy Negro Woman*

and her CHILD, a Boy about 2 years old. For terms, apply to

JOHN UNSELD, Jun.

Shepherd's town, October 9. tf

*Valuable Land for Sale*

IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.

THE subscriber will sell at public auction, for ready money, at Fulton's tavern, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, on Tuesday the 15th day of December, 1812, a tract of land, situate in the county of Jefferson, on the east side of the Shenandoah river, being a part of 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

*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.

*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.

*From the Canandaigua Repository, Sept. 23.*

We were yesterday favored with a copy of the following British

*Regulation of the civil government of the territory of Michigan.*

WHEREAS the territory of Michigan was, on the sixteenth day of Aug. one thousand eight hundred & twelve, ceded by capitulation to the arms of his Britannic majesty; and the American flag removed and the British flag substituted on the same day at noon; and whereas on the same day a proclamation was issued by Isaac Brock, esq. maj. gen. commanding his majesty's forces in the province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c. And the said proclamation, among other things, announces to all the inhabitants of the said territory, that "wishing to give an early proof of the moderation and justice of the British government, the American laws heretofore in existence shall continue in force until his majesty's pleasure be known, or so long as the peace and safety of the said territory will admit thereof." And whereas the said laws cannot be carried into execution according to the effect and intention so announced to the inhabitants, without providing for the existence and continuance of the proper civil officers, for the execution of the same, and without the necessary courts and other judicial authorities for the administration of justice among the said inhabitants.—Now therefore be it known, that I, the undersigned, Henry Proctor, colonel in the military forces of his Britannic majesty, now commanding in the territory of Michigan, do make and establish, for the time being, the following regulations for the civil administration of the said territtory:

1st. The civil officers, remaining in the country, shall continue to exercise the respective functions appertaining to their offices, without any new commissions for the same, and those offices which are suspended by the departure from the country of those holding them, shall be supplied as hereinafter provided.

2d. The civil executive powers shall be exercised by a civil governor. The civil governor shall appoint to all civil offices, which are or shall be vacant, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

3d. Courts of justice shall be held as usual.

4th. Legislative provisions need not be adopted from the laws of any of the American states. A majority shall not be necessary when any of the offices are vacant. The secretary shall make two copies of all executive proceedings and legislative regulations, one of which shall be transmitted for the use of the British government, and the other shall be retained.

5th. The expences of the civil administration shall be defrayed quarterly by the proper officer in the military department, paying the lawful amount thereof to the civil treasurer. The duties, customs and revenues accruing according to the laws of the U. States, shall be paid quarterly by the collectors to the proper officer in the military department. The internal duties and revenues accruing to the territory of Michigan, shall be paid to the proper treasurers thereof.

6th. The undersigned will act as civil governor of the territory of Michigan for the time being. Augustus B. Woodward, chief justice of the said territory, is appointed secretary. The officers of register and receiver of the land office and post master are superceded, reserving a full right to adjust all anterior concerns. All officers in the Indian department are superceded.

Given under my hand at Detroit, the 21st day of August, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and in the 52d year of his majesty's reign.

HENRY PROCTOR, Col.

## *Winchester Races.*

THE Winchester JOCKEY CLUB RACES will commence on *Wednesday* the 14th *October* next, (the day preceding which the WHEAT Sweep Stakes will be run for by three year old COLTS)

The second day's JOCKEY CLUB PURSE will be run for on Thursday—

And on Friday a TOWN PURSE, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the winning horse of the preceding days excepted. Excellent sport is expected.

EDWARD M'GUIRE.

September 25.

## Blank Deeds

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

*LIST OF LETTERS*

*In the Post-Office, Charlestown, on the 30th September, 1812.*

A. Anderson & Carlile, John Ager, 2; John Anderson, James Anderson, George Askin, Madame Ve. Abel.

B. Mary Butler, Ben. Boyd, Morgan D. Bailey, William Blackburn, Mr. Beckwell, Ben. Bussel, Thomas Blackburn, Joshua Bennet, John Bell.

C. Z. Casey 2; John Clinkenbeard.

D. Mary Downing, 2; Francis Davis, Edward Davis, Ann Drew, John Douglass, Joseph Dean, 2.

E. Henry Eversole, T. B. Evans, Samuel Emmit.

F. Sally Filbert, George Fetters, J. Farmer, M. Fisher, Ben. Forman, Ferdinando Fairfax, Jacob Fotral.

G. John Grove, Henry Gantt, William Grove, 2; Judith S. Grayham, Mary Griggs, Eliza Gwynn, John Grantt, John Griggs.

H. Samuel Howell, 2; Ann Hesket, James Hughes, William Hollis, John Hess, John A. Hamilton, Michael Howard, Jeremiah Harris, Andrew Hays, George Hite, Henry Hanes, Joseph Hite, John Henkle.

I. Henry Isler, James Kerney, 2; William Kincheloe.

L. Thos. Littler, Charles Lowndes, William Lemon, Abram Long, Robert Lovell.

M. Patrick Makater, Mr. Minghinie, J. Marshell, William M'Clennan, John M'Gowen, P. M'Cormick, William M'Cautre, Josiah H. Magruder, Garland Moore, William Morrow, John M'Pherson, Benjamin Melvin, E. Martin, Spencer Mitchell, Jesse Moore, Ely Miller, Jacob Moaler.

O. David Osburn, Peter Obler, John D. Orr.

P. Charles M. Perry, 2; Jeremiah Pardy, John Patterson, Jesse Purnal.

R. Elizabeth Roseberry, James Ramsey.

S. Thomas Swearingin, Hartly Sullivan, C. H. Saunders, Thomas Smallwood, Henry Smith, Frederick Smith, Robert Slemons, James Stuart.

T. William Teas, John Talbott, William Tracy.

W. Isaac Wood, John Welsh, James Wallingford, T. Williams, John Woddy, Aaron Waron, Nancy Wood, Jane Wood, Henry F. Washington, William Willis, Samuel Williams, James Whaley, Miss Wormeley.

J. HUMPHREYS, P. M.

October 2.

## Five Dollars Reward.

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

JAMES M'CAULEY.

Sept. 28.

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

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

FREDERICK ROSENBERRY.

September 30, 1812.

## *Public Sale.*

*On Monday the 12th of October next, will be offered at Public Sale, on the farm of the late* RICH WILLIS, *dec.*

A Part of his PERSONAL ESTATE, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, and sundry other articles. The sale will begin at nine o'clock. A credit of twelve months will be given. Bond and approved security will be required of the purchasers, before the property is removed.

ELIZABETH WILLIS,
*Executrix.*

September 25.

## BLANK BOOKS

*For Sale at this Office.*

## *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.

## *Fulling and Dying.*

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

J. M'COMB.

September 22.

## *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.

## *Public Sale.*

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

ALEX. STRAITH.

September 18.

## 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.

## 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.

## Rifle Powder.

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

ANN FRAME.

Charlestown, Sept. 11.

## *A Weaver wanted.*

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

D. M'LAUGHLIN.

September 18.

## *Stray Cow.*

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

ESTHER G. BROWN.

Charlestown, Sept. 18.

## NEW FANCY GOODS.

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

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

*ALSO*

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

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

JAMES BROWN, & Co.

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

## NEW GOODS.

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

*Dry Goods, Groceries and Queen's Ware,*

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

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

CHARLES STRIDER.

Buckles Town, Sept. 4.

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

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

| | |
|---|---|
| Magnesia, | Columbia Root, |
| Cream of Tartar, | Gentian ditto, |
| Castor Oil, | Orange Peel, |
| Glauber Salts, | Refined Camphor, |
| Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills, | Sugar Lead, |
| Lee's genuine ditto, | Pearl Barley, |
| Tartar Emetic, | Essence Peppermint, |
| Calomel, | Red Bark, |
| Jalap, | Yellow Ditto, |
| Paul's Columbian Oil | Paregoric, |
| British ditto, | $Al_2O_3$ |
| Essential Oil Worm Seed, | Windsor Soap, |
| Spirits Turpentine, | Red and Black Ink Powders, |
| Godfrey's Cordial, | Indigo, proved good. |
| Aloes, | And also, |
| Anotto, | Nutmegs, Cloves, |
| Liquorice Ball, | Mace, Cinnamon, |
| Camomile Flowers, | Rice Ginger, &c. |

JAMES BROWN, & Co.

Shepherd's-Town, Aug. 14.

## *Writing Paper*

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.


# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.] FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1812. [No. 238.


*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.

FOR THE REPOSITORY.

MR. WILLIAMS,

HAVING understood that the Staunton Convention of Delegates, after much ponderous consideration and puzzling hesitation, had pitched upon one RUFUS as a fit person to be their KING; and having seen their address, which contains but nine flimsy lines upon the important national subject of impressment, I take the liberty to recommend to you the publication of the subjoined resolutions with a cotemporary article from a federal paper printed at Trenton. They will furnish your readers with a full specimen of *federal consistency.*

In 1806, Rufus King and other federalists, affected to be amazingly wroth at the *searching* of our vessels, and the *impressment* of "*our citizens*;" and because our government did not go to war immediately upon the "MURDER" of Pierce, they charged it with "a gross and criminal neglect of the highest duties," and denounced the administration as "not entitled to the confidence of a brave and free people." They were alternately swelling with "detestation," and sickening with "abhorrence" at the conduct of the British, and calling upon government for "prompt and vigorous measures."

But *now*, it seems, there can be "no essential injury" discovered in our "wrongs;" and, in these degenerate times, our "national honor" is not worth a struggle—and the war which is waged to "redress" the one and to "vindicate" the other, has been pronounced, by *the same sort* of people, to be "only a war for the right of employing British seamen," and "for the sake of affording facilities to cover French property."—Thus, those who were "our citizens" six years ago are transformed by federal craft into "British seamen," and "lawful commercial pursuits" have, by the same kind of trick, become a trade in "French property."—It seems, indeed, that "our neutral rights have been violated with impunity," until a war which would have been "defensive" more than six years ago, is now, by the same *consistent* men, called "offensive"—but why? Is it because the orders in council and the "wanton and inhuman" attack on the frigate Chesapeake have been superadded to the catalogue of our wrongs?—Is it because *five years* have been since unprofitably spent in remonstrance and pacific measures? or, is it because the British minister told us, before war was declared, that his government was determined to adhere to that system which has so long harrassed "*our citizens* in their *lawful* commercial pursuits?" No, sir—We shall find the *true cause* in the barefaced inconsistency of those who were so eager "to *repel* the ruffian attacks upon their country" in 1806;—but who now grieve most piously because we are "permitted to be engaged in a war against the nation from whom we are descended:" and it is *this* which has made the war so "offensive"—*to tories.* It is that same inconsistency which has converted the advocates of French and Spanish wars, the advisers of "temporary arrangements" with Britain, the "rope-of-sand" men, and those who looked blank at Erskine's arrangement, into "*the friends* of peace, union, free trade and no foreign alliance."

Such is the *stability and consistency* of some people who call themselves federalists, and even Washingtonians!! If we only knew *when* to believe them we might *sometimes* trust them.—And if we could believe John Marshall or Rufus King *when they speak the truth*, we might believe that they would make very good democratic presidents. But federalism now-a-days is so capricious in its *professions* that it seems indeed, to "mean any thing or nothing."

S.

*New-York, April 25, 1806.*

PATRIOTIC MEETING.

At a meeting of Federal Republicans at the Tontine Coffee-house, called this day to take into consideration the defenceless state of our harbor, CORNELIUS RAY, Esq. in the chair.

*On motion Resolved*, That Rufus King, Ebenezer Stevens, Oliver Wolcott, William W. Woolsey, and William Henderson, be a committee to prepare and report to this meeting, resolutions expressive of the objects of this meeting, as to the subjects on which they were convened: which committee reported the following:

*Resolved*, That the citizens of the United States are of right, and according to the Constitution and Laws of the Land, entitled to the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property; and that it is the primary and most important duty of the Government to defend, preserve and protect the same.

*Resolved*, That it is upon the strength and resources of the United States, that we can alone, under Providence, rely for national safety and the maintenance of national rights.

*Resolved*, That the repeated outrages committed by foreign ships of war at the mouths of our harbors merit the resentment and indignation of every friend to his country.

*Resolved*, That an administration which consents to pay money to avoid foreign insolence, or to prevent the violation of national rights, while it sells and dismantles its naval force, instead of increasing and preserving it for the defence of our ports and commerce, prostrates the national honor, endangers the public safety, and invites both injustice and insult.

*Resolved*, That the suffering of foreign armed ships to station themselves off our harbor, & there to stop, search, and capture our vessels, to impress, wound, and murder our citizens, is a gross and criminal neglect of the highest duties of government, and that an administration which patiently permits the same, is not entitled to the confidence of a brave and free people.

*Resolved*, That the MURDER of JOHN PIERCE, one of our fellow-citizens, by a shot from a British ship of war, at the entrance of our harbor, and within half a mile of the shore, while he was engaged in peaceably navigating a coasting vessel laden with provisions for our market, was an act that excites our detestation and abhorrence, and calls upon our government for the adoption of prompt and vigorous measures to prevent a repetition of such wanton and inhuman conduct, and so flagrant a violation of our national sovereignty.

CORNELIUS RAY, Chairman.
SAMUEL BOYD, Secretary.

*Trenton, May 5, 1806.*

The very important intelligence contained in our advices from New York, must excite melancholy reflections in the mind of every true friend to American Freedom and Independence.—The repeated and long continued outrages of foreign nations upon our rights, are now brought home to our doors and registered in characters of blood. For three years past the port of New-York has been *literally blockaded by British ships of war*, and *our neutral rights violated with impunity—our own vessels subjected to insult, detention* and *seizure*, within our own peculiar jurisdiction, and those of friendly powers coming to trade with us captured or destroyed—What has been done by government *to redress these wrongs—to vindicate our national honor*—and to protect our citizens in their lawful commercial pursuits? Nothing indeed, that we can discover; and the injuries we have experienced are again repeated. If Mr. Jefferson and his council are principled against defensive war—if they hold it unjust to repel the ruffian attacks upon their country, then is their conduct proper and consistent.—But this we know is not the case.—They pretend to no such principles, and their war with Tripoli proves that in this respect they have no qualms of conscience to plead.

All remember the accusations bro't against the federal administration, during the time of Washington & Adams, by the democrats, charging it with *partiality* to the British, because the cruisers of that power interrupted our commerce. The democrats pretended that were *their men* in power things would be *altered* for the *better*. Now behold the verification of these pretences! Not only is our navigation interrupted on the high seas, but our harbours are blockaded—repeatedly blockaded, and at length, emboldened by the weakness of our administration, these marauders shoot down our fellow-citizens, and tell us they are but in sport!

UTICA, (N. Y.) Sept. 29.

*From Cape Vincent.*

In the night of the 20th inst. captain FORSYTH, with 70 of his rifle company and 34 militia men, embarked on board a number of boats at Cape Vincent and went over to a small village called Gananoque, in the town of Leeds, for the purpose of destroying the king's store house at that place.—They landed, unobserved, a short distance from the village, a little before sunrise on the morning of the 21st. but were soon after discovered and fired upon by a party of the British, consisting of about 120 regulars and militia. The Americans returned the fire with so much effect that the British retreated in disorder and were pursued to the village, where they again rallied, but soon finding the contest too warm for them they fled over a bridge and made their escape, leaving behind ten of their number killed (besides several who were seen to fall into the stream as they were fired upon when passing the bridge) and 8 regulars and a number of militia, prisoners. Captain Forsyth had only one man killed and one slightly wounded. The number of wounded on the part of the enemy was not ascertained. The militia prisoners were discharged on parole. Captain Forsyth and his party, with eight prisoners, about sixty stands of arms, two barrels of fixed ammunition, one barrel of powder, one barrel of flints and some other articles of public property which they had taken from the enemy, then returned to Cape Vincent, not however till they set fire to his majesty's store house, which was consumed, together with a quantity of flour and pork. *Gaz.*

LOUISVILLE, (K.) Sept. 24.

Between the 17th and 23d inst. crossed at the upper and lower ferries twelve hundred and ten mounted riflemen and musketeers; and expected to cross this day about four hundred more, who arrived yesterday and this morning; to join the army under the command of major-gen. Hopkins.

These men have volunteered their services, for a short period, at the call of gov. Harrison and the Governor of this state; and have equipped themselves and found the necessary provisions for 30 days.

The alacrity which every grade of citizens in this state and in the western country shew on the occasion, and the general disposition to obey their country's call, must convince the British and their savage allies, their victory in Upper Canada will be of short duration.

LEXINGTON, (K.) Sept. 29.

General Winchester took command of the army at Fort Wayne on the 9th instant, and governor Harrison, with 200 mounted volunteers, was to depart on a *secret expedition*. The president of the United States has since conferred on governor Harrison the command of the whole northwestern army, where general Winchester may remain or not, at his option; otherwise he is to be placed in the army of general Dearborn. The confidence reposed in Harrison by the people of Kentucky & Ohio, are said to have influenced the president in adopting this measure.

*Kentucky Volunteers.*—We understand that general Hopkins has written to governor Shelby that a greater number of Kentucky volunteers had arrived at Vincennes than the service required! In consequence of which the gov. had discharged a number of them at Louisville. More than 1200 are said to be returning home, mortified because it is not put in their power to fight their country's battles. But they continue to hold themselves in readiness to relieve and assist, if occasion require it, their brethren in arms. Many other volunteers are on their march to Louisville, who have not heard of this order.

*A glut in the market*—An old Kentucky warrior, when informed on his march to Louisville of gov. Shelby's order to discharge the volunteers from further service, expressed himself in this manner: "Well, Kentucky has often glutted the market with flour, hemp, pork and tobacco—and now, *quite in character*, she has done it with VOLUNTEERS.

St. LOUIS, *Missouri, Sept.* 19.

Arrived here on Saturday night last, about 12 o'clock, from Michillimackinac, by way of the Ouisconson, Messrs. Cabanne and Cheine, with two barges loaden with Indian goods. The property was immediately noticed and seized by Gov. Howard, as violatory of our non-intercourse laws, and waits the investigation of the proper tribunal. Next day arrived here another Barge from the same place, loaden with maple Sugar &c. which has also been seized. Mr. Cabanne was told that the Indians had gone to Prairie Chien to plunder it of the American property which was left there by our traders, when driven from thence last April.—On their arrival near Fort Belle Vue, they were told by the Sacs that the Fort was then besieged by a strong body of Indians, and lower down they said some of the Winabagoes, who were wounded in the attack; they here learned that the Indians had expended all their powder and were about to proceed home for more, to make another attack on the place; a few miles below the fort, they met with Capt. Stark, in a barge going on to the relief of the garrison, with 17 of Capt. Boon's Rangers and 19 regular soldiers from Belle Fountain. We hope they may be able to fight their way into the Fort.

MARIETTA, Ohio, Oct. 3.

On Monday last about 300 Viginia militia embarked at Little Kanhawa, for Point Pleasant, at the mouth of Great Kanhawa.

On Thursday about 200 from Monongalia County passed on for the same rendezvous.

On the same day arrived one light infantry and one rifle company from Pittsburg, (12 months men) in complete uniform. Their appearance was very good.

In company with the last, was General Clarke and the Indians who accompanied him to Washington. We are told they were much pleased with their visit.

Some of the American officers are said to have been very badly treated by the British after the surrender of Detroit; and it is stated that one of our men was tortured and put to death near Malden.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 3.

The Steam boat that was employed by the quarter-Master to carry troops and stores to Fort St. Philip, returned on Wednesday night; and we are happy to inform the public that there is no enemy at the Balize, nor is the mouth of the Mississippi blockaded, nor Fort St. Philip menaced.

Sloop of war Brazen is still off the S. W. Pass. By the late gale she lost her masts, but having the brig Warren ready at hand, took her masts, and rigging to refit the Brazen, so as she may reach Pensacola. The Brazen has captured the schooner Maria, from Trinidad, with coffee, and sent her to Pensacola.

VINCENNES, Sept. 22, 1812.

The Indiana militia who went on the expedition to fort Harrison, returned on Friday and Saturday last, and with few exceptions have been discharged—they arrived at Fort Harri-