FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

October 25, 1812.

TO THE CITIZEN-SOLDIERS OF AMERICA.

Could I but write as I can feel,
Did but my power keep peace with zeal,
My warmth should every heart inspire,
As solar beams wak'd Memnon's lyre,
I'd call from every latent source,
The PATRIOT's energy and force,
Would bid them seek Canadian shores,
Where Montmorency's torrent pours,
Where dark St. Lawrence rolls its floods
Reflecting drear dismantled woods,
"And snow-reflected beams arise,"
Dazzling the weary stranger's eyes—
For this is not the Patriot's time
To shrink at latitude, or clime.
No! though our valiant hosts should fail,
Heed not the sad disastrous tale,
But let it prompt the good and brave
FREEDOM's fair banners still to wave.
Go, soldier, to the *Borders* go—
And nerve thy arm to meet the foe—
That foe who joys in feuds and strife,
And brandishes in glee the scalping knife.
Britain! all crimes, compared to this,
Wear the fair face of hopeful bliss,
But *this*, "this Giant work of Death,"
Is wrought by th' pestif'rous breath,
And the dark *savage*, drunk with gore,
Sheds guiltless blood for mint-stamp'd ore.
Should Britons plough the trackless deep,
Will freemen then supinely sleep?
COLUMBIANS, no! your souls disdain
Base tyranny's unhallowed chain;
Raise your nerv'd arm and let your shield
Defend or bear you from the field;
For doubly arm'd is HE who fights
For *Justice, Liberty* and *Rights*.
Retrace the days when valor shone
And proud Ambition was o'erthrown—
From pathless woods and forest shades,
From tangled dells, and flow'ry glades,
Myriads arose, by injuries taught,
And unhop'd wonders bravely wrought.
Are ye less firm, less bold, less brave—
Can Freemen fear a "Coward's grave?"
When Truth and Honor bid them take
The *field* for their dear country's sake?
Here PEACE had fix'd her "halcyon nest"
And bade the war worn soldier rest—
Now from the ark of safety driv'n,
She finds no refuge but in HEAVEN:
Such the sad state of mortal things,
And such the ills *Ambition* brings!
COLUMBIANS, view *European* plains,
Where blood and desolation reigns—
Say can ye bear such ills to meet,
And crouch and lick a despot's feet,
Without a struggle for this soil,
This blest reward of Valor's toil?
Where Susquehannah rolls its tides—
Where blue St. Mary gentler glides—
Where Hudson pours its mighty stream,
And where Scioto's waters gleam—
Where proud Ohio rolls its wave—
And Wabash, doom'd the soldier's grave
Behold Columbia's legions pour,
At once her pride, her boast, her flower!
And many a warlike falchion gleams
On banks of less renowned streams.
May Heaven on such its blessing shed,
And victory crown each honored head!
And yet I hate destructive WAR,
And shuddering trace BELLONA's car
Around the globe from pole to pole,
Staining with blood and crime the soul:
And, but that Liberty's at stake,
I would not dare the theme to wake:
But those who fight in that blest name,
Sink to the tomb in DEATHLESS FAME;
Whilst gratitude's embalming breath,
Shall bid their memory LIVE IN DEATH.

THE WAR ON SEA.

Salem, Oct. 25.

Arrived, the British brig Diamond, late Lightly, from Pernambuca for England with a cargo of 160,000 first quality Brazil cotton, 50 tons dye wood, and about 2500 dollars in gold, prize to the privateer ship Alfred, capt. Williams, of this port. She is a fine vessel of about 230 tons, coppered to the bends, and mounted 10 guns. She was captured Sept. 25, in lat. 34, long. 38.

October. 26.

Arrived, British brig Neptune, with timber, a new vessel of 280 tons, prize to the John.

Same day—British Brig George, from Brazils for England, with 19 bales cotton, 40 tons sugar, 15 tons Brazil wood &c. prize to the Alfred. She was captured three days previous to the Diamond. She is about 200 tons, coppered to the bends, 6 years old, and mounts 12 guns. She made a slight resistance before she struck, but no injury was done on either side.

Extract of the Long Book of the Phœnix.

September 29, off Cape Mare, fell in with 7 sail, one of which gave chase; hoisted English colors on board the Phœnix: at 11 A. M. she came up with us and fired a gun; down English colors and hoisted American, and returned her fire; it became calm, the enemy got his boats out, with an intent to board; beat them off; breeze springing up, enemy came up with us fast; at 1 P. M. came up within gun shot and commenced firing broadsides; and after three hours close quarters, enemy hauled his wind and stood towards his convoy. She was a 24 gun ship; the Phœnix received three shot in the hull, and one which nearly carried away her mizen mast, and numbers in her sails; on Tuesday evening, was chased over the bar by a British man of war brig; she fired one shot at the Phœnix, which was returned.

Arrived at Salem Oct. 23, privateer ship John, Crowninshield, from her second cruize. Sept. 25, captured the British schooner Blonde, from Dominick for St. Johns, N. F. with a full cargo of rum. September 30, captured the British brig Henry, from Liverpool for Halifax with crates, coal and salt (arrived.) October 15, re-captured the schooner Industry, Mudge, of Lynn, having been risen upon and captured by the Prisoners on board. Capt. Mudge had captured, besides three arrived, an English ship of 500 tons, and manned her out: but having but five of his own crew left, and the prisoners being three times that number, they took possession of her after a short skirmish, in which captain Mudge was slightly wounded. They also fell in with the English ship which they also re-captured. Capt. M. and his men were in irons, and the Englishmen intended to carry them to Ireland. Oct. 16, captured the British ship Jane, 250 tons, for Port Glasgow, with naval stores and lumber—Same day, captured British brig Neptune, from St. Johns for Leith, with Lumber. Also captured 2 English fishing brigs and released them. The John has brought in above forty prisoners.—Also arrived at Salem British brig Henry from Liverpool, with crates, salt and coal, prize to the John. She is a new and handsome vessel, on her first voyage, and a fast sailor.—Also arrived the British schooner Betsey Ann, from the Bay of Chaleur for Halifax, with 270 bbls. Salmon, and a quantity of butter and furs, prize to the Fame shallop privateer. About 10 days since, 2 degrees from Halifax, saw a dismantled frigate standing for Halifax. Spoke a British brig from the West Indies for St. Andrews, loaded with rum and sugar, who supplied the schooner with water, not knowing she was a prize.

Ship Jane, Donnelly, of port Glasgow, prize to the John, arrived at Cape Ann on Monday afternoon. She sailed from St. Johns under convoy of the Plumper. A Spanish ketch of about 90 tons, from Teneriffe for Gibraltar, loaded with wine, some coffee, logwood, &c. arrived at Liverpool, N. S. about 8th inst. She had been captured by the Marengo privateer out of New-York, and retaken on George's Banks by the Liverpool Packet, John Freeman, master.

The English schooner Jingle, taken some time ago by the Matilda, of Philadelphia, has arrived at New-Orleans.

Charleston, October, 24.

Arrived, privateer armed schr. Saucy Jack, capt. Jervey, from a cruize of eight weeks. On the 27th Sept. off Demarara, captured the British brig William Rathbone, from Liverpool, with a full cargo of dry goods, valued at 40,000 pounds. The prize mounted fourteen 18-pounders, and two 6's, with 29 men. She was taken without any action; the crew, with the exception of the captain and a boy, were landed at Demarara. Lieut. Neavin and 26 men were put on board the William Rathbone, and she was ordered for this port. The Saucy Jack has been chased on her cruise by the British sloop of war Tartarus and outsailed her with ease. Lost one man only on the cruise by sickness.

NOTICE.

ALL those who were purchasers at the sale of the personal estate of *Peter Zombro*, deceased, are hereby informed that their notes will become due on the 18th of this month, and are requested to make payment on said day, otherwise their notes will be put into the hands of a proper officer for collection, as no indulgence can or will be given.

GEO. J. BOLTZ, *Executor.*

Berkeley County, November 5.

FOR SALE,

Two Houses and Lots

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

JOHN HAINES.

October 30, 1812.

WORTHINGTON, COOKUS & CO.

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

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Fall & Winter Goods,

Which are well worth the attention of those who may wish to purchase. October 30. tf.

Trustee's Sale.

WILL be sold upon the 27th day of this inst. before the door of Robert Fulton's tavern, in Charlestown, to the highest bidder, for cash, a House and Lot, in said Town, lying on West Street, and now in the occupancy of Samuel Farnsworth, and being the same conveyed to the undersigned in trust, by the said Farnsworth, to secure the payments of debts due from him to George S. Harris. The undersigned will make such title as is vested in him by the said conveyance in trust, which is of record in the office of the County Court of Jefferson.

T. SMALLWOOD.

Charles-Town, November 6.

James Brown & Co.

At their Store in Shepherd's-Town, are now opening and selling,

ROSE, striped and plain Blankets
Superfine white and scarlet Flannels
Yellow, red and white ditto, assorted qualities
Bearskins, Coatings and Forrest Cloths
Kerseys, Half-Thicks and Plains
Jersey Stripes and Plains
Superfine Cloths & Cassimeres } assorted
Middle and low-priced ditto, } colors
Bedford Cords and Stockinets
Velvets and Velveteens, assorted
Marseilles, Toilenette, Swansdown and Silk Vestings
Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery
Silk, Kid, Shammy and other Gloves
Black, pink, crimson, blue and straw-colored Canton Crapes
French ditto ditto
Groceries and Liquors
Hardware and Cutlery
Books and Stationary
China and Queen's-ware

Together with a variety of other articles, as well of necessity as of elegance and taste. They are determined to sell their goods at a remarkably low advance for ready payment—and to punctual customers, at a short credit.

November 6. 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

For Sale,

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

SAMUEL CHRISTY.

September 25. 2m.

To the Public.

THE large and commodious WAREHOUSE erected by the Potomac Company at Harper's Ferry, for the reception of all kinds of PRODUCE, is now in readiness and so arranged as to receive it from the Waggons or Boats, free from any charge. The subscriber has procured a number of new Boats, of the best construction, which will always be manned by the most careful and experienced Boatmen. He pledges himself for the most satisfactory care of all articles committed to his charge, and will transport the same with the greatest possible expedition to George-Town or Alexandria, and bring back in return, whatever may be desired by the shippers, at the most reduced freights. For the accommodation of the public in general, he will, at all times keep on hand for sale, upon the most reasonable terms, Plaster, Salt, Fish, &c. All persons storing produce with the subscriber, are assured, that it shall meet with no detention at any moment when it may be prudent to navigate the river.

WM. GRAHAM.

October 30, 1812.

FOR SALE,

A likely Negro Man,

aged about 23 years. He is offered for sale for no other reason than that he ran away without cause. The purchaser must agree to remove him at least 300 miles from this place. Inquire of the Printer.

Jefferson county, Nov. 6. tf.

REMOVAL.

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

JOHN LEMON.

Charlestown, Aug. 7. 3m.

FOR SALE,

A healthy Negro Woman,

28 years of age. For terms, apply to

DANIEL BUCKLES,
Shepherd's-town.

A distant purchaser will be preferred.

October 30.

Jefferson County, to wit.
September Court, 1812.

Isaac Evans and his wife, late Jane Barnhouse, Complainants,
vs.
Richard Barnhouse, William Barnhouse, Nancy Barnhouse, Caleb Barnhouse, Magnus T. Barnhouse, and Augustus Barnhouse, heirs at law of Richard Barnhouse, deceased, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the fourth Monday in October next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and published at the door of the court-house of said county.

A copy.

Teste,

GEO. HITE, C. J. C.

Oct. 16.

Caution.

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

October 30.

Blank Deeds

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.] FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1812. [No. 244.

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.

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the President' Message to Congress, on the 18th inst.

Mr. Russell to the Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15, 1812.

SIR—I have the honor to hand you herewith an account of the conversation alluded to in a postscript to my letter of the 19th of September and which I had not sufficient time then to copy.

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

JONA. RUSSELL.

The Honorable
James Monroe, Esq. &c. &c.

Mr. Russell to the Secretary of State.

LONDON, Sept. 17, 1812.

SIR—On the 12th inst. I had the honor to receive your letter of the 27th of July last—I called immediately at the Foreign Office to prepare Lord Castlereagh, by imparting to him the nature and extent of my instructions, for the communication which it became me to make to him. His Lordship was in the country and I was obliged to write to him without previously seeing him. I however accompanied my official note (A*) with a private lettter (B) offering explanation, if required, and soliciting dispatch.

I waited until two o'clock, the 16th instant, without hearing from his Lordship, when I was much surprised at receiving a note (C) from Mr. Hamilton, the under secretary, indefinitely postponing an official reply.

To give more precision to the transaction I instantly addressed to him answer (D) and a little before five o'clock on the same day, I received an invitation (E) from Lord Castlereagh, to meet him at nine o'clock.

I waited on his Lordship, at the time appointed, in company with Mr. Hamilton, at a table loaded with the records of American correspondence, which they appeared to have been examining.

I was courteously received, and after a few minutes conversation on indifferent subjects I led the way to the business on which I came, by observing that I had once more been authorised to present the olive branch and hoped it would not be again rejected.

His Lordship observed that he had desired the interview to ascertain, before he submitted my communication of the 16th inst. to the Prince Regent, the form and nature of the powers under which I acted. To satisfy him at once on both these points, I put into his hands your letter of the 27th of July. I the more willingly adopted this mode of procedure as, besides the confidence which its frankness was calculated to produce, the letter itself would best define my authority and prove the moderation and conciliatory temper of my government.

His Lordship read it attentively—He then commented at some length both on the shape and substance of my powers.—With regard to the former he observed that all my authority was contained in a letter from the Secretary of State, which, as my diplomatic functions had ceased, appeared but a scanty foundation on which to place the important arrangement I had been instructed to propose. With regard to the extent of my powers, he could not perceive that they essentially differed from those under which I had brought forward the propositions contained in my note of the 24th of August. He considered that to enter with me into the understanding, required as a preliminary to a convention for an armistice, he would be compelled to act on unequal ground as from his situation he necessarily pledge his government, when from the nature of my authority, I could give no similar pledge for mine. He could not therefore think of committing the British faith and leaving the American government free to disregard its engagements. Besides it did not appear to him that at the date of my last instructions the revocation of the orders in council on the 23d of June, had been received at Washington, and that great hopes were entertained of the favorable effect such intelligence would produce there. The question of impressment, he went on to observe, was attended with difficulties of which neither I nor my government appeared to be aware. "Indeed" he continued "there has evidently been much misapprehension on this subject, and an erroneous belief entertained that an arrangement, in regard to it, has been nearer an accomplishment than the facts will warrant. Even our friends in Congress, I mean" (observing perhaps some alteration in my countenance) "those who were opposed to going to war with us, have been so confident in this mistake that they have ascribed the failure of such an arrangement solely to the misconduct of the American government. This error probably originated with Mr. King, for being much esteemed here, and always well received by the persons then in power, he seems to have misconstrued their readiness to his representations and their warm professions of a disposition to remove the complaints of America, in relation to impressment, into a supposed conviction on their part of the propriety of adopting the plan which he had proposed. But Lord St. Vincent, whom he might have thought he had brought over to his opinions, appears never for a moment to have ceased to regard all arrangement on the subject to be attended with formidable, if not insurmountable obstacles. This is obvious from a letter which his Lordship addressed to sir William Scott at that time." Here Lord Castlereagh read a letter, contained in the records before him, in which Lord St. Vincent states to sir William Scott, the zeal with which Mr. King had assailed him on the subject of impressment, confesses his own perplexity and total incompetency to discover any practical project for the safe discontinuance of that practice and asks for council and advice. "Thus you see," proceeded Lord Castlereagh, "that the confidence of Mr. King on this point was entirely unfounded.

"The extreme difficulty, if not total impracticability of any satisfactory arrangement for the discontinuance of impressment is most clearly manifested by the result of the negociation carried on between Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney, Lords Auckland and Holland. The doctrines of which these noblemen had been the advocates, when in opposition, bound them by all the force of consistency to do every thing under their commission for the satisfaction of America relative to impressment, which the subject would possibly admit. There were many circumstances on that occasion peculiarly propitious to an amicable arrangement on this point, had such an arrangement been at all attainable. Both parties accordingly appear to have exhausted their ingenuity in attempting to devise expedients satisfactorily to perform the office of impressment, and nothing can more conclusively demonstrate the inherent difficulty of the matter, and the utter impossibility of finding the expedient which they sought, than that all their labours, pursued on that occasion with unexampled diligence, cordiality & good faith, vain."

His Lordship now turned to a letter in a volume before him addressed at the close of the negociation by these commissioners to the American ministers, conceived in the kindest spirit of conciliation, in which they profess the most earnest desire to remove all cause of complaint on the part of America concerning impressment, regret that their endeavors had hitherto been ineffectual, lament the necessity of continuing the practice and promise to provide as far as possible against the abuse of it.

"If," resumed his Lordship, "such was the result of a negociation entertained under circumstances so highly favorable, where the powers and the disposition of the parties were limited only by the difficulties of the subject, what reasonable expectation can be encouraged that in the actual state of things, with your circumscribed and imperfect authority, we can come to a more successful issue? I shall have to proceed in so weighty a concern with the utmost deliberation and circumspection; and it will be necessary for me to consult the great law officers of the crown. You are not aware of the great sensibility and jealousy of the people of England on this subject, and no administration could expect to remain in power that should consent to renounce the right of impressment, or to suspend the practice, without the certainty of an arrangement which should obviously be calculated most unequivocally to secure its object. Whether such an arrangement can be devised is extremely doubtful, but it is very certain that you have no sufficient powers for its accomplishment.

Such was the substance, and, in many parts, the language of his Lordship's discourse. To which I replied that the main object of my powers being to effect a suspension of hostilities, their form could not be material. It was sufficient that they emanated from competent authority and were distinctly and clearly conferred. That in requiring as a condition to an armistice a clear understanding relative to impressment and other points of controversy between the two countries, it was intended merely to lay the basis of an amicable adjustment and thereby to diminish the probability of a renewal of hostilities. To come to such an understanding, to be in itself informal, and which expressly left the details of the points which it embraced to be discussed and adjusted by commissioners to be hereafter appointed, was certainly within the instructions which I had received and I could, of course, thus far pledge my government for its observance. I did not acknowledge the force of his objection, predicated on the inequality of our respective powers, nor perceive how the British faith would be particularly committed. The faith of both governments would be equally committed, for whatever was done under their respective authority; and although his lordship might have power to go beyond the armistice and understanding for which I was instructed, yet there was no necessity for doing so, and while we acted within those limits we stood on equal ground. And were it otherwise, yet, as the promise of the one party would be the sole consideration for the promise of the other, should either fail in the performance of its engagements, the other would necessarily be discharged and the imputation of bad faith could alone attach to the first delinquent. Nor was I dismayed at the very formidable difficulties with which he had thought proper to array the subject of impressment, and although willing to acknowledge my inferiority to the American negociators who had preceded me in the matter, yet I was not disposed on account of their failure to shrink from the discharge of a duty imposed on me by my government. To me indeed the whole question appeared much less alarming than his lordship had described it to be. And that if Mr. King had really been mistaken with regard to the near completion of an adjustment, his lordship must on an attention to the *whole correspondence* at the time, acquit him from the imputation of any excessive want of penetration.

As to the supposed ignorance in America of the revocation of the orders in council, at the time my instructions were dated, I observed, that if this ignorance did in fact exist, yet, from certain expressions in those instructions, an expectation of such a measure seems to have been confidently entertained, and the orders in council appeared no longer to form an obstacle to a conciliation. However this might be, it ought not to be supposed that the American government would be ready to abandon one main point for which it contended merely because it had obtained another, which was generally considered to be of minor importance, and to submit to the continuance of impressment on account of the discontinuance of the Orders in Council. At any rate, having authorised me to propose terms of accommodation here, it would probably wait for information concerning the manner in which they had been received, before it would consent to more unfavorable conditions. In the mean time, the war would be prosecuted, and might produce new obstacles to a pacific arrangement. I was happy to learn that the failure of a former negociation concerning impressment could not be ascribed to a want of sincerity & moderation in the American government; & I hoped the mode now suggested for securing to G. Britain her own seamen might remove the difficulties which had hitherto embarrassed this question. If the people of England were so jealous and sensitive with regard to the exercise of this harsh practice, what ought to be the feelings of the people of America who were the victims of it? In the U. S. this practice of impressment was considered as bearing a strong resemblance to the slave trade, aggravated indeed in some of its features, as the Negro was purchased already bereft of his liberty, and his slavery and exile were at least mitigated by his exemption from danger, by the interested forbearance of his task master, and the consciousness that if he should no longer associate with those who were dear to him, he was not compelled to do them injury—while the American citizen is torn, without price, at once from all the blessings of freedom and all the charities of social life, subjected to military law, exposed to incessant perils, and forced at times to hazard his life in despoiling or destroying his kindred and countrymen. It was matter of astonishment that while great Britain discovered such zeal for the abolition of the trafic in the barbarous and unbelieving natives of Africa, as to endeavor to force it on her reluctant allies, that she should so obstinately adhere to the practice of impressing American citizens, whose civilization, religion and blood, so obviously demanded a more favorable distinction.

I next pointed out to his Lordship the difference between the propositions which I now submitted, and those contained in my note of the 24th Aug. That altho' the object of both was essentially the same, there was great diversity in the manner of obtaining it. The discontinuance of the practice of impressment, which was before required to be immediate and to constitute a formal preliminary to an armistice, was now deferred to commence cotemporaneously with the operation of the law of the U. S. prohibiting the employment of British seamen, and was consigned, with the other conditions, to a separate and informal arrangement. In this way it was no doubt intended, by respecting the feelings of the British government, to obviate any objection which have been the mere suggestion of its pride.

I finally offered, in order to answer at once all the observations and enquiries of Lord Castlereagh, that the proposed understanding should be expressed in the most *general terms*—that the law, to take effect on the discontinuance of *the practice* of impressment, should prohibit the employment of the *native* subjects or citizens of the one state, excepting such only as had already been naturalized, on board the private and public ships of the other—thus removing any objection that might have been raised with regard to the future effect of naturalization or the formal renunciation of any pretended right. With regard to blockades, I proposed to follow the same course, and only to agree that none should be instituted by either party which were not conformable to the acknowledged laws of nations—leaving the definition of such blockades, and all other details, to be settled by the commissioners in the definitive treaty.

I was disappointed and grieved to find that these propositions, moderate and liberal as they were, should be treated in a manner which forbid me to except their acceptance. I was even asked, by Mr. Hamilton, if the U. S. would *deliver up* the native British seamen who might be naturalized in America? Altho' shocked at this demand, I mildly replied that such a proceedure would be disgraceful to America without being useful to G. Britain—that the habits of seamen were so peculiarly unaccommodating that no one would patiently go through the long probation, required by law, to become the citizen of a country where he could not pursue his professional occupations—and that not to employ him in this way would be virtually to surrender him to G. Britain.

I was disposed to believe however, that a reciprocal arrangement might be made for giving up deserters from public vessels.

Here, perhaps, I owe an apology to my

**The notes here referred to have already been communicated to Congress.*

government, for having without its precise commands, hazarded the overture above mentioned, relative to British subjects who may hereafter become citizens of the U. States. In taking this step however, I persuaded myself I did not trespass against the spirit of the instructions which I had received; & had the proposition been accepted, I should not have been without all hope that it would have been approved by the President, as its prospective operations would have prevented injustice, and its reciprocity disgrace.—Should I, however, urged by too great a zeal to produce an accommodation, have mistaken herein the intentions of the President, I still should have derived some consolation from reflecting that this proposition, thus frankly and explicitly made, afforded an opportunity of satisfactorily testing the disposition of this government and might be useful in removing much misconception and error. The refusal of this proposition sufficiently explains the view with which I was assailed with the ostentatious parade of the abortive negociations relative to impressment; the exaggeration of its pretended difficulties; the artificial solemnity given to its character; the affected sensibility to the popular sentiment, concerning it; and the fastidious exception taken to my powers, and proves most unequivocally the predetermination of the British government to reject, at this time, every overture for the discontinuance of this degrading practice.

Most unfeignedly desiring to suspend the existing hostilities between the two states with a reasonable prospect of finally terminating them in a manner honorable to both, I perhaps pressed with too much earnestness the adoption of the arrangement which I was instructed to propose; for Lord Castlereagh once observed, somewhat loftily, that if the American government was so anxious *to get rid of the war*, it would have an opportunity of doing so on learning the revocation of the orders in council. I felt constrained on this occasion to assure his lordship that the anxiety of the American government *to get rid of the war*, was only a proof of the sincerity with which it has constantly sought to avoid it, but that no event had occurred, it was apprehended, to encrease this anxiety. His Lordship, correcting his manner, rejoined, that it was not his intention to say any thing offensive, but merely to suggest that if the American government sincerely wished for a restoration of the friendly relations between the two countries, it would consider the revocation of the orders in council as affording a fair occasion for the attainment of that object. After a pause of a few moments he added, that if the U. States did not avail themselves of this occasion, not only to put an end to the war, which they had declared, but to perform the conditions on which those orders were revoked, that the orders would, of course, revive. I could not forbear to remind his lordship, that when I took this view of the subject, in my note of the 24th of August, he had found it to be *incorrect*; but I hoped that, now I was so fortunate as to agree with him on this point, some provision would be made, in case the terms proposed for an armistice should be accepted, to prevent the revival of those edicts. His Lordship attempted to explain, but I could not distinctly seize his meaning.

The conversation ended with an assurance on the part of his Lordship that he would, with as little delay as possible, communicate officially to me the decision of the Prince Regent, and I took my leave, forbidden to hope that, while the present councils and the present opinion of the American people pravail here, this decision will be favorable.

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

JONA. RUSSELL.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, November 16.

The engrossed bill for continuing the Mint at Philadelphia, was taken up, when

Mr. Lewis moved to recommit the bill. There was ground in the city particularly appropriated for this establishment.—He therefore wished to restrict the bill to a period sufficient for erecting the necessary buildings here.

Mr. Smilie made some observations in favor of the bill, when the question to recommit was taken and lost, and the bill read the third time and passed. [It prolongs the continuance of the Mint at Philadelphia for five years.]

Wednesday, November 11.

Mr. Lacock from the committee appointed on the subject, reported the following bill:

A bill supplementary to the acts heretofore passed on the subject of an uniform rule of naturalization.

"Be it enacted, &c. That all persons resident in the United States or the territories thereof on the first of June 1812, may be admitted to the rights of citizens of the United States, at the times and in the manner prescribed by the acts heretofore passed on that subject, any thing arising from or growing out of our present state of war with Great Britain, Ireland and their dependencies to the contrary notwithstanding. *Provided*, that no alien enemy shall be admitted to the rights of citizenship, who shall not within nine months after the passing of this act make his application, and such declaration of his intention as is required by law. And provided also that nothing herein contained shall be taken or construed to interfere or prevent the apprehension and removal, agreeably to law, of any alien enemy at any time previous to the actual naturalization of such alien."

The bill was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

A message was read from the President covering a further correspondence of Mr. Russell's with the secretary of state. [See the first page of our paper.]

Thursday, November 19.

Mr. Williams, from the committee appointed on that part of the President's Message relating to the subject of his report, reported in part a bill concerning the pay of the non-commisioned officers, musicans, and privates and others of the army of the U. S.; which was twice read and committed.

The engrossed bill "vesting the power of retaliation in the President of the U. S. in certain cases," was read a third time.

A debate of more than an hour took place on the question of its passage, which was finally determined *in the negative*, by yeas and nays, 61 to 51. The grounds of rejection will be explained by the debate which we shall publish hereafter.

Friday, November 20.

The house in committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on a bill concerning the pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the army of the U. States.

This bill fixes the pay of each sergeant major and quarter-master sergeant at 12 dollars; each sergeant and teacher of music 11 dollars; each musician 10 dollars; each corporal 9 dollars; each private, &c. 8 dollars; each artificer 13 dollars.

The second section provides against arrest for debt.

The 3d section provides that every person above the age of 18 years, who may enlist, shall be held in the service of the United States during the period of such enlistment, any thing in the act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Stow, after some observations tending to shew the injustice and immorality of the provision contained in the third section of the bill moved to strike it out.

Mr. Williams replied to him and endeavored to defend the section on the principle that frauds may and have been practised on recruiting officers by individuals claiming to be under the age of 21; and on the plea of necessity.

Mr. Milnor followed and with considerable eloquence and energy pointed out the baleful tendency of the provision of that section, on the youths of our country, and more particularly as to its operation on the mechanical part of the community, by holding out inducements to their apprentices to leave their occupations and enter into all the scenes of vice and immorality necessarily attendant on the soldiers' life.

The question was then taken on striking out the section and negatived—Ayes 39—Noes 60.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

WASHINGTON CITY, November 21.

Copy of a Letter from Com. Chauncey, to the Sec'y of the Navy.

SACKET'S HARBOR, 6th Nov.

SIR—As I have reason to believe that the Royal George, Prince Regent, and Duke of Gloucester, have gone up the Lake with troops to reinforce F. George; and as I have reason to believe that other troops are waiting at Kingston for their return, destined for the same port; I have determined to proceed with the force I have ready in quest of the enemy. My present intention is, to take a position on the Canada shore, near some small islands, called the "False Ducks," where the enemy are obliged to pass, and where I will wait their return to Kingston. If *I* should succeed in my enterprize (which *I* have but little doubt of,) *I* shall make an attack upon Kingston fo the purpose of destroying the guns and public stores at that station.

I shall proceed for my station this evening, or to-morrow morning, with the following vessels, to wit: Brig Oneida, and Schooners Hamilton, Governor Tompkins, Conquest, Growler, Julia, & Pert; mounting altogether 40 guns of different calibres, and 430 men including marines.

With this force, *I* hope to give a good account of the enemy, although he is more than double our force in guns and men. His consists of the following vessels, as nearly as *I* can ascertain, to wit: The Ship Royal George, 26 guns, 260 men—Ship Earl Moira, 18 guns, 200 men—Schooners Prince Regent, 18 guns, 150 men; Duke of Gloucester, 14 guns, 80 men; Taranto, 14 guns, 80 men; Governor Simcoe, 12 guns, 70 men; Seneca, 4 guns, 40 men—making a grand total of 108 guns and 890 men.

The officers and men under my command, are all extremely anxious to meet the enemy. We cannot command success, but we will endeavor to deserve it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

The Hon. Paul Hamilton, &c.

"*Albany Nov.* 17.

"On Sunday the 8th inst. the squadron at Sacket's Harbour, under commodore Chauncey, consisting of the brig Oneida and seven chooners, mounting (in all) forty-fonr guns, sailed and chased into Kingston Bay the Royal George and schooner Simcoe; and after a severe cannonade from the Fort, the fleet returned with the loss of one seaman killed by the enemy, and several wounded on board one of the American schooners by the bursting of a gun. The fleet brought into Sacket's Harbor two prizes, merchant vessels, on board of one of which was captain Brock, nephew of the late gen. Brock. The fleet sailed again on Friday night last, in pursuit of the Duke of Gloucester, and Prince Regent, [British armed vessels]—*Cooke's Journal of the Times.*"

CHARLES-TOWN, November 27.

The particular attention of our readers is invited to the interesting letter of Mr. Russell, our late Charge des Affairs in Great Britain, in the first page of this day's paper.

The Madisonian majority, in this state by the last returns, is 8080.

☞ The large federal county of Westmoreland, which sent *two deputies to the Staunton convention* has given a majority of *twelve* votes for Rufus King!!!

REVIEW

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

(Continued.)

AS friends of safe and honorable peace, we adjure you to beware of that peace, which men recommend, who are laboring day and night, who are traversing land and water, who are wading through all the foul kennels of deception, dissimulation, intrigue, and downright falsehood, to bring you to distrust the integrity and talents of those faithful and long tried servants, into whose hands you have so long with safety committed the destinies of your beloved country; to light up among you the torch of civil commotion, and drench your fields and firesides, not with the blood of implacable enemies, but of neighbors, relations, friends and fellow citizens. Illy indeed does the sacred sound of peace become such unhallowed tongues. It is profaned, when pressed by their obscene touch. They tell you the war is impolitic: yes very impolitic for them. It procrastinates, likely annihilates their fondest hopes. It is calculated to exterminate, by rousing the just indignation and dislike of our citizens to every thing British, that British influence, that partiality for British laws, opinions, customs, manners and manufactures, through which they hoped in time to undermine our republican institutions, to assimilate our government to that of Britain, and introduce among us a royal majesty, the ridiculous paraphanalia of a court, a contemptible train of lords, dukes, earls, barons, knights, viscounts and other fantastical creatures, too disgusting to enumerate. It moreover threatens the diminution of the number, wealth and influence of importing merchants and country venders of British goods, and of that army of lawyers, who fatten on the contracts of merchants and their customers, I say, of merchants and lawyers, who together form nearly that body of men, who support the cause and influence of Britain here, as subservient to their own wealth and consequence, and who are the soul and life of that faction, that menace our civil liberty, and happy political constitution. No wonder then that the Staunton Addressers and a British faction in general bawl out against the war as impolitic. Their interest demands it. But they have the assurance also to tell you the war is unnecessary, notwithstanding their professed oracles Washington, Adams, Pickering, Marshall, King, and other leading federalists, have left public and authentic documents on record to the contrary. But if this war be unnecessary, then is it unnecessary and ridiculous to contend that we are an independent nation; to deny that we are a colony of Britain; to assert that we have maritime rights; that our citizens are entitled to protection in the prosecution of lawful pursuits; that we are at liberty to vend our productions where and to whom we please; to engage in the employment of nations that offer lucrative service; to reside in peace and safety on our frontiers; or to seek redress of the most insufferable wrongs perpetrated for upwards of thirty years, notwithstanding our uninterrupted fruitless remonstrances and unavailing complaints. If war in such a case be unnecessary, it is impossible to conceive when it is necessary. But the truth is, the faction who make this declaration, do not believe a tittle of what they say. It is not the fruit of their real opinion, but of their implacable hatred of the administration who conducts it. They know that the war is just, necessary and highly politic, and proofs of this conviction can in spite of all their caution, be brought from their own mouths. [See a late Farmer's Repository.]

As friends of union we beseech you to distrust the ridiculous assertions of men whose attempts to dissolve the union, are as plain, and as hard to be rendered plainer, as that it is day light when the sun shines. If the union be in danger, this faction are the sole authors of the horrible calamity. They alone have attempted to evade and resist its laws. They alone have excited its citizens to insurrection and revolt, and on their guilty heads the punishment of this heinous crime must fall; nor dare republicans meditate its prevention, precious in their judgment as the union is, by the surrender of every thing dear to man. We must not, we cannot, even to preserve the union, comply with the unreasonable demands of this unreasonable faction. We cannot to avoid the execution of its threats to dissolve the union, or to obtain a cessation of its exertions in that infernal work, sacrifice our dear bought liberty, eject our faithful republican servants; and entrust a British faction, the deadly foes of our republican institutions, with the management of our public affairs, and glut their avarice and ambition at such enormous expence. If they will forbear their attempts to dissolve the union on no other consideration than elevation to the presidential chair, and the entire and exclusive possession of all the offices of profit and honour belonging to the general government, they rate their forbearance at an infinitely higher price than we can afford to pay.

In the genuine spirit of hypocricy we next behold this self-created convention starting from their knees and plunging into the foulest deeds. "Fellow citizens," say they, "you have been grossly deceived and betrayed by those in whom you have reposed the most sacred trust." Here is impudence that almost defies the proof of occular inspection. Is it possible that such men as the delegates from Jefferson could address their fellow citizens in such abominable terms. Words cannot give utterance to the feelings of indignation and contempt, which the insult they offer must excite in every generous and patriotic breast.—Is it possible that such men could suffer vanity or even malignity to drive them on to offer such an insufferable insult to their fellow men? What the whole state of Virginia pronounced in a state of idiotism or insanity, with the miserable exception of the cabal of Staunton, and perhaps in the clemency of these very modest addressers, a few of their factious coadjutors. Dic O Melpomine lugubres cantus—Tune Melpomene thy mournful lyre. In this sad mental wreck, what power spread the mantle of its protection over this favorite band? Is it to Deity or Demons, that they are indebted for their escape? If the use made of the preserved boon be suffered to answer, we shall not hesitate to refer the miracle to the latter and not the former. What the whole state not only deceived and betrayed, but grossly deceived and betrayed, and lo! the addressers of Staunton alone have escaped to tell it. Marvel O Heavens! be astonished O earth. Not a single man in the large state of Virginia left in the exercise of so much reason and discernment as to discover that he was grossly deceived and betrayed, but a Staunton Junto. How happy it is, that in the greatest calamities in this world a kind providence affords to his wretched creatures some small grounds of gratitude: the state of Virginia however, has on this dismal occasion the greatest cause of thankfulness, that the Staunton convention were mercifully spared the use of their understandings to apprize their demented fellow citizens of their gross deception and sad betraying by the men of their hearts and confidence. Would it not be proper to petition the next assembly for the institution of an anniversary to perpetuate the memory of this wonderful blessing? But we dismiss this abominable insult, this base calumny on our government and on ourselves, to ask our sagacious addressers, as they display so much ingenuity in discovering measures, in proportioning the credulity of the people to the presumption of their governors, to assign us the precise gauge of their impudence & self conceit and barefaced malignity against the government that protects them, as we the blinded people of Virginia cannot ascertain it.

We have next a petition to be denied by none. "Reject we intreat you the force of mere authority, and assert the noble privilege of freemen. Think, reason and judge for yourselves." Well done federalism. Thou art indeed become a new creature. Like a snake in the spring thou hast got a perfectly new skin on. Such language from federal lips would be utterly incredible, did we not daily receive new proofs, that no inconsistency, no contradiction, no falsehood, no absurdity, no dissimulation, no mean intrigue, provided it offer the smallest advantage to their cause, will be declined by this audacious faction.—Such an exhortation during the administrations of Washington and Adams would have been pronounced by federalists at least sedition, if not high treason. Authority was then every thing. It was the grim idol to which every knee was to bow, before which every tongue must be mute. To think, reason and judge was then the prerogative of office alone. Out of office it was the blackest crime to venture on these functions of a free man.—Then submission to authority was the cardinal virtue, the summit of human perfection. Respect to order and good government more than sacrifice and mercy too. But tempora mutantur & mores. With a change of circumstances a change of manners ensue. No sooner did authority drop from federal hands than she lost all her virtue and all her charms. She became a vile prostitute, the scoff and scorn of every genuine Fed. She was then to be rejected, vilified and trampled under every federal foot. Even such men as the Staunton self created convention must tread her in the dirt, and exhort their factious abettors to kick her out of the nation. But why this call to reject authority? Republicans, they ought to know to their sorrow, are not wont to pay implicit obedience to authority, or to believe that the moon is made of green cheese, merely because men in office may tell them so. Do not the Junto remember, that republicans dared to reject authority, and think, reason and judge for themselves, even when the reign of terror was in the full blaze of its glory, in the very acme of its strength; when the crimes and follies of a federal administration were defended from scrutiny by the munitions of law; when a gag statute was constructed to stop every mouth, to intimidate every press; when cruel and unrelenting prosecutions were instituted against virtuous or deluded citizens; when a host of excise officers were commissioned to watch every man's conduct; and a large army in time of profound peace was raised to seize every malcontent; when republicans were accounted, in the judgment of the well born, creatures to be crushed into dust and ashes; when Virginia was to be covered with sepulchres and consumed by bonfires *. Do the addressers remember nothing of this? Strange! It all happened so lately as the reign of John Adams. And the republicans then contracted such a bad habit, that they have not been able to eradicate it to this day. They are still disposed to pay little regard to the authority, to the say so of any body, but especially of abusive self created juntos. They are also perfectly willing to close with their opponents on the merits of the case; and at the summons of such masters of the reasoning art as the little Staunto Junto, if they have any remain of the reasoning faculty left, they are now willing to rouse it into action. For, fellow citizens, who can refuse to follow such luminaries in the pleasing paths of mental research; men on whose brows the bays of Parnassus will never fade, men who have made the world shine around them by the brilliancy of their ingenious speculations. Their literary, but especially their luminous political discussions will be a pillar of cloud by day, of fire by night, to direct our march through the wilderness of political difficulties. With such bright stars in our van we cannot mistake our way. They will conduct us, but not to the Canaan of liberty and wealth, but to the desert of a grim despotism, and insupportable woe.

In humble obedience then to the high commands of the Staunton convention we preceed to put in exercise such remains of the reasoning faculty as we may still possess, and we close with our opponents on the topic they propose the policy of the present war. But we first attempt to gratify a request which we had almost neglected to do. The convention entreats us to enquire into the causes of the present war. This important duty we had not omitted, till admonished by the addressers of Staunton. The causes of the war had been long since made the subject of our most serious consideration and research: and the result was, a detection of sufficient causes of war with Great Britain from the day that closed the former war in 1783 to this hour. No sooner did a treaty of peace put an end to that war than many of its most important stipulations were grossly violated: and to those flagrant breaches of compact an uninterrupted series of insults and injuries, extending through the long period of thirty years, has been superadded. Our property has been most unjustly pillaged; our citizens cruelly enslaved; their blood spilt in our very harbors; our ships insulted on our own shores; our natural and national rights wrongfully assailed, and violently infringed; our internal government insidiously assailed in time of peace, and amidst the warmest professions of friendship; our savage enemies excited to murder and plunder our peaceable and unsuspecting inhabitants: our character vilified, and every provocation given that could rouse the sensibility of a patient and peaceable people to seek that redress in arms which no peaceable means could obtain. These glaring causes of war our research, blind and foolish in your judgment as we are, has enabled us to discover, and it is not in the power of either the sophistry or the authority of the very enlightened addressers of Staunton to bring us to disbelieve the existence of facts so well known to us, and to all the world; facts denied by none, but the corrupt court of England, and their still more venal partizans among ourselves.

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* It depends upon her (Virginia) to say whether this country has in it a faction to crush, a faction to be humbled into dust and ashes before the indignant frowns of their injured, insulted, and offended country. [Adams' answer to the Bath Address, July 21, 1798.]

FOR THE REPOSITORY.

WHIG does not pretend to be a newspaper "scribbler," and should never have obtruded any opinions of his on the public, in any other way than in conversation, had it not been imposed upon him by the conduct of the Chairman and Secretary of the General Committee of Berkeley, when they were in this Town at the last October Court—Therefore, as he has no "professional avocation" to draw his attention from their publication in the Farmer's Repository of the 20th inst. he will answer it in his usual "style"—he cares not for their contempt of him, he is indifferent whether they know him or know him not, and he will remain perfectly contented and conscious of the rectitude of his conduct, if they never again condescend to notice him. Especially when he knows, that their publications are calculated to trample on the feelings of a majority of their fellow citizens, and also aim a deadly shaft at the reputation of those whom they have chosen to administer their government, and that in their private conversations they are yet more indecorus. They pretend to hold in contempt a "paragraph scribbler" and yet he believes it would not be difficult to prove that one of the gentlemen scribbles more for the Martinsburg Gazette than any other man. And he believes it is not improbable, that Alfred in the Gazette of the 13th inst. contains a true specimen of his gentlemanly style; he will give you a few quotations from that luminous production—"You (speaking of what the Federalists did not and thereby implying what the Republicans did) have organised a society under the nose of the Administration for the express purpose of exciting popular clamour against it by *falsehood and misrepresentation*; you have raised insurrections against the laws, you have robbed the treasury of half a million, you have betrayed the interest of your country in foreign embassies, and you have employed mobs to destroy the liberty of the press"—These are gentlemanly accusations, though they are untrue.

Now let us hear their private chit chat—Suppose one of those gentlemen was heard to say to a friend of his, as he entered a room, "shall we let these *damned rascals* (naming three or four men of as much honor, intellectual accomplishment, and as genuine integrity as any citizens among us) ride us rough shod to the devil—"Gentlemanly style"! It was that gentlemanly language combined with their uniform scribbling abuse of the majority of the citizens of the United States and the officers whom they have chosen to administer their government, and the incessant apologies made for British outrage upon the persons and property of his fellow citizens which has introduced to the notice of those honorable and truthful gentlemen a

WHIG.

N. B. As for Mr. Tory he would not condescend to notice his effusions, were it not to inform him that he has it in his power to prove by two gentlemen whose veracity dare not be denied; and who are now in this county, and are willing to give the most solemn sanction to their assertions, that there were on the 18th day of June last when Congress declared war (not the administration as is by some folks boldly asserted) mounted cannon at Pittsburg, Lexington, Louisville, and at Fort Massac, which is about 50 miles above the confluence of the Ohio, on its western shore; independent of these there were at the Chickasaw Bluffs, forts Jefferson, Michillimackinack, Detroit and Niagara; all of which in the "popular meaning of the phrase" is on the west of the Allegany—But as he is an "anonymous paragraph scribbler," I shall take no further notice of him unless he signs his own proper name.

FOR THE REPOSITORY.

WE men of PEACE, are men of merit,
From nature's self, we do inherit,
Such talents rare, as would surprise
The heroes of the "nether skies."
We can confound each old logician—
Can talk of UNION and SUBMISSION:
Of "Peace and commerce—no alliance,"
At truth and reason, hurl defiance.
Of serious subjects make a jest—
Can "call on heaven to attest,
"Our own sincerity and truth"
When not one syllable (forsooth)
Of candor, or veracity
Is mix'd with our loquacity.
We talk to farmers, tradesmen, scholars
Of "*five and thirty million dollars!*"
Of dreadful times! Of sad starvation!
Of wild misrule—and usurpation!
The British (we've proclaim'd it long)
"Have done us no essential wrong,"
For three years past, they ready were
Marine impressments to forbear;
But *Jefferson*, with scorn rejected,
Arrangements which our TARS protected,
And *Madison's* infatuation,
Has nearly swampt this growing nation,
For, on the eighteenth day of June
(At least one hundred years too soon—
Without one thought of harm to shun:
Without one single mounted gun)
WAR was declar'd.—In evil hour;
But not by Congress.—No, the power
Of making war, was (sad vexation)
Usurp'd by the "Administration."
All this we've said, and ten times more,
And yet have many lies in store.
We work in darkness, like the moles;
And to the Devil sell our souls,
Rather than harm should not be brewing,
To bring about our country's ruin.
'Tis true, we often are suspected,
And sometimes by the WHIGS detected,
Who hold us up to public hate—
Contempt and scorn our deeds await.
But then, again (on t'other hand)
We have some comforts at command.
For, bankrupts quite in reputation—
Of honest men, the detestation:
It matters not, what course we choose,
Since *characters*, we've none to loose.
One truth to us is not a stranger,
That *nought was never yet in danger*.
Then come what may, or slow—or fast,
We only can be hang'd at last,
By treason we'll destroy the nation:
Or meet with "hemp and confiscation"—
For, view the matter as you choose,
We've much to gain—can little loose.
Then who's afraid? 'Twould be absurd
(Since *neck or nothing* is the word)
To lag behind. You've heard my story,
Then follow me—

ANOTHER TORY.

Extract of a letter from major George E. Mitchell, of U. States Artillery, to his correspondent in Baltimore, dated Amsterdam, on the Mowhawk, (New-York) November 10, 1812.

"On the night of the 7th inst. we received marching orders, and on the 8th we commenced our march for Sacket's Harbor. Our orders were to take every man in Greenbush cantonment—we are now making forced marches for our place of destination. Col M'Comb commands the artillery, and the command of the corps of infantry, including capt. Grindage's company from your city, devolves upon me. Active operations will commence immediately (say about the 15th inst) all along the lines"

Chillicothe Nov. 13.

We have no late news from the army. All the officers, and nearly all the troops who were here, have gone on. The whole forces of the North Western Army will probably be concentrated in a few days. Public stores are still moving on, and large preparations making for keeping a constant supply.

DIED on Friday the 20th inst. Mr. *George A. Muse*, of this county.

DANCING SCHOOL.

THE subscriber respectfully submits to the patronage of the Ladies and gentlemen of Charles Town and its vicinity, his intention of opening a *Dancing School* in this place, wherein will be taught the most fashionable steps and figures. Practising Balls will also be given (gratis) once a fortnight, for the further improvement of the scholars; and the greatest attention shall be paid to the manners and conduct of the pupils whilst under the care of the subscriber. Price of Tuition $10 a quarter, the school will commence as soon as sixteen scholars shall have been obtained—Days of tuition, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, on every fortnight. A subscription list is left at the Printing Office, and at Fulton's Hotel.

J. A. XAUPI.

November 27, 1812.

Five dollars Reward.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber's stable, in Charlestown, on Tuesday the 10th inst. a bright sorrel horse, about 7 years old, 15 hands high, the near eye defective, and shod all round. The above reward will be given for information of said horses, so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

WILLIAM GROVE.

Nov. 27.

Night School.

THE subscriber will open a Night School at his school house in Charles Town, to commence on the first evening in December ensuing. Young men wishing to improve themselves in the several branches of literature, will do well to embrace this seasonable opportunity, by coming forward prior to the time stipulated, and make known their names to

G. GIBBONS.

Retirement School, Nov. 27.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Negro Man,

About 21 years of age, well acquainted with every branch of farming. He is offered for sale for no fault. Inquire of the Printer.

November 27.

Public Sale.

ON Thursday the 3d of December next, or on the next fair day, will be exposed for 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 9 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.

Nov. 20.

FALL GOODS.

THE subscriber informs his customers, and the public, that in addition to the Goods he opened in the early part of the season, he is now opening a very large assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

well adapted to the season, embracing almost every article required in his line: The articles which have been most *scarce* and *difficult* to obtain for some time past, will be found among the present assortment, and having been purchased in the best markets for cash, will be sold accordingly cheap.

To Blacksmiths.

The subscriber has for Sale,

Genuine Millington Crowley Steel, warranted first quality, for Axes and other edge Tools,

Best English Blister, for Mill Irons, Hammers, &c.

Do. Country Blister, Bar Iron, Sheet Iron, Strap Iron,

ALSO,

Anvils and Vices,

of the first rate.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 20.

Take Notice.

ALL those indebted to the late firm of *John Anderson, and Co.* by bond, note or book account, are earnestly requested to come forward and pay their respective balances to *JOHN CARLILE*, who has all the bonds, notes, and book accounts assigned to him, he hopes that all those who owe said firm will come forward immediately and discharge their accounts, as it is not in his powar to give any longer indulgence, he therefore hopes that every person owing will evince a willingness to pay, as the money is wanting immediately.

JOHN CARLILE.

Charles Town, Nov. 27.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Wednesday the 2d of December next, will be offered at Public Sale, on the farm of the late RICH WILLIS, deceased—the residue of his personal estate, consisting of horses, a few cattle, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, corn at the heap, and sundry other articles. A credit until the 12th of October 1813, will be given. Bond and approved security will be required of the purchasers, before the property is removed. At the same time and place, will be offered for hire, some valuable slaves, the terms of hire will be made known on the day of sale.

ELIZA. WILLIS, *Executrix.*

November 20, 1812.

ESTRAY.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, near Shepherd's-Town, Jefferson County Va. some time about the 1st of June last, a brown mare colt, with a blaze in her forehead, supposed to be one year old last spring, appraised to nine dollars. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away.

DAVID OSBORNE, senr.

Nov. 27, 1812.

Baking Business.

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recommenced the above business: and having employed a good Baker he flatters himself to be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

JOHN WILSON.

Charlestown, Nov. 29.

Jefferson County, to wit.

March Term, 1812.

Leonard Y. Davis, Thomas W. Davis, and William R. Davis, Complainants,

vs.

Mary Davis, Joseph W. Davis, Nancy Davis, Clementius R. Davis, and Aquila Davis, an infant, by Joseph W. Davis, his next friend, and William Worthington, Defendants. In Chancery.

THE defendant William Worthington not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in May next, and answer the bill of the complainants, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county: And it is further ordered that the defendant Joseph W. Davis be restrained from paying away or secreting any money, goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendant William Worthington, until the further order of this court.

A Copy. Teste,

GEO. HITE, Clk.

FRANKFORT (Ky.) Nov. 7, 1812.

Copy of a letter from major gen. Hopkins, to his excellency governor Shelby, dated

FORT HARRISON, 6th Oct. 1812.

My Dear Sir,

The expedition of the mounted riflemen has terminated. The Wabash was recrossed yesterday, and the whole corps are on their way to Busseron, where the adjutant-gen. will attend in order to have them properly mustered and discharged; and where their horses may get forage during the delay necessary for this object.

Yes, sir, this army has returned, without hardly obtaining the sight of an enemy. A simple narrative of facts, as they occurred, will best explain the reasons that have led to this state of things.

The army having finished crossing the Wabash on the 14th inst. marched about three miles and encamped. I here requested the attendance of the gen. field officers and captains, to whom I imparted the objects of the expedition and the advantages that might result from a fulfillment of them. The nearest Kickapoo villages were from 80 to 100 miles distant, and Peoria not more than 160. By breaking up these, or as many as our resources would permit, we would be rendering a service to all the territories.—That from their numbers, this tribe was more favorable than any other near us; and from their situation and hostility, had it more in their power to do us mischief; of course to chastise and destroy these, would be rendering real benefit to our country. It was observed by some officers, that they would meet the next morning, consult together, and report to me their opinions—desiring at the same time to be furnished with the person on whom I had relied for intelligence of the country.

This council was held, and all the intelligence furnished that had been requested, and I had a report highly favorable to the enterprize. This, to me, was more gratifying; as I had found as early as our encampment at Vincenness, discontents and murmurings, that portended no wish to proceed further. At Busseron, I found an evident increase of discontent, altho' no army was ever better or more amply supplied with rations and forage than at this place. At Fort Harrison, where we encamped on the 10th, & where we were well supplied with forage, &c. I found on the 12th and 13th, many breaking off and returning without applying to me for a *discharge*, and as far as I know, without any notification to their officers: Indeed I have every reason to suppose the officers of every grade, gave no countenance to such a proceedure. Thinking myself now secure in the confidence of my brother officers and the army, we proceeded on our march early on the 15th, and continued it four days, our course near north in the prairie until we came to an Indian house, where some corn, &c. had been cultivated. The last day of the march to this place I had been made acquainted with a return of that spirit of discontent, that had, as I had hoped, subsided, and when I had ordered a halt near sun-set (for the first time that day) in a fine piece of grass in the prairie, to aid our horses, I was addressed in the *most rude and dictatorial manner requiring me immediately to RESUME MY MARCH, or HIS battalion would break off from the army and RETURN!!*——This was a ☞ *Major* SINGLETON!!☜ I mention *him* in justice to the other officers of that grade. But from every information, I began to fear the army waited but for a pretext to *return!* This was offered next day by our *guides*, who had thought they had discerned an Indian village on the side of a grove about ten miles from where we encamped on the 4th night of our march, and turned us about 6 or 8 miles out of our way. An almost universal discontent seemed to prevail, and we took our course in such a direction as we hoped would best atone for the error in the morning. About or after sun-set we came to a thin grove affording water; here we took up our camp; and about this time arose one of the most violent gusts of wind, I ever remember to have seen, not proceeding from clouds. The Indians set fire to the prairie, which drove on us so furiously, that we were compelled to fire around our camp, to protect ourselves. This seems to have decided the army to return: I was informed of it so many ways, that early in the next morning (Oct. 20th) I requested the attendance of the general and field officers, and stated to them my apprehensions, the expectations of our country, the disgrace attending the measure, and the approbation of our own consciences.—Against this, I stated the weary situation of our horses and the want of provisions, (which to me seemed only partial, 6 days having only passed since every part of the army, as was believed, was furnished with ten days in bacon, beef or bread stuff) the reasons given for returning.—I requested the commandants of each regiment to convene the whole of the officers belonging to it, and to take fully the sense of the army on this measure; report to the commandant of brigades, who were requested to report to me in writing; adding that if 500 volunteers would turn out, I would put myself at their head, and proceed in quest of the towns; and the balance of the army might retreat under the conduct of their officers in *safety to fort Harrison.* In less than one hour the report was made almost unanimously to return. I then requested that I might dictate the course to be pursued that day only, which I pledged myself should not put them more than 6 miles out of the way: my object being to cover the reconnoitering parties, I wished to send out for the discovery of the Indian towns.—About this time the troops being paraded, I put myself in front, took my course and directed them to follow me; the columns moving off quite a contrary way, I sent captain Taylor and major Lee to apply to the officers leading the columns, to turn them. They were told it was not in their power. The army had taken their course, and would pursue it. Discovering great confusion and disorder in the march, I threw myself in the rear, fearing an attack on those who were there from necessity, and continued in that position the whole day. The exhausted state of the horses, nor the hunger of the men, retarded this day's march: so swiftly was it prosecuted that it was long before the rear arrived at the encampment. The generals Ray, Ramsey and Allen, lent all their aid and authority in restoring our march to order, and so far succeeded, as to bring on the whole with much less loss than I had learned; indeed I have no reason to think we were either followed or menaced by an enemy. I think we marched at least 80 or 90 miles in the heart of the enemy's country: had he possessed a design to fight us, opportunities in abundance presented.—So formidable was our appearance in the prairie, and in the country (as I am told) never trod before by hostile feet, must impress the bordering tribes with a sense of their danger. If it operates beneficially in this way, our labor will not be altogether in vain.

I hope the expence attending this expedition will be found less than usual on such occasions. I have consulted œconomy in every instance; subject only to real necessity has been the expenditure: the forage has been the heaviest article.

To the officers commanding brigades; many of the field officers, captains, &c. my thanks are due: many of the old Kentucky veterans, whose heads are frosted by time, are entitled to every confidence and praise their country can bestow.—To the adjutant, quarter-master-general, and the members of my own family, I feel indebted for ready, able and manly support, in every instance. Let me here include our friend George Walker our judge advocate general; who lived with me, took more than a common share of fatigue and toil, and who did all in his power to further the service in the corps of spies and guides, under the direction of major Dubois, and the two companies of Kentucky and Gwatkin, who encamped near me, and were under my immediate orders. I experienced an alertness and attention higly honorable to them:—These corps were ready to have gone on to execute any service; the whole amounted to about 125, and deserve honorable mention.

Mr. Barron and Messrs. Lacelly and Le Plant, interpreters and guides, deserve well of me; I am certain we were not twenty miles from the Indian village when we were forced to retire, and I have many reasons to prove we were in the right way.

I have myself (superadded to the mortification I left at thus returning) been in a bad state of health from first to last; and am now so weak as not to be able to keep myself on my horse.

A violent Diarrhea has pursued me ten days past, and reduced me extremely low; I had resolved to continue with the line of march a little, if unable to ride.—There are yet many things of which I wish to write; they relate substantially to prospective operations. Soon again shall I have the honor to adress your excellency, in the mean time be assured of the perfect consideration and high regards of your obedient friend and servant,

SAMUEL HOPKINS.

Gov. Shelby.

BLANK BOOKS

For Sale at this Office.

WORTHINGTON, COOKUS & CO.

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

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Fall & Winter Goods,

Which are well worth the attention of those who may wish to purchase. October 30. tf.

James Brown & Co.

At their Store in Shepherd's-Town, are now opening and selling,

ROSE, striped and plain Blankets
Superfine white and scarlet Flannels
Yellow, red and white ditto, assorted qualities
Bearskins, Coatings and Forrest Cloths
Kerseys, Half-Thicks and Plains
Jersey Stripes and Plains
Superfine Cloths & Cassimeres } assorted colors
Middle and low-priced ditto, }
Bedford Cords and Stockinets
Velvets and Velveteens, assorted
Marseilles, Toilenette, Swansdown and Silk Vestings
Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery
Silk, Kid, Shammy and other Gloves
Black, pink, crimson, blue and straw-colored Canton Crapes
French ditto ditto
Groceries and Liquors
Hardware and Cutlery
Books and Stationary
China and Queen's-ware

Together with a variety of other articles, as well of necessity as of elegance and taste. They are determined to sell their goods at a remarkably low advance for ready payment—and to punctual customers, at a short credit.

November 6. tf

To the Public.

THE large and commodious WAREHOUSE erected by the Potomac Company at Harper's Ferry, for the reception of all kinds of PRODUCE, is now in readiness and so arranged as to receive it from the Waggons or Boats, free from any charge. The subscriber has procured a number of new Boats, of the best construction, which will always be manned by the most careful and experienced Boatmen. He pledges himself for the most satisfactory care of all articles committed to his charge, and will transport the same with the greatest possible expedition to George-Town or Alexandria, and bring back in return, whatever may be desired by the shippers, at the most reduced freights. For the accommodation of the public in general, he will, at all times keep on hand for sale, upon the most reasonable terms, Plaster, Salt, Fish, &c. All persons storing produce with the subscriber, are assured, that it shall meet with no detention at any moment when it may be prudent to navigate the river.

WM. GRAHAM.

October 30, 1812.

FOR SALE,

A likely Negro Man,

aged about 23 years. He is offered for sale for no other reason than that he ran away without cause. The purchaser must agree to remove him at least 300 miles from this place. Inquire of the Printer.

Jefferson county, Nov. 6. tf.

REMOVAL.

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

JOHN LEMON.

Charlestown, Aug. 7. 3m.

Hides & Skins wanted.

THE highest price, in cash, will be given for hides and skins, delivered at the subscriber's tan yard, about 50 yards from the Charlestown mill.

JACOB E. PARSON.

Charlestown, Nov. 13. 3 m.

Blank Deeds

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will sell, on Tuesday the 1st day of December next, at his dwelling on Elk Branch,

Forty head of fat Cattle,

now feeding with corn—thirty head of fat hogs, now in the pen, and fed since October with corn. Horses and sheep will also be offered for sale. Six months credit will be given on the purchasers giving bond and good security.

JACOB H. MANNING.

Nov. 20.

FOR SALE,

Two Negro Women,

One aged about 30 years, and has been accustomed to house work, and the other about 18 years of age, with a child 8 or 9 months old; the latter woman is a house servant and used to sewing and washing. Inquire of the printer.

November, 20.

Valuable Land for Sale

IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.

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

BENNET TAYLOR,
acting Trustee.

October 9, 1812. tds

For Sale,

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

SAMUEL CHRISTY.

September 25. 2m.

Jefferson County, to wit.
September Court, 1812.

Isaac Evans and his wife, late Jane Barnhouse, Complainants,
vs.
Richard Barnhouse, William Barnhouse, Nancy Barnhouse, Caleb Barnhouse, Magnus T. Barnhouse, and Augustus Barnhouse, heirs at law of Richard Barnhouse, deceased, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the fourth Monday in October next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and published at the door of the court-house of said county.

A copy.

Teste, GEO. HITE, C. J. C.

Oct. 16.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.] FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1812. [No. 245.

From the National Intelligencer.

TO THE EDITORS.

Camp near Buffalo, Nov. 8th, 1812.

General Smyth has seen in the National Intelligencer, the official letter of Major General V. Rensselaer, respecting the affair of Queenstown; and has observed that his name is twice introduced in a way that may require explanation.

General V. Rensselaer says, "I had on the 5th inst. (Oct.) written to Brig. Gen. Smyth, requesting an interview with him, Major General Hall, and the Commandants of the U. States' regiments, for the purpose of conferring upon the subject of future operations."

On the 3d of October, General V. Rensselaer ordered a General Court Martial to be held at General Smyth's Camp; and on the 5th, he addressed a note to Gen. Smyth, requesting an interview upon the earliest day possible, "*consistent with the business of the Court Martial*, and other indispensable duties."

On the 8th in the night, the attack was made on the Adams and Caledonia. On the 9th, in the morning, Gen. Smyth's brigade marched to Black Rock upon an alarm; and two of the regiments were up all that night. On the 11th, at day light, the brigade, three companies excepted, marched for Lewistown; and having proceeded twelve miles through the worst road and weather ever seen, returned, the order being countermanded.

There was no time between the 5th and the 13th of October, at which General Smyth, with the commanding officers of regiments, could have left the brigade, "consistent with the business of the Court Martial, and other indispensable duties." Nor would General Smyth have deemed it proper, without an *order*, to have left his brigade within three miles of an enemy, and gone, with all the officers commanding regiments, a day's journey, to repeat an opinion which he had already expressed.—See A.

In another part of this letter, General V. Rensselaer says, that on the morning of the 12th, "having now determined to attack Queenstown, I sent new orders to General Smyth *to march*; not with the view of his aid in the attack, for I considered the force detached sufficient; but to support the detachment, should the conflict be obstinate and long continued."

General V. Rensselaer *did not* on the 12th send orders to General Smyth *to march*.—See B.

On the 13th, about 10 o'clock, A. M. Gen. V. Rensselaer *did* send an order to Gen. Smyth to march, which was received about 2 o'clock, P. M. and obeyed instantly.—See C.

A.

Extract of a Letter from Brigadier General Smyth, to Major Gen. V. Rensselaer, dated Buffalo, 29th Sept. 1812.

"From the description I have had of the river below the falls, the view of the shore below Fort Erie, and the information received as to the preparations of the enemy, I am of opinion our crossing should be effected between Fort Erie and Chippeway. It has therefore seemed to me proper to encamp the United States' troops near Buffaloe, there to prepare for offensive operations. Your instructions, or better information, may decide you to give me different orders, which I will await."

B.

Head-Quarters, Lewistown,
12th October, 1812.

SIR—I have this moment received your letter of yesterday.

To-night I shall again attempt to cross the river, and attack the enemy's batteries on the heights of Queenstown.—Should circumstances render it necessary to march your brigade, I will advise you *to-morrow.*

With great respect, I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

S. V. RENSSELAER,
Major Gen. Commanding.

P. S.—Lieut. Col. Christie has arrived with boats, &c.

Brig. Gen. Smyth, of the U. S. Forces.

C.

Head-Quarters, Lewistown,
13th October, 1812.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Brig. Gen. Smyth will please to give orders for his brigade to strike their tents and march to Lewistown, with every possible dispatch.

By order of Maj. Gen. V. Rensselaer.

SOL. V. RENSSELAER.
Aid-de-Camp.

N. B.—A Postscript to the above says, "the heights of Queenstown are carried; and the enemy's fire is nearly silenced in every quarter."

The orders given on the 10th and 13th, for Gen. Smyth to march, were so timed, that he should not arrive to share in the honor of the expedition; but might arrive in time to bear the responsibility of its ultimate failure.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. S. T. Anderson, enclosing one from Com. Chauncey, to the Sec'y of the Navy.

SACKET'S HARBOR,
13th Nov. 1812.—At night.

SIR—Since the enclosed letter from the Commodore was written, the Growler has returned with a prize, and in her captain Brock, brother to the late General of that name, with the baggage of the latter. By the prize we learned that the Earl Moira was off the False Ducks, and the Commodore has put off in a snow storm in the hope of cutting her off from Kingston.

From information received from capt. Brock, there is no question but that Kingston is very strongly defended. He expressed surprize to find our vessels had got out of the harbor after having been in it; and says that the regiment to which he belongs is quartered there, 500 strong, besides other regulars and a well appointed militia. The resistance made fully justifies this report. Be assured, sir, that in the action of which the Commodore has given you an account, the national honor has been most ably supported.

In great haste,
Your most obedient servant,
SAML. T. ANDERSON.

The Hon. Paul Hamilton,
Sec'y of the Navy.

SACKET'S HARBOR,
13th Nov. 1812.

SIR—I arrived here last evening in a gale of wind, the pilots having refused to keep the Lake. On the 8th I fell in with the Royal George and chased her into the Bay of Quanti where I lost sight of her in the night. In the morning of the 9th we again got sight of her lying in the Kingston channel. We gave chase and followed her into the harbor of Kingston, where we engaged her and the batteries for one hour and 45 minutes. I had made up my mind to board her, but she was so well protected by the batteries and the wind blowing directly in, it was deemed imprudent to make the attempt at that time: the pilots also refused to take charge of the vessels. Under these circumstances, and it being after sundown, I determined to haul off and renew the attack next morning. We beat up in good order under a heavy fire from the Royal George and batteries to 4 mile Point where we anchored. It blew heavy in squalls from the westward during the night, and there was every appearance of a gale of wind. The pilots became alarmed and I thought it most prudent to get into a place of more safety. I therefore (very reluctantly) deferred renewing the attack upon the ships and forts until a more favorable opportunity.

At 7 A. M. on the 10th, I made the signal to weigh, and we beat out of a very narrow channel under a very heavy press of sail to the open lake. At ten, we fell in with the Governor Simcoe, running for Kingston, and chased her into the harbor. She escaped by running over a reef of rocks under a heavy fire from the Governor Tompkins, the Hamilton and the Julia which cut her very much. All her people ran below while under the fire of these vessels. The Hamilton chased her into nine feet water before she hauled off. We tacked to the southward with an intention of running to our station at the Ducks, but it coming on to blow very heavy, the pilots told me it would be unsafe to keep the lakes. I bore up for this place where I arrived last night.

In our passage through the Bay of Quanti, I discovered a schooner at the village of Armingstown which we took possession of, but finding she would detain us (being then in chase of the Royal George) I ordered Lieut. Macpherson to take out her sails and rigging and burn her, which he did. We also took the schooner Mary Hall from Niagara at the mouth of Kingston harbour, and took her with us to our anchorage. The next morning, finding that she could not beat through the channel with us, I ordered the sailing master in the Growler to take her under convoy and run down past Kingston, anchor on the east end of Long Island and wait for a wind to come up on the east side. I was also in hopes that the Royal George might be induced to follow for the purpose of re-taking our prize, but her commander was too well aware of the consequences to leave his moorings.

We lost in this affair one man killed and three slightly wounded, with a few shot through our sails. The other vessels lost no men and received but little injury in their hull and sails, with the exception of the Pert, whose gun bursted in the early part of the action and wounded her commander (sailing master Arundel) badly, and a midshipman and three men slightly. Mr. Arundel, who refused to quit the deck although wounded, was knocked overboard in beating up to our anchorage, and I am sorry to say was drowned.

The Royal George must have received very considerable injury in her hull and in men, as the gun vessels with a long 32 pounder were seen to strike her almost every shot, and it was observed that she was reinforced with troops four different times during the action.

I have great pleasure in saying that the officers and men on board of every vessel behaved with the utmost coolness, and are extremely anxious to meet the enemy on the open lake; and as long as I have the honor to command such officers and such men, I can have no doubt of the result.

I think I can say with great propriety that we have now the command of the lake, and that we can transport troops and stores to any part of it without any risk of an attack from the enemy, although the whole of his naval force was not collected at Kingston, yet the force at the different batteries would more than counterbalance the vessels that were absent. It was thought by all the officers in the squadron that the enemy had more than thirty guns mounted at Kingston and from 1000 to 1500 men. The Royal George protected by this force was driven into the inner harbor, under the protection of the musketry, by the Oneida, and four small schooners fitted out as gun-boats; the Governor Tompkins not having been able to join in the action until about sundown, owing to the lightness of the winds, and the Pert's gun having burst the second or third shot.

We are replacing all deficiencies, and I shall proceed up the lake the first wind in the hopes to fall in with the Earl Moira and the Prince Regent; at any rate I shall endeavor to prevent them from forming a junction with the Royal George again this winter. I shall also visit Niagara river if practicable, in order to land some guns and stores that I have taken on board for that purpose. If the enemy are still in possession of Queenstown, I shall try to land them a few miles below. I shall have the honor of writing you more in detail upon this subject on my return, or perhaps before I leave here if the wind should continue a-head.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Sir, your obedient serv't,
ISAAC CHAUNCEY,

The Honorable
PAUL HAMILTON, Sec'y of the Navy.

CANANDAIGUA, Nov. 12, 1812.

We hasten to lay before our readers the following important hand-bill, which was this day politely handed us by lieut. Roosevelt, who is ordered by general Smyth to "proceed to the counties of Ontario, Seneca and Cayuga, to bring on such volunteers as will agree to cross the river Niagara into Canada, and perform a month's duty in the army." [MESSENGER.]

TO THE MEN OF NEW YORK.

For many years you have seen your country oppressed with numerous wrongs. Your government, although above all others devoted to peace, have been forced to draw the sword, and rely on the valor of the American people.

That valor has been conspicuous. But the nation has been unfortunate in the selection of some of those who have directed it. One army has been disgracefully surrendered and lost. Another has been sacrificed by a precipitate attempt to pass it over at the strongest points of the enemy's lines with most incompetent means. The cause of these miscarriages is apparent—the commanders were popular men, "destitute alike of theory and experience" in the art of war.

In a few days the troops under my command will plant the American standard in Canada. They are men accustomed to obedience, silence and steadiness. They will conquer, or they will die.

Will you stand with your arms folded, and look on this interesting struggle? Are you not related to the men who fought at Bennington and Saratoga? Has the race degenerated? Or have you under the baleful influence of contending factions forgot your country? Must I turn from you, and ask the men of the Six Nations to support the government of the United States? Shall I imitate the officers of the British king, and suffer our ungathered laurels to be tarnished by ruthless deeds? Shame, where is thy blush? No. Where I command, the vanquished and the peaceful man, the child, the maid, and the matron, shall be secure from wrong. If we conquer, we will "conquer but to save."

Men of New-York!

The present is the hour of renown.—Have you not a wish for fame? Would you not choose in future times to be named as one of those, who, imitating the heroes whom Montgomery led, have in spite of the seasons, visited the tomb of the chief and conquered the country where he lies? Yes. You desire your share of fame. Then, seize the present moment. If you do not, you will regret it, and say, "the valiant have bled in vain; the friends of my country fell—and I was not there."

Advance then to our aid, I will wait for you a few days. I cannot give you the day of my departure. But come on. Come in companies, half companies, pairs or singly. I will organise you for a short tour. Ride to this place, if the distance is far, and send back your horses. But remember, that every man who accompanies us, places himself under my command, and shall submit to the salutary restraints of discipline.

ALEX. SMYTH, Brig. Gen.

Camp, near Buffalo, 10th *Nov.* 1812.

FROM THE SCIOTO GAZETTE—EXTRA.

Franklinton, Nov. 19, 1812.

An express arrived here this morning with a despatch from brigadier general Tupper, containing his report to Gen. Harrison, of his late expedition to the Rapids of the Miami, for the purpose of driving off a body of Indians and British, who had assembled there to take off a quantity of corn which remains in the fields at that place. Gen. Tupper arrived with his command at the Rapids, undiscovered by the enemy, in the night of the 13th inst. He immediately made a disposition for passing the river, and some few of our men got over, but the greater part of them missed the ford, and many of them were in great danger of drowning—they were however rescued by the few horses which gen. T. had with him, but lost a part of their arms. As soon as the day appeared, and they were discovered by the enemy, the gun and other boats that were in the river, slipped their cables and escaped down the Lake. The Indians however, more brave than their allies, crossed over on horses and made several violent attacks upon our troops. They were received with firmness, driven back and forced to recross the river with considerable loss.

Gen. Tupper finding it impossible to cross the river, and being entirely out of provisions, as the men took nothing with them except what they carried on their backs, was obliged to return—four were killed on our side, and one wounded—the enemy were seen to carry off many of their dead and wounded in the action on the land, and many more were knocked off their horses in recrossing the river. The Indians were commanded by the Wyandot chief, Splitlog, who was very conspicuous, being mounted upon a fine white charger. This chief was supposed to have been killed or wounded, as another Indian was upon his horse at the close of the action.