

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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Vol. V.]

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1812.

[No. 241.

From the National Intelligencer.

OF PITTSBURG, (PA.)

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

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

THE NORTHERN ARMY.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Aurora, dated "Plattsburgh, 11th Oct. 1812."
"It is some weeks since we saw the snow cap. Hills of New Hampshire, but I did not expect we should so soon have it under our feet; a heavy snow storm commenced early this morning, and it continues to fall very fast; however it does not affect our Pennsylvania constitutions; the tents and markees all around are pretty well covered with snow already, and there is no danger of the wind piercing beneath the selvidge. The troops here are in the most excellent spirits and health, and eager to enter upon a winter campaign.
It is not easy to ascertain the actual

force of the United States, without access to the deputy adjutant-general's office—therefore I give only what is said in common conversation; on the east side of Lake Champlain there may be about five hundred militia, that is,

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

This omits all those on Lake Ontario south, as well as whatever may be on the line down the west side.
We hear reports of the enemy's force also now and then; but you must perceive that if we can only guess at our own, that we must be very uncertain what's doing at the other side. Report says, however, that they have the following regulars—the 6th, 8th, 49th, 100th and 103d, each about a thousand strong—making,

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARMY-NEWS.

From the Ogdensburgh Palladium of October 6.
Attack on Ogdensburgh.—On Friday last about forty British boats arrived at Johnstown about sunset, escorted by two gun boats. On their leaving Johnstown for Prescott (opposite this place) a heavy cannonade was opened from the batteries upon this village, which continued for two hours, in order to cover the boats in proceeding to Prescott from Johnstown.—The fire was returned in a very spirited manner from our batteries, until it was

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

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

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

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

BRIGADE ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Ogdensburgh, Oct. 1.
Brigadier General Brown takes command of this post.—All persons interested are to regulate their conduct accordingly.

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

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

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

BENNET TAYLOR,
acting Trustee.

October 9, 1812. tda

REMOVAL.

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

JOHN LEMON,
Charlestown, Aug. 7. 3m.
BLANK BOOKS
For Sale at this Office.

Fulling and Dying.

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

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

WILLIAM BAILEY.
October 23.

For Sale,

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

SAMUEL CHRISTY.
September 25. 2m.

The Subscriber

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

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

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

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

Jefferson County, to wit,
September Court, 1812.
Isaac Evans and his wife, late J. ne Barnhouse, Complainants,
vs.
Richard Barnhouse, William Barnhouse, Na. o Barnhouse, Caleb Barnhouse, Magnus T. Barnhouse, and Augustus Barnhouse, heirs at law of Richard Barnhouse, deceased. Defendants.

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

A copy.
Teste,
GEO. HITE, C. J. C.
Oct. 16.

FOR SALE,
A healthy Negro Woman
and her CHILD, a Boy about 2 years old. For terms, apply to
JOHN UNSELD, Jun.
Shepherd's-town, October 9. 4f

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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

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

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

BATTLE OF QUEENSTOWN.

WASHINGTON CITY, October 29.
Copies of letters from Maj. Gen. VAN RENSSLAER, of the New-Jersey Militia, to Maj. Gen. HENRY DEARBORN, transmitted by the latter to the Department of War.

HEAD QUARTERS, LEWISTOWN, October 14, 1812.

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

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

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

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

I had a conference with — as to the possibility of getting some person to pass over to Canada and obtain correct information. On the morning of the 4th, he wrote to me that he had procured the man who bore his letter, to go over.—Instructions were given him; he passed over—obtained such information as warranted an immediate attack. This was confidentially communicated to several of my first officers, and produced great zeal to act; more especially as it might have a controlling effect upon the movements at Detroit, where it was supposed general Brock had gone with all the force he dared spare from the Niagara frontier.

The best preparations in my power were, therefore, made to dislodge the enemy from the Heights of Queenstown, and possess ourselves of the village, where the troops might be sheltered from the distressing inclemency of the weather.

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

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

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

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

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

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

At dawn of day the boats were in readiness, and the troops commenced embarking, under the cover of a commanding battery mounting two 18 pounders and two sixes. The movement was soon discovered, and a brisk fire of musketry was poured from the whole line of the Canada shore. Our battery then open-

ed to sweep the shore; but it was, for some minutes, too dark to direct much fire with safety. A brisk cannonade was now opened upon the boats from three different batteries—our battery returned the fire, and occasionally threw grape upon the shore, and was itself served with shells from a small mortar of the enemy's. Col. Scott, of the artillery, by hastening his march from Niagara Falls in the night, arrived in season to return the enemy's fire with two six pounders.

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

At this time a large reinforcement from Fort George were discovered coming up the river. As the battery on the hill was considered an important check against their ascending the heights, measures were immediately taken to send them a fresh supply of ammunition, as I had learnt there were left only 30 shot for the 18 pounders. The reinforcements, however, obliqued to the right from the road, and formed a junction with the Indians in the rear of the heights.—Fading to my infinite mortification, that no reinforcement would pass over; seeing that another severe conflict must soon commence; and knowing that the brave men on the heights were quite exhausted and nearly out of ammunition, all I could do was to send them a fresh supply of cartridges. At this critical moment I dispatched a note to gen. Wadsworth, acquainting him with our situation—leaving the course to be pursued much to his own

judgment—with assurance that if he thought best to retreat, I would endeavor to send as many boats as I could command, and cover his retreat by every fire I could safely make. But the boats were dispersed—many of the boatmen had fled, panic struck—and but few got off. But my note could but little more than have reached Gen. W. about 4 o'clock, when a most severe and obstinate conflict commenced and continued about half an hour, with a tremendous fire of cannon, flying artillery and musketry. The enemy succeeded in re-possessing their battery; and gaining advantage on every side, the brave men who had gained the victory, exhausted of strength and ammunition, and grieved at the unpardonable neglect of their fellow-soldiers, gave up the conflict.

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

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

GENERAL BROCK is among their slain, and his aid-de-camp mortally wounded. I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect and consideration, your most obedient servant.
(Signed)
STN. VAN RENSSLAER,
Major-General Dearborn.

Lewistown, 15th October, 1812.
SIR—For any further particulars respecting the action; the present situation and movements of our troops; the appearance of the enemy's situation; and our future prospects, generally, I beg leave to refer you to Captain Dox, who will have the honor to deliver you this dispatch. Capt. Dox is an intelligent officer, and much reliance may be placed on his information and judgment.

I am, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed)
STN. VAN RENSSLAER,
Major-General Dearborn.

New-York, October 27.
Capt. Ogilvie, of the 13th regiment, who was at the battle of Queenston, and who led the detachments that succeeded in taking the redoubt upon the Heights there, arrived this morning in the steam-boat from Albany, and gives the following particulars:

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

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

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

which there was a battery, which had proved very destructive to officers and men. From the fire of this battery, and that of a house on their right flank, col. Van Rensselaer was wounded, and likewise capt. Armstrong, capt. Lawrence, capt. Wool, and lieut. Lent; killed, lieut. Vallean and ensign Morris, all of the 13th. Col. Van Rensselaer, after he was wounded, urged the troops to storm the heights!

Sixty determined men, led by captain Ogilvie, seconded by capt. Wool, (who was wounded) and lieut. Kearney, lieut. Carr, lieut. Huggins, and lieut. Sammons, ensign Reve, of the 13th, lieut. Randolph and lieut. Gansevoort, circuitously mounted the heights, gave three cheers, and immediately charged, and after the third charge, gained complete possession, which they kept about six hours. Among those sixty were ten of the militia. During the time they had possession of the heights, they received some reinforcements. Lieut. col. Christie effected his landing, and a body of militia, amounting in the whole to about 500. Col. Scott superseded capt. Ogilvie in the command, soon after which the British received a reinforcement from Forts George and Chippawa, amounting to about 1100, including Indians. The Indians were soon repulsed and driven to the wood.

The attack of the Indians and their war-whoop had such an effect upon the militia, that when the troops had formed a line in three divisions, and were counted off, only 240 men, 110 of which were militia, remained. Previous to this, however, a column of British regulars advanced, commanded by gen. Brock. The British general's horse was killed by a private of the name of Wilkow, who was enlisted in Orange county; shortly after which the general fell within pistol shot of the American troops. The superiority in numbers of the British and their Indian allies, induced the American officers to hold a consultation, at which they were disposed to dispute the ground they held; but a note was received from gen. Van Rensselaer, informing them he could afford them no assistance, and that he would cover their retreat at the battery at Grey Rock, and furnish boats to re-cross the river; and finding by col. Stranahan that the militia would no longer act, a retreat was resolved upon. They retreated in good order, without the loss of a man, to the margin of the river; but to their extreme mortification, not a boat was there to receive them, nor did any arrive. After remaining in this extremely painful situation about a quarter of an hour, this little band surrendered to about five times their number.

During this long and severe conflict, 1100 or 1200 militia remained idle spectators on this side the river. The enemy consisted of a part of the 49th regiment, who, with gen. Brock, had signalled themselves in Egypt, and from their valor, were called the invincibles. Before this they had never been known to give an inch of ground, and acknowledged, after the surrender, they had never fought with such brave men. They treated their prisoners with tenderness and respect, and allowed them as much merit as brave men could desire. The number of American troops killed amounted to not more than 60, and about 100 were wounded. The number of prisoners, including the wounded, amounted to about 700.

But the victorious enemy, though generous and tender to those who by the fortune of war had fallen into their power, for the want of either the will or the power, imposed no restraint upon their Indian allies from stripping and scalping the dying and the slain that remained upon the field of battle. Capt. Ogilvie himself saw the lifeless body of ensign Morris stripped even of his shirt, and the skull of one who had been wounded, was seen cloven by a tomahawk.

Our informant saw the funeral of General Brock. The guns at Fort Niagara were fired during the ceremony as a mark of respect due to a brave enemy.

BUFFALO, Oct. 23.

Commendable justice in the enemy. In our paper of Sept. 29, we gave an account of the plunder of several families at Sturgeon point, by the crew of a British boat.

A proper representation of the same having been made to the British commander at Fort Erie last week, a flag arrived and brought over all the plundered articles they could find about the boats or ship, and three hundred dollars in British gold to repair the damage. We understand that a letter accompanied the money and goods, disavowing the unwarrantable act and apologizing in a very handsome manner for the outrage. The evils of war would be much diminished,

should this principle be acted upon in all places on the Frontiers.

From Detroit.—From several of the American prisoners who were captured on board the Adams, we have the following account from Detroit:

The Adams left Malden on the 5th and arrived at Fort Erie on the 8th.—They state that the expedition which went against Fort Wayne on the 14th of September, had returned to Malden on the 4th of October unsuccessful. The expedition consisted of about 400 regulars and militia, and 1500 Indians.—It had proceeded towards Fort Wayne until they came within sixteen miles of an American army, which they learned from a prisoner their spies took, to be Harrison's. They then precipitately retreated, leaving much of their ammunition, &c. on the ground. It was understood at Malden that Harrison was advancing upon Detroit with his army. The Queen Charlotte was detained at Detroit, on account of the expected arrival of gen. Harrison. At Detroit much property had been destroyed by the Indians. The town was full of Indians.—It is much feared that the savages will massacre all the Americans at Detroit. The above gentlemen did not understand that any scalps were paid for by the British. The British commanders had in several instances ransomed American prisoners taken by the Indians.

War events at Black-Rock.

On Monday last week, the British came over to Squaw-Island and captured two American boats, one of which was loaded with cannon balls.

On the same day, while a boat was passing down the river from Black-Rock to Schlosser, loaded with flour and whiskey, the British opened their batteries upon the boat, and fired upwards of thirty rounds of grape shot at her while passing from Squaw-Island to the head of Grand-Island, most of which struck the sails or some part of the boat. There were about 30 men on board the boat, and only one of them was wounded. The only thing that saved the men from being either killed and wounded, was this: whenever they discerned the smoke of the cannon, they resorted to the fashionable mode of prostrating themselves in the boat. The wounded man, Thomas Morgan, lying with his elbow above the railing of the boat, received a grape shot in the elbow joint, which came out at the shoulder. The limb being much shattered, an amputation took place next morning. He survived the wound about 30 hours. He was from the county of Cayuga, was a non-commissioned officer of much merit.

On Tuesday morning last, the British batteries below Fort Erie, opened a very heavy fire upon the fortifications and village of Black-Rock, which continued, with intervals, spiritedly all day. But few shots were returned from our batteries, having there no larger calibre than field guns, at the breast-works. Two shot in the morning pierced the house of Orange Dean, which did little damage, besides blighting a barrel of Old Pittsburg Whiskey, in Dean's cellar, belonging to P. H. Colt. Several cannon shot struck the battery, and two or three passed through the upper loft of the west barracks. A bomb, thrown from a 24 pounder, struck the east barracks and destroyed them; it entered and burst near a cask of powder, which blew up. Several stands of arms, two boxes of fixed ammunition, and some property of the soldiers were destroyed. A quantity of skins, a part of the cargo of the Caledonia, was much injured. This event caused much shouting among the British. Several shot passed through Sill's store. A 24 pounder struck the upper loft of the stone house of general Porter, while the general and his friends were at dinner. It passed through one of the chimneys and injured the ornamental work near the eve. Another ball passed through the roof of the house. Several other houses were injured. In the course of the day, a marine, a black man, was killed by a 24 pound shot.

The cargo of the Caledonia, which has been estimated at the eastward at 150,000 is not now rated higher than 8 or 10 thousand dollars. The immense packs of beaver, muskrat, &c. with which it is said the Caledonia was laden, proves to be nothing more than deer, bear and buffalo skins. This property, we understand, is now liable to seizure by the officers of the customs, in consequence of not having been reported to that department. At any rate it must be labelled and sold by the marshal of the district of the state of New-York, before any distribution of the prize can be made.

On Friday last an express arrived from Lewiston, bringing the account of an armistice, concluded at Lewiston on Tuesday last, which expired on the Mon-

day succeeding, at 4 o'clock p. m. This armistice, we understand, was requested by the British, in order to bury the troops killed on the 13th.

On Saturday, a flag come over from Fort Erie, informing our general, that they should consider an attempt to remove the guns, which remained in the hold of the Adams, which was burned last week at Squaw-Island, as an infringement of the armistice, and would fire upon our troops should they come near the hulk. An answer, we understand, was returned, stating, that considering the property our own, no attention would be paid to their request. The flag returned, and the moment it landed, they fired two guns of grape at our troops on board the hulk, which however did no damage.—In the course of the night, capt. C. Chapin, with a party of soldiers and marines went on board and took out an elegant long twelve pounder from the ruins of the ship, which together with an 18 pounder lately brought up from Schlosser are mounted on our batteries.

On Sunday evening, lieut. Watts went on board with a number of men, and brought away another long 9.

It has been ascertained, that major Ormsbee, late commandant at Fort Erie, together with 20 or 30 British, were killed on board the brig Adams after she grounded on the day of her capture.

CHARLES-TOWN, November 6.

At the close of the polls in this town on Monday last, the votes were
For the Madison electoral ticket 157
Federal do. do. 202

GOOD NEWS FOR FARMERS.

On Tuesday last, FLOUR was selling at Alexandria, as high as Eleven Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents per Barrel.

On Friday the 23d ult. a *Barbecue* was given, by the Republican citizens of Smithfield and its vicinity, to the friends of Administration.

We never witnessed a more plentiful display of good cheer—and the utmost harmony, and conviviality prevailed.

Notwithstanding the unfavourableness of the day, there were nearly four hundred persons present, amongst whom were several of the most respectable citizens of Frederick and Berkeley counties. We are happy to say that the whole business of the day, was regulated with all that attention to decorum, and propriety, which we hope will ever mark the conduct of the Republicans of this county, on all similar occasions—

The pleasure of the company, on the occasion, was greatly heightened by the presence of Mr. TUCKER of Winchester, who has declared himself a candidate for a seat in the Senate of our State, to fill up the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Wolf.

Mr. Tucker in a very appropriate and perspicuous address, made a candid and manly avowal of his principles. At the same time, took occasion to introduce many well timed observations on our present situation. It gives us great pleasure to add, that the sentiments expressed by him, were such (as we think) ought to actuate every American bosom, at this peculiar crisis, and to which every real friend to this country, must give his most hearty approbation.

The following toasts were drank, amidst bursts of applause:—

1. The United States of America—an arch of Republics—Liberty and independence its abutments, and union its keystone.

2. The day and occasion on which we have assembled—evidence of our attachment to the present administration. It is the dawning of public political expression in this district—May it increase throughout the U. States, to the full light of meridian day.

3. Our Government—It is the guardian of our rights—the last drop of our blood is not too precious for its defence.

4. James Madison—the firm defender of his country's rights, and the bold avenger of its wrongs—He will again be the choice of a grateful people.

5. The Majority of the last session of Congress—We approve their measures; we applaud their patriotism; and they have our confidence.

6. The Minority—Whilst they enjoy their rights, let them not forget their duty.

7. The War—It has rescued our country from disgrace; it will be supported by all true Americans; because they know it is their rights which are to be defended; their wrongs which are to be avenged.

8. Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations—"who respect our rights"—"entangling alliances with none."

9. The Savage Allies of England—A war of extermination against them.

10. The Army of the U. States—To have done their duty, will be their highest praise—the gratitude of their country, their best reward.

11. General Harrison—His patriotism, and courage will add new lustre to that fame, which treachery or cowardice has tarnished.

12. Capt. Isaac Hull—the American Nelson—His nautical knowledge is surpassed by none—his bravery is equal to any.

13. Captain D. Porter (of the frigate Essex) and other officers and crews of our navy—While they are rocked in the cradle of Neptune, "in defence of free trade and sailors' rights," may they be fostered by the hand of Providence, and be enabled, in conjunction with other American armed vessels, to enforce upon the tyrant of the seas (England) that which she is not disposed to yield to justice.

14. The Patriots of the Revolution—Let us so preserve the blessings their blood and treasure secured for us, that we may not blush when we transmit them to posterity.

15. The Right of Suffrage—the first political right of Freeman. Let the Republicans in this district shew by their votes, who are the majority, and what is their will.

16. Honest Federalists—They "go their way," "but sin not."

17. Oblivion to Party Spirit—Whig and Tory should be the only political distinction.

18. Washingtonians, in practice as well as professions.

19. Clintonians—As Republicans, we would respect them; but we must judge them by the company they keep.

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merity and disrespect. The innate laws of civilization, it is true, awards to the messengers of peace, at least the right of hospitality; and, every act of ours towards the Juno, has evinced that disposition towards her. Then, how shall we reconcile the fact, that the officers of the Juno are at this moment actually employed in sounding the channels to the entrance of our harbor, and taking actual surveys of the different dispositions of our encampments; the various distances, strength and situation of our forts; and we are informed, that this is with a view to the progress of the secret expedition which is now fitting out at Halifax, and for which an embargo has been laid in that port, for the requisite period. We do not hesitate to say, that the most prompt and efficient steps will be taken to render this ungenerous and dastardly conduct of the commander of the Juno nugatory consequence. Nothing, however, more clearly elucidates the double treachery and Carthaginian policy of England than this does. She holds out the olive branch in one hand, and with the other she cuts our throats! There is but one remedy which can be safely pursued to counteract this dangerous admission of carrels and flags of truce, so frequently, and for no other end than Heaven than to deceive and take advantage of our credulity or weakness; that remedy, we have no doubt, will be pursued by the competent authority. The lessons which we have already received from England, teach us, that we have nothing to hope from her justice, and every thing to fear from her treachery. Let the remembrance of Copenhagen be engraven upon the memory of our citizens; the Juno is the messenger of a similar catastrophe in anticipation. She is sounding our waters, and by the time her messenger arrives from Washington, she will be able to sail; and meet Admiral Warren half way, with her bearings, flats, and soundings, as a precursor to an attack upon New York, and the entrance of our harbor by a British fleet—if they can.

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HORRORS OF WAR.

A letter from an officer on board the U. States frigate Constitution, after giving an account of the capture of the frigate Guerriere, says—"I was on board the British frigate the whole night after the action, and I do assure you, that my imagination had never pictured to my mind such an awful scene of mortality; her decks were floating in blood, & strewn in every direction with human skulls, hands, arms and legs, added to this, the shrieks of the wounded and the groans of the dying, made me almost, curse the cause that produced it."

THE BRITISH 49th REGIMENT.

This regiment, a battalion of which was several times driven by a detachment of the American 13th under lieut. col. Christie, we have heard, is not the Egyptian regiment, but the one which fought so bravely among the sand hills of Ostend, and afterwards went by the name of the British 49th and 9th. The following article from the *Evening Post* confirms our information. [COLUMBIAN.] A laudable desire to increase the glory of our newly raised troops on the late occasion at Queenstown, has perhaps undesignedly led the writer of the account in yesterday's paper into a small mistake. On turning to an army list of June, 1801, I find the 49th mentioned "on board the Baltic fleet," commanded by the hon. Alex. Maitland, col. and Isaac Brock, and R. H. Sheaffe, lieut. cols. The 49th has been confounded with the 44th, 42nd and 48th; the last two regiments formed the reserve of the British army at the battle of Alexandria, 21st March, 1801, when the 42nd of Royal Highlanders, annihilated one of Bonaparte's invincible regiments—the confused recollection of which event caused the writer to call the 49th invincibles, though neither general Brock, nor the regiment, was ever in Egypt. The late general was possessed of every virtue and qualification that could adorn the man or the soldier; his loss far outweighs the advantages of his victory; it will be long before his place can be supplied.

The Indian Agent at Buffalo, has been instructed by the President of the United States to accept the services of the savages of the Six Nations, and to embody and organize them. There will probably be within a fortnight, at Buffalo between two and four hundred warriors, embodied and organized in the U. States service. Albany Gaz.

Fort Niagara is not taken, although the rumor of its capture is still credited in some southern prints. We have a letter from that post, dated the 15th ult.

The President has been pleased to confer the brevet rank of Major on Captain Z. Taylor, of the 7th regiment of Infantry, for his gallant defence of Fort Harrison.

Stuebenville, October 22.

Gen. Harrison arrived in Chillicothe on the 17th inst. and the Virginia troops were expected to be there the next day, on their march to join the army. It is stated that the Gen. will march the Virginians immediately to Mansfield, to join about 2500 Pennsylvania troops, which left Pittsburgh on Sunday last, having with them about sixty pieces of Artillery, and between 70 and 80 waggon.

Report says, that Gen. Harrison will not trust so extensive an equipage with such a force in the Wilderness.

Carlisle Oct. 28.

Eight waggons, loaded with specie for the Western army, left Philadelphia on the 21st. under escort of a lieutenant's guard, for Pittsburgh, and yesterday evening arrived at this place.

Charleston, (S. C.) Oct 15.

Charleston Blockaded.—All day yesterday our port was blockaded by three English brigs of war, who took 7 or 8 sail of vessels, and one of the brigs sailed with their prizes last evening, supposed for Nassau. This is the first visit of the kind we have had since war commenced.

October 20.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Charleston, held at the exchange on Saturday evening last, the 17th inst. it was resolved unanimously, that a committee be appointed to open a subscription, for the purpose of purchasing and equipping two 20 gun-ships, for the defence of the harbor of Charleston.

FOR THE REPOSITORY.

IN the 4th volume of Marshall's life of Washington, will be found some account of the traitor Arnold's defection and escape. After which, he published an address to the people, in Rivington's Gazette and other tory papers; in which he exhorted them to return to that allegiance which was due to their lawful sovereign, GEORGE III. He deprecated French influence, and lamented the deplorable condition of the country, as having been bound by a treaty of alliance to

that insidious nation. He expatiated on the evils of the West India guarantee. He dilated on the advantages of Peace, Commerce and Submission—and finally, he concluded, nearly in these words, viz. "Fellow citizens, you have been grossly deceived and betrayed by those in whom you have confidently reposed the most sacred trust. Unless you mean to measure your credulity by their presumption, I beg you to inquire into the causes of the present war," &c. [If it were possible for Arnold to appear amongst us at the present day, how would the Stanton Juno receive him?]

His address was circulated, as much as possible, by the monarchists and Tories of that day; and though several Whig printers animadverted severely upon such conduct; yet it is not recollected that any of the Tories, or British subjects, ventured to bring suit, and to lay their damages at Five Thousand Dollars! Infamous as they were held to be in those days, yet none of them were quite so hardened in wickedness as to attempt any thing of the kind.

FOR THE REPOSITORY.

I am sorry to find the friends of the government driven by the conduct of its adversaries to the use of indecorous language. The example has been set them—therefore, they must not complain. The following extracts from the *Martinsburgh Gazette* of the 23d ult. signed by ELISHA BOYD, Chairman, and JOHN R. COOKE, Secretary, will be the subject of this short address. The first two paragraphs of the address contain an eulogium on the administrations of Washington and Adams, which terminates with this sentence: "Never was a people more prosperous, never was a people more happy, than was this people, under the federal administration."

Then follows an assault on the present administration—"Behold the sad reverse of the picture. For twelve years we have been governed by a democratic administration, and where are we now? Either actually suffering, or too certainly knowing that we must soon endure all the calamities of war, and all the miseries of poverty. With an empty treasury, and without any means of immediately replenishing it—with an army composed of a few thousand raw recruits, dispersed far and wide over the whole surface of our territory—with a navy reduced by folly and infatuation to comparative insignificance—with a half forsaken commerce—our resources in the north and west in state of decay, and almost destitute of garrisons—not a single mounted cannon west of the Alleghany, to protect a frontier twelve hundred miles in extent—the British masters of the lakes, whose vast inland seas, the command of which is so important to us, in waging either an offensive or a defensive war against Canada—such was the situation of the country, when the administration on the 18th June, rashly, prematurely and precipitately declared war against Great Britain, the greatest naval, and almost the greatest military power in the world."

"I was once young, but now I am old; yet never did I hear of such an unblushing and impudent effort to impose upon the understanding of my fellow citizens, as is contained in that address. The Chickasaw Bluffs, Forts Mifflin, De France, Michilimackinck, Detroit, Black Rock, Lewis-ton, and Niagara, were in our possession on the 18th of June last, when war was declared by Congress. Yet these gentlemen have the hardihood to assert, that on that day the United States "had not a single mounted cannon west of the Alleghany." When the Sawin of the world was taken by the Devil into an exceedingly high mountain, and shewed by him all the kingdoms of the earth, and was promised the possession thereof, if he would fall down and worship him? The effort of the Devil then to impose on Jesus Christ, carried with him twelve of his countrymen, is contained in the foregoing paragraph, especially that part which says there was "not one piece of mounted cannon west of the Alleghany." What! not one piece of mounted cannon in the western parts of New York or Pennsylvania, the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, or any of the territorial governments west of the Alleghany? It is impossible, my fellow citizens, that you can believe it. If then, by the foregoing assertion, such a bare-fac'd attempt has been made to abstract your affections from your government, might you not justly suspect every man uttered against it by some man? It was a Whig before the revolutionary war—I continued to be one during the war—and I am now
A WHIG.

Report says, that Gen. Harrison will not trust so extensive an equipage with such a force in the Wilderness.

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.

Jefferson County, to wit, September Court, 1812, Isaac Evans and his wife, late Jane Barnhouse, 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 to 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.

NOTICE.

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

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 & Cassimers } assorted Middle and low-priced ditto

From the Spirit of 'Seventy Six.

Since the affair at Queenstown, we have taken no little pains to collect a correct description of the country lying between Lakes Erie and Ontario, being immediately upon the river Niagara. In this neighborhood have been collected a considerable military force, on both sides of the river. The troops have been so disposed as to occupy, at short distances apart, both banks of the Niagara. The river between the lakes is generally narrow, considering the vast column of water which it passes from lake Erie to lake Ontario. Between Lewistown and Queenstown, it is not more than four hundred and fifty yards wide, so that during the whole summer, the American and English troops have been *encamped* or *garrisoned* within sight, and in several places, within gun-shot of each other. Passing up Niagara from lake Ontario, the first point of importance on the American shore is Fort Niagara, now known by the name of Old Niagara. Immediately opposite is a beautiful town called Newark, (sometimes Niagara) covering a mile square, with its streets at right angles.—Here is the gaol and court house of the home district; & near to it on the heights above Navy Hall, is Fort George, at present the most important garrison the English have on the river. From the mouth of the river to Queenstown is seven miles, the river for the whole distance navigable by the largest ships. It is said there is an excellent road on the banks of the river from Newark by Fort George, Queenstown, Fort Welland or Chippewa, up to Fort Erie. Queenstown, about six miles from Fort George, is at the head of Navigation from Ontario towards the Falls. At this place commences the portage by land, which continues to Fort Welland above the falls, where the navigation of the river again sets in, and continues to Fort Erie. Before the declaration of war, at Queenstown, Fort Welland, and Fort Erie, there were block houses and small huts for the accommodation of troops which were occupied by detachments from Fort George, that formed the principal depot or rendezvous of English soldiers. At these places there are now built substantial breast-works, mounted with cannon, and well manned.

Fort Erie is situated at the Eastern extremity of lake Erie, where its waters narrow into the Niagara river. This Fort formerly was inconsiderable and like that of Welland was established for the purposes of transporting public stores. Within a few years it has been greatly augmented, and is now large enough to receive and quarter an army. From this place Brock proceeded with the reinforcement, that retook Queenstown on the memorable 13th inst. Crossing the American shore; corresponding with the points that have been noticed on the English shore, is Niagara, opposite to Newark and Fort George, and Lewistown opposite to Queenstown. These places are all below the Great Falls. Above and at the distance of eighteen miles from Lewistown, is Black Rock. Here is a pretty good harbour; from this point it was that the American tars proceeded, when they recently captured and carried off the Brig Adams and the sloop Caledonia. Three miles above and at Buffalo Creek is an American post called Fort Erie, and is immediately opposite to the English Fort of the same name. The whole extent of the River Niagara is not exceeding thirty miles. Bounded by this river on the East, lake Ontario on the North, Lake Erie on the South, and by Norfolk County on the West is a very fine and populous settlement, composing Lincoln County, consisting of twenty townships, containing 90,000 inhabitants, and furnishing seven battalions of militia. For the same extent, on the line separating the U. States from Canada, the English are now where so strong and so difficult to be resisted as on the Niagara river. Independent of the regular troops quartered at Fort George, Queenstown, Welland and Fort Erie, and of the numerous tribes of Indians that live in this neighborhood, and associate amicably with the Canadians, the county of Lincoln alone affords a militia force of three thousand men, better armed and better drilled than any militia of the U. States. All these forces are within five hours march of any given point on the river Niagara. It would require a force of ten thousand men, well disciplined and well organized, to invade successfully, the county of Lincoln alone.

For the sake of enabling our readers, more readily to understand the various dispositions of troops which may be made from time to time on our frontiers, we shall spare no exertions, to represent, as accurately as our means of information will allow, a description of the most im-

portant places occupied by our own, and the enemy's forces together with a description of the adjacent country. In furnishing the foregoing sketch we have been much aided by the inspection of a most excellent Map of Upper Canada compiled at the request of his Excellency Maj. General Simcoe, first Lieutenant Governor, by the Surveyor General David William Smith, Esq. For the use of which we hold ourselves much indebted to the politeness of a respectable citizen of this place.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AURORA.

Camp, near Plattsburgh,
12th Oct. 1812.

SIR—However incompatible it may be with the character and profession of a soldier, to enter into the party politics of the day, yet when the honor of the government, the corps he commands, and his personal fame are wantonly attacked, and attempted to be sacrificed to satiate the malignant venom of party purposes, it becomes his duty as a man, a soldier, and a patriot, to come forward and boldly contradict the base calumniator. The following piece "from the Connecticut Herald," and re-published in the New York Herald of October 3d, is not only calculated to bring disrepute on the government, but to hold up our army as a mob wanting in discipline as well as patriotism. The piece alluded to is as follows, viz.

"The multiplied proofs of folly or of madness, or some worse cause, that have driven the nation into a ruinous offensive war, are accumulating with every day's experience. Barely to enumerate the evidence would occupy columns. Two or three facts of recent occurrence, which have come to my knowledge, are in point, and worthy of record. It is then a fact (for I state it on the best authority) that either the national treasury is so miserably empty, or the proper department so deficient in duty, that the army under general Dearborn, which has been so long idling away their time near Albany, was not only unpaid, but unprovided with the common necessaries of a camp; and when, a few days since, a part of the above troops were ordered to the frontiers, one whole regiment (col. Pike's) absolutely refused, and deliberately stacked their arms, declaring they would not move until paid. In this refusal they were justified by the colonel, an old soldier, who admitted they ought not to march unless government would first pay the arrears due them.

"It fortunately happened that Mr. Secretary Gallatin was then at Albany, and on learning the state of affairs at the encampment, he borrowed twenty thousand dollars from one of the banks, on his private credit, by which means the troops were paid, and cheerfully followed their commander."

In contradiction to this statement, it will be sufficient to give the following facts:—That the regimental paymaster had in his hands, funds to pay the whole regiment up to the 31st. And within three days of the period when the troops moved, that three companies were paid previous to their march, and the balance so soon as the regiment halted a sufficient time to give the officers an opportunity to adjust the rolls and prepare the accounts of the recruits.

Secondly.—That those funds were received by the regimental paymaster from the district paymaster, Mr. Eakins, who was then at Albany, and not from Mr. Gallatin, who (it is believed) did not arrive till after the regiment moved from Greenbush. These facts can be corroborated by every officer of the 15th infantry, who one and all deem the paragraph published in the Herald a base calumny, a direct attack on their honor as soldiers, and declare that the author, whoever he may be, has asserted gross untruths. As for myself, I have had the honor to serve in the army from the rank of volunteer to the station I now hold, during the administration of gen. Washington, Mr. Adams, Mr. Jefferson, and Mr. Madison, and can affirm, that I have known some troops under the three first, to have been upwards of a year without a payment—and under the latter for eight months. This was owing to the dispersed state of our troops on the western frontiers. But never did I hear of a corps shewing a disposition to refuse to do their duty, because they had not received their pay—nor do I believe the American army has been disgraced by an instance of the kind, since the revolutionary war. But ask any man of consideration, what time it requires to organize an army, or a corps of new recruits—if, owing to the want of a knowledge of the officers, to forms of returns, accounts, &c. will it not be some time before a new corps can be as well equipt, or appear as much like soldiers, as an old one? Every soldier

will reply, that it will require two years at least to teach both officers, and men to reap the same benefit from the same supplies as old soldiers—and although at this time, the 15th regiment has been as regularly supplied as any other corps, with clothing, pay, arms and accoutrements, even to watch coats to protect the centinel against the winter storms—yet were there an old regiment, laying by their side, who had received the same supplies, they most indubitably would be better equipped and make themselves more comfortable, having the saving of two or more years' supplies on hand. But whether ill or well supplied, the soldiers and officers have too just a sense of the duty they owe their country and their own honor, ever to refuse to march against the enemy—and the colonel begs leave to assure the author of the above paragraph, that he hopes he will forbear any future attempt to injure his reputation by praising an action which, if true, must have forever tarnished the small claim he now has to a military character.

Z. M. PIKE,
Colonel 15th U. S. Infantry.

Valuable Land for Sale IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.

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

BENNET TAYLOR,
acting Trustee.
October 9, 1812.

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.

FOR SALE,
A healthy Negro Woman,
28 years of age. For terms, apply to
DANIEL BUCKLES,
Shepherd's-town.
A distant purchase will be preferred.
October 30.

Notice.
THE purchasers at the sale of the Personal Property of R. I. W. CONN, deceased, are notified, that their obligations will become due on the 8th of Nov. next. The subscriber will attend at the old furnace on the 10th of said month, with the obligations, to receive payment. All those indebted failing to attend, may expect suits to be brought, without discrimination.
RAPHAEL CONN, Admr.
October 30.

Caution.
ALL persons are hereby cautioned against hunting, fishing or fowling, or in any manner trespassing on the subscriber's farm, near the old furnace, as he is determined to prosecute every offender in future.
HENRY BUCKLES.
October 30.

REMOVAL.
The subscriber takes this method of informing the public generally that he has removed to the house lately occupied by Joseph McCartney, next door to Henry Isler's saddle'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.

Fulling and Dying.
THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has now in his employ, good Workmen as assistants in the above business, with soap and dye stuffs of the newest fashions. He flatters himself he will be able to do work with neatness and dispatch. He also informs the public, that he has commenced the Wool-Carding business at the Green Spring Fulling Mill, where he will continue to card till the last of October.
He still continues to carry on the Fulling and Dying business at the Mill Creek Fulling Mill, where he keeps hands employed. Movers, and those wanting their work done in a hurry, will be waited on with the greatest attention.
WILLIAM BAILEY.
October 23.

Writing Paper
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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, & buildings contiguous to each. This farm is well calculated for the accommodation of two families; on it are several never-failing springs of excellent lime-stone water—There is a Saw-mill on the farm, and the head-race is dug for a Merchant-mill, with a fall of nineteen and a half feet.—The title is indisputable. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as any person inclined to purchase, will most probably view the premises. For terms, apply to Ebenezer Christy, at the Bloomery Mills in Jefferson county, or to the subscriber on the premises.
SAMUEL CHRISTY.
September 25. 2m.

The Subscriber
RESPECTFULLY informs the Farmers of this county, that, for nearly three years past, he has occasionally directed his mind to the planning of a Thrashing Machine, (in which he flatters himself he has been completely successful) which would be simple in its construction, and easily worked; yet, of sufficient power to answer every purpose desired.
Early in June last, he accordingly suggested his design to a friend in this place, who has generously aided him in carrying it into execution; inasmuch, that the building of it is nearly completed. In order, however, to give it the finishing touches, he still requires further assistance; and, therefore, earnestly solicits the patronage and aid of those gentlemen who are disposed to encourage useful mechanical inventions in general; but particularly one from which, he presumes, the public will derive great benefit.
He takes this opportunity of informing the public, that he is a practical Mechanic, being brought up to the business of a Mill-Wright; that he has invented several machines, which are in daily use, and for which he has obtained patents.
THOMAS BEATTY.
N. B. He may be heard of at Mr. James Anderson's.
Charlestown, October 23.

FOR SALE,
Two Houses and Lots
In Charlestown, Jefferson County. Apply to the subscriber in Charlestown.
JOHN HAINES.
October 30, 1812.

Blank Deeds
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CONGRESS. Wednesday, November 4. The President of the United States this day communicated, by Mr. Coles, his private Secretary, the following MESSAGE.

Follow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives,

On our present meeting, it is my first duty to invite your attention to the Providential favors which our country has experienced, in the unusual degree of health dispensed to its inhabitants, and in the rich abundance with which the earth has rewarded the labors bestowed on it. In the successful cultivation of other branches of industry, and in the progress of general improvement favorable to the national prosperity, there is just occasion, also, for our mutual congratulations and thankfulness.

With these blessings are necessarily mingled, the pressures and vicissitudes incident to the state of war, into which the United States have been forced, by the perseverance of a foreign power, in its system of injustice and aggression. Previous to its declaration, it was deemed proper, as a measure of precaution and forecast, that a considerable force should be placed in the Michigan territory, with a general view to its security, and, in the event of war, to such operations in the uppermost Canada as would intercept the hostile influence of Great Britain over the savages, obtain the command of the lake on which that part of Canada borders and maintain co-operating relations with such forces as might be most conveniently employed against other parts. Brigadier General Hull was charged with this provisional service; having under his command a body of troops composed of regulars and volunteers from the state of Ohio. Having reached his destination after his knowledge of the war, and possessing discretionary authority to act offensively, he passed into the neighboring territory of the enemy with a prospect of easy and victorious progress. The expedition nevertheless terminated unfortunately, not only in a retreat to the town and fort of Detroit, but in the surrender of both, and of the gallant corps commanded by that officer. The causes of this painful reverse will be investigated by a military tribunal.

A distinguishing feature in the operations which preceded and followed this adverse event, is the use made by the enemy, of the merciless savages under their influence. Whilst the benevolent policy of the United States invariably recommended peace and promoted civilization among that wretched portion of the human race: and was making exertions to dissuade them from taking either side in the war, the enemy has not scrupled to call to his aid their ruthless ferocity, armed with the horrors of those instruments of carnage and torture, which are known to spare neither age nor sex. In this outrage against the laws of honor and against the feelings sacred to humanity, the British commanders cannot resort to a plea of retaliation: for it is committed in the face of our example. They cannot mitigate it, by calling it a self-defence against men in arms: for it embraces the most shocking butcheries of defenceless families. Nor can it be pretended that they are not answerable for the atrocities perpetrated; since the savages are employed with a knowledge and even with menaces that their fury could not be controlled. Such is the spectacle which the deputed authorities of a nation, boasting its religion and morality, have not been restrained from presenting to an enlightened age.

The mistortune at Detroit was not, however without a consoling effect. It was followed by signal proofs, that the national spirit rises according to the pressure on it. The loss of an important post, and of the brave men surrendered with it, inspired every where new ardor and determination. In the states and districts least remote, it was no sooner known, than every citizen was ready to fly with his arms at once to protect his brethren against the blood-thirsty savages let loose by the enemy on an extensive frontier; and to convert a partial calamity, into a source of invigorated efforts. This patri-

otic zeal, which it was necessary rather to limit than excite, has embodied an ample force from the states of Kentucky and Ohio, and from parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia. It is placed, with the addition of a few regulars under the command of brigadier general Harrison; who possesses the entire confidence of his fellow soldiers, among whom are citizens, some of them volunteers in the ranks, not less distinguished by their political stations, than by their personal merits. The greater portion of this force is proceeding on its destination, towards the Michigan territory, having succeeded in relieving an important frontier post, and in several incidental operations against hostile tribes of savages, rendered indispensable by the subservency into which they had been seduced by the enemy, a seduction the more cruel, as it could not fail to impose a necessity of precautionary severities against those who yielded to it.

At a recent date, an attack was made on a post of the enemy near Niagara, by a detachment of the regular and other forces under the command of major general Van Ranssaler of the militia of the state of New-York. The attack, it appears, was ordered in compliance with the ardor of the troops who executed it with distinguished gallantry, and were for a time victorious; but not receiving the expected support they were compelled to yield to reinforcements of British regulars and savages. Our loss has been considerable and is deeply to be lamented. That of the enemy, less ascertained, will be the more felt, as it includes among the killed, the commanding general, who was also the Governor of the province; and was sustained by veteran troops, from unexperienced soldiers, who must daily improve in the duties of the field.

Our expectation of gaining the command of the lakes, by the invasion of Canada from Detroit, having been disappointed, measures were instantly taken to provide on them a naval force superior to that of the enemy. From the talents and activity of the officer charged with this object, every thing that can be done may be expected. Should the present season not admit of complete success, the progress made will ensure for the next a naval ascendancy, where it is essential to our permanent peace with and controul over the savages.

Among the incidents to the measures of the war, I am constrained to advert to the refusal of the Governors of Massachusetts and Connecticut, to furnish the required detachments of militia towards the defence of the maritime frontier.—The refusal was founded on a novel and unfortunate exposition of the provisions of the constitution relating to the militia. The correspondences which will be before you, contain the requisite information on the subject. It is obvious, that if the authority of the United States to call into service and command the militia for the public defence, can be thus frustrated, even in a state of declared war, and of course under apprehensions of invasion preceding war; they are not one nation for the purpose most of all requiring it; and that the public safety may have no other resource, than in those large and permanent military establishments which are forbidden by the principles of our free government, and against the necessity, of which the militia were meant to be a constitutional bulwark.

On the coast, and on the ocean, the war has been as successful, as circumstances inseparable from its early stages could promise. Our public ships and private cruisers, by their activity, and where there was occasion, by their intrepidity, have made the enemy sensible of the difference between a reciprocity of captures, and the long confinement of them to their side. Our trade, with little exception, has safely reached our ports; having been much favored in it by the course pursued, by a squadron of our frigates, under the command of commodore Rodgers. And in the instance in which skill and bravery were more particularly tried with those of the enemy, the American flag had an auspicious triumph. The frigate Constitution, commanded by capt. Hull, after a close and short engagement, completely disabled and captured a British frigate, gaining for that officer and all on board, a praise which cannot be too liberally bestowed; not merely for the victory actually

achieved, but for that prompt and cool exertion of commanding talents, which exertion to courage its highest character, and to the force applied its full effect, proved that more could have been done in a contest requiring more.

Anxious to abridge the evils from which a state of war cannot be exempt, I lost no time, after it was declared, in conveying to the British government the terms on which its progress might be arrested, without awaiting the delays of a formal and final pacification. And our charge d'affaires at London was at the same time, authorised to agree to an armistice founded upon them. These terms required that the orders in council should be repealed as they affected the United States, without a revival of blockades violating acknowledged rules; that there should be an immediate discharge of American seamen from British ships, and a stop to impressment from American ships, with an understanding that an exclusion of the seamen of each nation from the ships of the other, should be stipulated, and that the armistice should be improved into a definitive and comprehensive adjustment of depending controversies.

Although a repeal of the orders susceptible of explanations, meeting the views of this government, had taken place before this pacific advance was communicated to that of Great Britain, the advance was declined, from an avowed repugnance to a suspension of the practice of impressment, during the armistice, and without any intimation that the arrangement proposed with respect to seamen would be accepted. Whether the subsequent communications from this government, affording an occasion for reconsidering the subject, on the part of Great Britain, will be viewed in a more favorable light, or received in a more accommodating spirit, remains to be known. It would be unwise to relax our measures, in any respect, on a presumption of such a result.

The documents from the Department of State, which relate to this subject, will give a view also of the propositions for an armistice, which have been received here, one of them from the authorities at Halifax and in Canada, the other from the British government itself, through admiral Warren; and of the grounds upon which neither of them could be accepted. Our affairs with France retain the posture which they held at my last communications to you. Notwithstanding the authorized expectation of an early as well as favorable issue to the discussions on foot, these have been procrastinated to the latest date. The only intervening occurrence meriting attention, is the promulgation of a French decree, purporting to be a definitive repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees. This proceeding although made the ground of the repeal of the British orders in council is rendered, by the time and manner of its, liable to many objections.

The final communications from our special Minister to Denmark, afford proofs of the good effects of his mission, and of the amicable disposition of the Danish government. From Russia we have the satisfaction to receive assurances of continued friendship, and that it will not be affected by the rupture between the United States and Great Britain.—Sweden also professes sentiments favorable to the subsisting harmony.

With the Barbary powers, excepting that of Algiers, our affairs remain on the ordinary footing. The Consul General residing with that Regency, has suddenly and without cause been banished, together with all the American citizens found there. Whether this was the transitory effect of capricious despotism, or the first act of predetermined hostility, is not ascertained. Precautions were taken by the Consul on the latter supposition.

The Indian tribes, not under foreign investigations, remain at peace, and receive the civilizing attentions, which have proved so beneficial to them.

With a view to that vigorous prosecution of the war, to which our national faculties are adequate, the attention of Congress will be particularly drawn to the insufficiency of the existing provisions for filling up the military establishment. Such is the happy condition of our country, arising from the facility of subsistence and the high wages for every species of occupation that notwithstanding

the augmented inducements provided at the last session, a partial success only has attended the recruiting service. The deficiency has been necessarily supplied, during the campaign, by other than regular troops with all the inconveniences and expenses incident to them. The remedy lies in establishing, more favorably for the private soldier, the proportion between his recompense and the term of his enlistment. And it is a subject which cannot too soon or too seriously be taken into consideration.

The same insufficiency has been experienced in the provisions for volunteers made by an act of the last session. The recompense for the service required in this case, is still less attractive than in the other. And although patriotism alone has sent into the field some valuable corps of that description, those alone who can afford the sacrifice can reasonably be expected to yield to that impulse. It will merit consideration also, whether, as auxiliary to the security of our frontier, corps may not be advantageously organized, with a restriction of their services to particular districts convenient to them. And whether the local and occasional services of mariners and others in the seaport towns, under a similar organization, would not be a provident addition to the means of their defence.

I recommend a provision for an increase of the general officers of the army, the deficiency of which has been illustrated by the number & distance of separate commands, which the course of the war and the advantage of the service have required. And I cannot press too strongly on the earliest attention of the Legislature the importance of the re-organization of the staff establishment: with a view to render more distinct and definitive the relations and responsibilities of its several departments.—That there is room for improvements which will materially promote both economy and success, in what appertains to the army and the war is equally inculcated by the examples of other countries and by the experience of our own.

A revision of the militia laws for the purpose of rendering them more systematic, and better adapting them to emergencies of the war, is at this time particularly desirable. Of the additional ships authorized to be fitted for service, two will be shortly ready to sail; a third is under repair; and delay will be avoided in the repair of the residue. Of the appropriations for the purchase of materials for ship building the greater part has been applied to that object, and the purchases will be continued with the balance.

The enterprising spirit which has characterized our naval force, and its success both in restraining insults and depredations on our coasts, and in reprisals on the enemy, will not fail to recommend an enlargement of it.

There being reason to believe that the act prohibiting the acceptance of British licences, is not a sufficient guard against the use of them for purposes favorable to the interests and views of the enemy, further provisions on that subject are highly important. Nor is it less so, that penal enactments should be provided for cases of corrupt and perfidious intercourse with the enemy, not amounting to treason, nor yet embraced by any statutory provisions.

A considerable number of American vessels, which were in England when the revocation of the orders in council took place, were laden with British manufactures, under an erroneous impression that the non importation act would immediately cease to operate, and have arrived in the U. States. It did not appear proper to exercise, on unforeseen cases of such magnitude, the ordinary powers vested in the treasury department to mitigate forfeitures, without previously affording to Congress an opportunity of making on the subject such provision as they may think proper. In their decision, they will doubtless equally consult what is due to equitable considerations and to the public interest.

The receipts into the treasury, during the year ending on the 30th of September last, have exceeded sixteen millions and a half of dollars; which have been sufficient to defray all the demands on the treasury to that day, including a necessa-