

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.]

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1812.

[No. 247.

Copy of a letter from Brig. General Tupper, commanding the Ohio volunteers in the N. W. Army, to Brig. Gen. Harrison, transmitted to the Department of War, dated

Camp near M. Arthur's Block-house, Nov. 16, 1812.

Sir—My letter of the 10th inst. informed you of my preparation to march that day to the Rapids, in consequence of the information I obtained of the prisoner, capt. Clark. I am sorry to inform you that I have not succeeded to the extent of my expectations; though I am convinced the movement will prove beneficial to the service.

On the morning of the 10th, about 11 o'clock, we moved from this camp, with a force consisting of 604 men, exclusive of officers, with one light 6 pounder, the soldiers carrying in their knapsacks five days' provision. Owing to the state of the roads, I soon found the field piece could not be carried forward without retarding our march—I left it at the block-house, 15 miles in advance.

On the evening of the 13th, we reached Carion river (about 18 miles from the Rapids.) I ordered capt. Hinkton to proceed that night to examine the situation of the enemy: capt. Hinkton met me the next day five miles from the Rapids, with the information that the enemy still occupied the Rapids, and that the boats and vessels lay a little below. I detained the troops till sun-setting, so as not to fall in with their daily scouts, and proceeded in the evening to the ford, about 2 1/2 miles above the Rapids; I there again halted while capt. Hinkton and Wood proceeded down and examined the exact situation of the encampment of the enemy. At 9 o'clock they returned and gave me the necessary information: They were encamped in a body above Bougron's house; were engaged in dancing and (as they concluded) drinking. I immediately ordered the troops to prepare to cross the river—to attack the enemy at the first dawn of day. Col. Safford, who commanded the second regiment, I ordered to proceed, marching by the left flank in single files: Col. Miller commanding the 3d regiment, followed in the same order; major Galloway, who commanded a battalion of the first Regiment, I ordered to march 300 paces to the left, so as to act as a reserve, as circumstances might require, the two regiments being sufficient to form a line to enlodge the enemy with the river. Every officer had been instructed in his duty, and every soldier ordered to leave the ranks who felt an unwillingness to pass over, that our situation would not admit of a retreat, and that when we had gained the other shore, they had only to choose between victory or death. The soldiers cheerfully took up the line of march. Though I had ordered the fords examined, I had still fears whether the men could resist the current; they had undergone a fatiguing march, had then lay on the ground without fires nearly three hours, the wind blowing almost a gale from the northwest. Though the soldiers were shivering with the cold, they did not hesitate to attempt the ford. I proceeded over with the first section, instructing them to look arms to resist the current. A part of the first company passed over in safety; but scarcely had they reached the shore, when a cry of "Help, I am drowning," was heard from the companies in the rear. The current was sweeping the men down the Rapids in spite of the exertions of those who were stronger and better able to resist it. The few horses we had were sent in to save the men, and fortunately succeeded: about ten guns were lost, and the greater part of the ammunition of the musket men entirely destroyed. I next attempted to bring the men over on horses, but owing to their being weak, many of the horses were swept from their feet, and their riders thrown into the current. I soon found that it would not be possible to cross the whole force before day-light; and some, when over, would not be in a condition to contend with a force of two-thirds of their numbers. I was very reluctantly compelled to stop the passing over of the men, and send back such as had crossed; this occupied us till three o'clock in the morning. I immediately ordered the wet arms to be dried, and caused cartridges to be taken from the men who had not been in the river, and distributed to those whose cartridges had been wet. In the morning, convinced we were unable to get at the enemy, I ordered the spies to endeavor to decoy them over: they proceeded down and discovered themselves; about 15 came over, but they were so cautious as not to be drawn within our lines. The spies, however, wounded two of them. After finding they were not coming over with any considerable force, I marched down and shewed the heads of our columns op-

posite their encampment at Bougron's. They appeared in considerable disorder, as the advanced guard opened from the woods. The British which were in the vessels and boats immediately cut loose and proceeded down the river. The women were seen running off, on the road leading to Detroit; the men commenced a fire towards us, but the distance was so great that but few of their bullets reached us. The Indians shewed a force of between 4 and 5 hundred, every one discharged his piece. They had one piece of artillery which they discharged; from its report, I considered it a 4 pounder.—After a number of challenges for them to cross over by our men, I ordered the march back to our encampment, having previously observed a number of Indians mounting their horses and taking the direction of the road. When within about one mile of our encampment some of the soldiers without permission and contrary to orders, fired upon a gang of hogs from the rear of the right column, and pursued them nearly half a mile; at the same time, 8 or 10 men, without my knowledge, left the ranks and entered a field to gather corn—at this moment, a body of mounted Indians came upon them, and killed 4 men; then rode violently up to the rear of the right flank and commenced an attack. I ordered the right column thrown back and commenced a brisk fire, at the same time advancing upon them, they gave the ground; but in a few minutes rallied, and passing along our vanguard, made a violent charge upon the rear of the left column. This was thrown briskly back, and resisted every attempt they made to break the lines. In 20 minutes they were driven from the field.

Conceiving that the attack by this force of mounted men was but to get our troops into disorder, to make room for an attack of their foot, I ordered the right column to move up into marching order, lest that attack should be made on our right flank. This column had scarcely regained their position, when major Beasley, who commanded a battalion on that flank, sent and informed me that the Indians were crossing the river in considerable numbers at the head of that column. I immediately ordered the left column to resume their marching order, and proceeded to the head of the right column, which was nearly up to the ford.—I found a number of Indians had crossed on horseback; some in the middle of the river crossing, and about two hundred still on the opposite bank. I ordered major Bently to advance with his battalion and dislodge them. In this he succeeded in a few minutes; several of them were shot from their horses while crossing the river—I observed them floating down the Rapids at a distance below their horses. The sun at this time was setting.—The Indians which had made the attack upon our rear, crossed at a ford below the rear of our columns. We had but one man touched by a bullet in our lines, and he but slightly; one of our spies was also wounded. A number of the Indians were shot from their horses—they with great dexterity threw them on again and carried them off the field: from the information of a number of men on whom I can rely, as well as from what I was witness to, from 15 to 20 Indians were carried off, either killed or wounded. Split Log, mounted on an active white horse, led on the several attacks at the commencement—his horse was well trained; he sometimes fired from him, and at other times leaped from him, behind a tree. At some of the last attacks another rider was mounted on that horse, when the horse was wounded and taken from the field. Col. Elliot was along our rear and right column, at about 300 yards distance; he was well known by several persons in our lines. The Indians' horses were very different from such as I have been accustomed to see them riding; they were high and active—they were also supplied with pistols and holsters. I have reason to believe the whole force of the enemy was very little, if any, inferior to our own; of this I was well convinced from the information of captains Hinkton and Wood, who examined the number of their files before we attempted to cross; but from the advantage we had gained by our approach, and the determined spirit of the soldiers, I felt not the least hesitation in attacking them; and well am I convinced that nothing but the situation of the river prevented our making a complete slaughter of their whole force, and securing the gun-boats, and batteaux loading with corn.

The troops under my command had consumed their provisions, (some on the evening of the 13th, and 14th) and had then a distance of 40 miles to travel back before there was a possibility of a supply. I was, therefore, compelled to abandon a position I felt myself fully able to maintain. It is a duty I owe both to the officers

and soldiers, to say that they have performed this march through roads almost impassable, wet and deep; they have marched late and early; have endured wet, cold and hunger without a murmur or complaint. They have at all times cheerfully sought the enemy, and when engaged and commanded to charge them, have rushed upon them at full speed. The enemy had gathered very little of the corn from the fields on this side of the Rapids, and I have reason to believe they took but little off in their boats; what quantity remains on the other shore, I am not able to determine.

The troops encamp this evening 10 miles from this place. I left them this morning at 10 o'clock; they will arrive in the course of the day or to-morrow, when they will have performed a march of one hundred and sixty miles in eight days, one of which was spent in manoeuvring and contending with the enemy. I am very respectfully, &c.

(Signed) EDW. W. TUPPER. Brig. Gen. Harrison.

To the Public.

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

WM. GRAHAM.

October 30, 1812.

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, } colors
Bedford Cord and Stockings
Velvets and Velvetens, assorted

Marseilles, Toil-nette, Swansdown and Silk Vestings

Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery
Silk, Kid, Shammy and other Gloves
Black, pink, crimson, blue and straw-colored Canton Crapes

French ditto ditto
Groceries and Liquors
Hardware and Cutlery
Books and Stationary
China and Queen's-ware

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

November 6. if

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

vs.
Richard Barnhouse, William Barnhouse, Nancy Barnhouse, Coley Barnhouse, Mergus, T. Barnhouse, and Augustus Barnhouse, heirs at law of Richard Barnhouse, deceased. Defendants.

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

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

Blank Deeds

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

November 27.

Hides & Skins wanted.

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

JACOB E. PARSON,
Charlestown, Nov. 13. 3 m.

FOR SALE,

Two Negro Women,

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

November, 20.

Baking Business.

THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recommended the above business—and having employed a good Baker he flatters himself to be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. JOHN WILSON.
Charlestown, Nov. 29.

Five dollars Reward.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber's stable, in Charlestown, on Tuesday the 10th inst. a bright sorrel horse, about 7 years old, 15 hands high, the near eye defective, and shod all round. The above reward will be given for information of said horse, so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home. WILLIAM GROVE.
Nov. 27.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Negro Man,

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

November 27.

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. if.

FALL GOODS.

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

MERCHANDISE,

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

To Blacksmiths.

The subscriber has for sale,
Genuine Millington Crow-ley Steel, warranted first quality, for Axes and other edge Tools,
Best English Blister, for Mill Irons, Hammers, &c.
Do. Country Blister, Bar Iron, Sheet Iron, Strap Iron.

ALSO,
Anvils and Vices, of the first rate.

JAMES S. LANE,
Shepherd's Town, Nov. 20.

Jefferson County, to wit,
March Term, 1812.
Leonard Y. Davis, Thomas W. Davis, and William R. Davis, Complainants,

vs.
Mary Davis, Joseph W. Davis, Nancy Davis, Clementis R. Davis, and Aquila Davis, an infant, by Joseph W. Davis, his next friend, and William Worthington, Defendants.

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

A Copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk.
November 27.

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.

TREASURY REPORT.

In obedience to the directions of the Act supplementary to the act entitled "An Act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following Report and Estimates.

I. To the end of the year 1812. The actual receipts in the Treasury during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1812, have consisted of the following sums, viz.

Customs, sales of lands, arrears, re-payments & all other branches of revenue, amounting together, as will appear more in detail by the statement (E) to \$10,934,946 90

On account of the loan of eleven millions of dollars authorised by the act of March 14th, 1812, 5,847,212 50

Total amount of receipts 16,782,159 40

Making, together with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of October, 1811, & amounting to 3,247,818 36

An aggregate of \$20,029,977 76

The disbursements during the same year have been as followeth, viz.

Civil department, including miscellaneous expenses, and those incident to the intercourse with foreign nations, 1,823,060 35

Army, militia, volunteers, fortifications, arms & accoutrements, 7,770,300

Navy department 3,107,501 54

Indian department 230,975

Interest on the public debt 2,498,013 19

On account of the principal of do 2,938,465 99

Amounting together, as will appear in detail by the statement (F) to 18,368,325 07

And leaving in the Treasury, on 30th September 1812, a balance of 2,661,652 69

\$20,729,977 76

The statement (E) exhibits in detail the payments made by the Treasury Department for the several branches of the Military and Naval expenditure during the same year (from the 1st October, 1811, to 30th September, 1812) and also during the two last months (October and November, 1812).

The receipts for the last quarter of the year 1812, on account of both revenue and loans, are estimated at 9,000,000 dollars; and the expenditures (including about 1,300,000 dollars on account of the principal of the public debt, and 1,000,000 for the militia) at nearly the same sum.

The sums obtained or secured on loan during this year, amount, so far as has been ascertained at the Treasury to 13,100,200

Of which there was received prior to 1st Oct. 1812, as above stated 5,847,212 50

Received or to be received prior to 1st Jan. 1813, 6,202,987 50

To be received in January & February, 1813, 1,250,000

13,100,200

It will also appear by the statement (F) that this sum was obtained on the following terms, viz.

For six per cent. stock, irredeemable till 1st January, 1825, and afterwards redeemable at the pleasure of the U. States. 7,415,200

On temporary loans at the rate of six per cent. a year, and reimbursable as followeth, viz.

In 1813 1,350,000
1814 750,000
1817 50,000

2,150,000

For Treasury Notes bearing an annual interest of 5 2/5 per cent. and reimbursable one year after date \$355,000

\$13,100,200

From the present demand, it appears probable that the residue of the Treasury Notes authorised by the act of 30th June last, and amounting to \$1,465,000, will be disposed of prior to the 1st of March next.

It may be proper also to state that notwithstanding the addition thus made to the public debt, and although a considerable portion has been received from England and bro't to market in America, the public stocks, which had at first experienced a slight depression, have been for the last three months, and continue to be, at par.

Year 1813.

The net revenue arising from duties on merchandise and tonnage, which accrued during the year 1810, amounted to \$12,513,490.

The net revenue arising from the same sources which accrued during the year 1811, amounted as will appear by the statements (A. & B.) to \$7,902,560.

The same revenue for the year 1812, is estimated at \$12,500,000, of which sum about \$5,500,000 arise from duties on the late importations from Great Britain.

The custom house bonds out-standing on the 1st day of January, 1813, and falling due in that year, are estimated, after deducting bad debts, at \$11,250,000; and it is believed that the probable amount of receipts from that source into the Treasury during the year 1813, may be safely estimated at \$11,500,000.

The sales of public lands north of the river Ohio, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1811, and after deducting the lands which have reverted to the United States have amounted, as appears by the statement (C.) to 390,000 acres; and the payments by the purchasers to \$790,000.

The Indian war may affect the amount of payments. It is, however, believed that that branch of revenue may together with some other small items be estimated for the ensuing year at 500,000 dollars; making the whole amount of probable receipts into the Treasury for the year 1813, exclusively of loans, \$12,000,000

The expenditures of that year are estimated as followeth, viz:

1. Expenses of a civil nature, both foreign and domestic, \$1,500,000

2. Public debt, viz: Interest, including that on new loans of the years 1812 and 1813, 3,300,000

Reimbursement of 6 per cent. and deferred stocks, and of temporary loans & Treasury notes, falling due in 1813, and estimated amount of purchases of stock, 5,200,000

3. Military establishment: The estimates of the Secretary of War are, with respect to the army, predicated on the employment of the whole force authorised by law, and amounting to 36,700 men of every description. Adding to this the expense incident to the service of volunteers and militia, and also the increase of pay of the army, the appropriation for arming the militia, and \$400,000 of the unexpended balance for fortifications, the whole contemplated expense may be estimated as follows:

2,350,200

10,600,000

12,950,200

10,000,000

2,350,200

12,950,200

10,000,000

2,350,200

12,950,200

10,000,000

2,350,200

12,950,200

Army—Pay, subsistence, bounties, clothing & hospitals, \$9,350,000

Ordnance & armories, 1,850,000

Quarter master's department, and contingencies, 2,500,000

Fortifications, 900,000

Arming the militia, 200,000

Volunteers and militia in actual service, 2,000,000

Indian Department, 200,000

\$17,000,000

4. Naval establishment: The estimates of the Secretary of the Navy are predicated on the employment of the following force, viz:

Commissioned & warrant officers, 871

Petty officers, seamen & boys, viz. For 9 frigates and 9 smaller vessels, 3,620

For 200 gun-boats and other vessels, 7,000

Marines, including officers, 1,869

Total, 13,360

And the expense is estimated as followeth, viz:

Pay, provisions and medicine, 3,220,000

Ordnance, 100,000

Repairs, contingencies, and navy yards, adding the annual appropriation of 200,000 dollars for timber, 1,125,000

Marine corps, 410,000

4,925,000

Amounting altogether to \$31,925,000

The receipts on account of the revenue having been estimated at 12,000,000

Leaves a balance to be provided for by loans, of \$19,925,000

Of this sum more than one million is already contracted for; and there remains on hand a balance of about a million and a half in Treasury notes not yet disposed of. An authority to issue new notes for about two millions and a half more, being the amount reimbursable in 1813, will still keep the whole amount issued at five millions, and reduce the amount of the loan to about fifteen millions of dollars.

In order to facilitate the loan, and perhaps to improve its terms, it may however be eligible to leave some discretion in the executive as to the respective amounts of stock and notes to be issued; which may be advantageously varied according to circumstances, without increasing the aggregate of both.

The preceding estimates do not embrace the expense incident to the proposed increase of the navy, nor any other expenditure not yet authorised by law. In order to meet any new expenses which may thus be authorised by Congress, it will therefore be necessary to increase the loan to a corresponding amount.

The sums received or to be received on loan during the calendar year 1812 have been stated at 12,950,200

The payments on account of the principal of the public debt during the same year, though not yet precisely ascertained, may be estimated (so far as ascertained on the 1st of Dec. at the Treasury) at 2,350,200

Making the actual increase of debt during that year 10,600,000

It appears, according to the preceding estimate, that the whole sum to be borrowed during the year 1813, will amount to about twenty millions of dollars; and that the payments on account of the public debt will exceed five millions; making the actual increase of debt during that year \$15,000,000.

Of the revenue which will accrue during the year 1813, and on which the receipts of the year 1814 will principally depend, it is not practicable at this moment to form a perfect estimate. So far as may be inferred from the experience of the short period which has elapsed since the declaration of war, it is not probable that the revenue derived from customs will exceed the amount of \$5,500,000, at which it had been estimated in a former communication. The duties accrued, or which will accrue, during the last six months of this year, after deducting draw-

backs and expenses of collection, are estimated at less than \$9,000,000; which, deducting about \$5,500,000 on account of duties on the late importations from Great Britain, and one million for the duties on importations from Calcutta and China, would not leave more than two millions five hundred thousand dollars for the ordinary revenue on those branches of commerce which are permitted by law, and from which the U. S. will not be nearly excluded by the law.

All which is respectfully submitted, ALBERT GALLATIN.

Treasury Department, Dec. 1, 1812.

ries, and that our squadron commenced a cannonading at a distance—at length two of our gun boats bore down upon her with an intent to board—she discovering their intention cut her cables, run in under the batteries and dare not come out again. Our gallant tars poured in 32 pound ball and grape—several went through the Royal George—the Onaida poured in broadside after broadside, while the gunboats were sending into the batteries and the village of Kingston, ball & grape shot with their long 32 pounders. They took one British schooner, burnt one, and destroyed another. Night coming on the firing ceased and our squadron returned into harbor on Thursday night safe and sound, with the loss of but one man, who was killed on board the Onaida.—The loss of the British not known except as before mentioned.

The Growler, while conveying the prize schooner in, discovered the Prince Regent and Earl Moira conveying a sloop to Kingston. She immediately placed herself behind a point until the armed vessels had passed, and then boarded the sloop and brought her in safe, with captain Brock, cousin, private secretary, executor, and the effects of general Brock—among the effects are the general's uniform, swords, papers, and about 12,000 in specie on board.

While our little squadron were out, two schooners returned to this place from Oswego, loaded with 32, 18, and 12 pounders.

These vessels, have, since their arrival, been prepared for joining the fleet.

A list of our little squadron on the lake, as near as I can ascertain: The Brig Onaida 18 24 pound carronades; Governor Tompkins 6; Fair American 3, one long 32 & two 6's; Conquest 2; General Hamilton 6, one long 32, one do. 18 and four 32 pound carronades; Scourge 8 6's; Julia one long 32; Ontario one long 32.

British fleet on Ontario: Royal George 24; Prince Regent 14; Duke of Gloucester 10; Earl Moira 16.

I have this moment learnt from an officer stationed at Gravelly Point, that they have taken colonel Ferguson, one sergeant, one corporal and eight privates, prisoners, on Grenadier Island. Colonel Ferguson said he had a flag of truce and a letter for general Dodge. He is now here, but whether the general will permit him to go or not, I have not been able to learn. Captain Brock says we have now the command of the lake—and, I guess, we shall keep it. Cabinet.

TRENTON, December 7.

Northern army.—A letter to a gentleman in this city, dated Champlain, Nov. 23, states that on the night of Thursday the 19th, col. Pike, with a detachment of the 15th regiment, made an incursion about 7 miles into the British territory, attacked a post of the enemy, put the garrison to flight, and burnt a block-house, in which it is said two Indians perished. What number of the enemy were killed and wounded, was not ascertained.—Of the Americans, five were wounded.—Of whom one, from Philadelphia, has since died.—another, Jacob Postins, of Monmouth, had his right arm broke above the elbow with a musket ball, but was well lodged and attended, and fast recovering. The remaining three were wounded but slightly.

On the 22d, the whole army retrograded to the southward, and, it was said, were going into winter quarters; but nothing certain was known of their destination. Two thousand militia remain at Champlain.

Brilliant Naval Victory.

WASHINGTON CITY, December 10. Copy of a letter from Com. Decatur to the Secretary of the Navy, U. S. Ship United States, at Sea, Oct. 30th, 1812.

The Hon. PAUL HAMILTON, SIR—I have the honor to inform you, that on the 25th inst. being in lat. 29 N. long. 29 30 W. we fell in with, and after an action of an hour and an half, captured his B. M. S. Macedonian, commanded by capt. John Carden, and mounting 49 carriage guns (the odd gun shifting.) She is a frigate of the largest class, 2 years old, 4 months out of dock, and reputed one of the best sailers in the British service. The enemy being to windward had the advantage of engaging us at his own distance, which was so great, that for the first half hour we did not use our carronades, and at no moment was he within the complete effect of our mus-

quetry or grape—to this circumstance and a heavy swell, which was at the time, I ascribed the unusual length of the action.

The enthusiasm of every officer, seaman and marine on board this ship, on discovering the enemy—their steady conduct in battle, and precision of their fire, could not be surpassed.—Where all met my fullest expectations, it would be unjust in me to discriminate. Permit me, however, to recommend to your particular notice, my 1st. lieutenant, Wm. H. Allen. He has served with me upwards of five years, and to his unremitting exertions in disciplining the crew, is to be imputed the obvious superiority of our gunnery exhibited in the result of this contest.

Subjoined is a list of the killed and wounded on both sides. Our loss compared with that of the enemy will appear small. Amongst our wounded, you will observe lieut. Funk, who died a few hours after the action—he was an officer of great gallantry and promise, and the service has sustained a severe loss in his death.

The Macedonian lost her mizen-mast, fore and main-top-masts and main-yard, and was much cut up in her hull. The damage sustained by this ship was not such as to render her return into port necessary, and had I not deemed it important that we should see our prize in, should have continued our cruise.

With the highest consideration and respect, I am, sir, your obedient humble servant.

(Signed) STEPHEN DECATUR.

List of killed and wounded on board the United States.

Thomas Brown, New-York, seaman—Henry Shepherd, Philadelphia, do. William Murray, Boston, a boy—Michael O'Donnell, New-York, private marine—John Roberts, do. do.—Killed. *John Mercer Funk, Philadelphia, Lt. *John Archibald, New-York, carpenter's crew—Christian Clark, do. seaman—George Christopher, do. ordinary seaman—George Mahor, do. do.—William James do. do.—John Laton, do. private marine.—Wounded.

British.—On board the Macedonian there were thirty-six killed, and sixty-eight wounded. Among the former were the boatswain, one master's mate and the school-master, and of the latter were the first and third lieutenants, one master's mate and two midshipmen.

* Since dead.

Copy of a letter from Com. Rodgers to the Secretary of the Navy, At Sea, Long. 32, Lat. 33. Nov. 1, 1812.

SIR, I wrote you on the 18th ult. by the British Packet Swallow, informing you of having captured that vessel with between an hundred and fifty and two hundred thousand dollars on board; and I now write you by a British South Sea Ship, loaded with oil, captured yesterday, one of two ships under convoy of the frigate Galatea.

The above ship is manned from the Congress, and it is now blowing so fresh, that I cannot learn from capt. Smith her name, having separated from him yesterday in chase of the Galatea whilst he was manning the prize, and owing to excessive bad weather, last night, was unable to join him to-day.

I got within six or seven miles of the Galatea by sun-set, but the extreme darkness of the night enabled her to escape.

With the greatest respect, &c. JNO. RODGERS. The Honorable Paul Hamilton, Secretary of the Navy.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.

Victory after Victory!! AND THE LAST THE GREATEST.

By this morning's mail we have received the pleasing intelligence of the capture of the British ship of war AFRICA, of sixty-four guns, commanded by Admiral Sawyer. She was captured on her voyage to England about ten days since by the United States frigate Constitution. Our readers will remember the Constitution of 44 guns, is the frigate that "dealt destruction" to the Guerriere.—We believe the Constitution is now commanded by commodore Bainbridge. The naval power of England; the pride and the boast of the British nation, is shaken; the magic charm is broken, and the British Lion falls prostrate before the American Eagle.

Rutland, (Vermont,) Nov. 18. Every patriot and friend to his country will rejoice to learn that the General Assembly of this state has taken such a

stand in support of the present contest with Great Britain and her savage allies the Indians, as must redound much to the reputation and honor of the State.—It has pursued a system of measures, marked with wisdom and prudence, and calculated to bring into requisition such a military force, and resources requisite thereto, as will place the State "in an armor and attitude" which the occasion calls for.

It has provided for raising volunteer forces, consisting of two brigades, to be tendered to the President, under the volunteer act; the field officers and captains are to be paid by the governor. The pay of the privates is to be (including what is allowed by the general government) ten dollars per month.

It has provided for drafting or detaching the militia, in future, in such manner as that each town is to furnish a quota in proportion to its grand list; and that no able bodied man between the age of 18 and 45, and who is not exempt by the laws of the U. States (except clergymen and Quakers) shall be excused from taking their chance of being detached.—The wages of the privates are also to be made up to ten dollars per month.

It has provided that the property and persons of the officers and soldiers, who volunteer or are detached, and called into actual service, shall be exempt from all civil process, from the time of entering the service until thirty days after they are discharged.

In addition to the foregoing, we learn that the legislature have passed a non-intercourse bill with Canada.

It has passed a law authorising the choosing of six Representatives to the 13th Congress, by general ticket. The 1st Monday in December next is the day fixed upon for the election.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Received at Boston by the Powhattan, capt. Herrion, from Liverpool.

PARIS, October 3. Nineteenth Bulletin of the Grand Army.

Moscow, Sept. 16. After the battle of Moskwa, the French pursued the main army of Moscow, by three routes, Mejsk, Svingrod, and Kaluga. The King of Naples was on the 9th at Koubiasko, the Viceroy at Rouza, and Poniatowski at F-minskoe. The head quarters were on the 12th transferred from Mejsk to Berlin, on the 13th they were at the castle of Berzky, on the 14th at mid-day, we entered Moscow. The enemy had raised on the Sparrow Mountain, two works from the city, some redoubts, which he abandoned.

The city of Moscow is as large as Paris; it is an extremely rich city, full of places of all the nobles of the empire. The Russian governor Rostopchin, wished to ruin this fine city when he saw it abandoned by the Russian army. He had armed 5000 malefactors, whom he had taken from the dungeons; he also summoned together 60000 militia, and distributed arms among them from the arsenal.

Our advanced guard arrived in the centre of the city, and was received by a fire of musketry, which issued from the Kremlin. The King of Naples ordered a battery of a few pieces of cannon to be opened, dispersed this rubble and to possession of the Kremlin.—We have found in the arsenal 60 000 new muskets and 123 pieces of cannon on their carriages. The most complete anarchy reigned in the city; some drunken madmen run thro' it in different quarters, and every where set fire to it.—The governor Rostopchin had caused all the merchants and shopkeepers to be carried off, through whose instrumentality order might have been re-established. More than 400 French and Germans were arrested by his orders; in fine he had taken the precaution of carrying off the firemen with the engines, so that the most complete anarchy has destroyed this great and fine city, and the flames are devouring it. We have found in it considerable resources of every kind.

The emperor is lodged in the Kremlin, which is in the centre of the city, like a kind of citadel, surrounded by high walls. Thirty thousand wounded or sick Russians are in the hospitals, abandoned without succour, and without nourishment. The Russians acknowledge that they lost 50 000 men in the battle of Moskwa. Prince Bagration was mortally wounded.

Twentieth bulletin of the grand army, Moscow, Sept. 17.

The Russians have celebrated 74 Demes for the battle of Polotzk. They Demes have been given for the battles of Riga, for the battles of Ostrowno and for that of Smolensk. According to the Russian accounts they were every where conquerors, and they drove the French to a great distance from the field of battle. It was then amidst the strains of the Russian Te demes that the army arrived at Moscow. There they thought themselves conquerors; at least the populace thought so, for well informed persons knew what was passing.

Moscow is the entrepot of Asia, and of Europe. Its warehouses were immense; every house was provided for eight months with necessaries of every description. It was only the evening before, and the day of our entrance, that the danger became known. We found in the house of the miserable Rostopchin some papers and a letter half written; he fled without finishing it.

Moscow, one of the finest and richest cities in the world is no more. On the 15th the Russians set fire to the Exchange in the Bazar, and the Hospital. On the 16th a violent wind arose. Three or four hundred ruffians set fire to the city in 500 different places at the same moment, by order of the governor Rostopchin.—Five-sixths of the houses were built of wood; and the fire spread with prodigious rapidity; it was an ocean of flame. Churches, of which there were 1600; above 1000 palaces, immense magazines, nearly all have fallen a prey to the flames. The Kremlin has been saved.

Their loss is incalculable for Russia, for her commerce, and for her nobility, who had left all there. It is not over-rated its value to state it at many millions. About 100 of these incendiaries have been apprehended and shot; all of them declared, that they acted under the orders of Rostopchin, and the director of the police.

Thirty thousand sick and wounded Russians have been burnt. The richest commercial houses in Russia are ruined. The shock must be considerable. The clothing, the magazines, and the equipments of the Russian army have been consumed.—They have thus lost every thing; they would remove nothing, because they always thought it impossible for us to reach Moscow, and because they were willing to deceive the people.—When they saw all in the hands of the French, they conceived the horrible project of destroying by fire this finest capital, this holy city, the centre of the empire; and they have reduced to beggary 200,000 respectable inhabitants. This is the crime of Rostopchin, executed by felons liberated from the prisons.

The resources which the army had found are consequently much diminished; however we have collected, and are still collecting, a number of necessaries. All the cellars are untouched by the fire; and the inhabitants during the last twenty four hours had saved many articles.—They endeavored to stop the progress of the flames; but the governor had taken the horrid precaution to carry off or destroy all the engines.

The army is recovering from its fatigues; it has abundance of bread, potatoes, cabbages and other vegetables, meat, salted provisions, wine, brandy, sugar, coffee—and in short, provisions of all sorts.

The advanced guard is twenty watas on the road to Kassau, by which the enemy is retreating. Another French advanced-guard is on the road to St. Petersburg, where the enemy has not a single soldier.

The Temperature is still that of autumn.

The soldiers have found and still continue to find, a number of pelisses and furs for the winter. Moscow was the depot of those articles.

CHARLES-TOWN, December 18.

James Barbour, esq. is re-elected governor of Virginia. No business of importance has been transacted in Congress since our last.—The subject of the merchant's bonds is not yet decided.

The prize frigate Macedonian arrived at Newport, R. I. on Sunday, and had been ordered by com. Decatur to proceed through the Sound to N. York.

What excuse will the British make for the capture of the Macedonian? Were her masts and spars defective? Certainly some palliative must be invented, if it is only to keep up the spirits of her seamen. What will the British editors and advocates say? Will "our friends in congress" chuckle at the news, or will they not rather hang the lip of despondency? Now is the name of an American becoming once more, not only respectable, but terrible. Now are we regaining that station in the rank of nations, which we had in a measure forfeited. Let us then be unanimously persevere, and we shall be sure to prosper.

We learn from Sacket's harbor that the ship of war belonging to the U. States, which has been building at that place, was launched on the 25th of last month.

BRITISH SPY.

A Mr. Jones, said to be a lawyer in Montreal, was taken in the camp as a spy, on Thursday last at Champlain; he passed the guard with the badge of an officer at Plattsburg, pretending he belonged to the Vermont militia and followed the army to Champlain, where he was known by some of major Young's men who had seen him at St. Regis.—He was immediately put in irons, and under guard. Northern Cent.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 10. The news of the third brilliant naval victory was received in this city, through the medium of private letters, on the evening of Tuesday last, and having been announced by an extra from the office of the National Intelligencer, was hailed with the most lively demonstrations of joy. The city was generally, and in some parts of it brilliantly, illuminated, as soon as the day shut in.

It so happened that the very evening of its arrival had been previously selected for "a naval ball" in compliment to the officers of the navy generally, and particularly to Capt. Stewart, in acknowledgment of his politeness to our citizens on a recent occasion. A large and very respectable company assembled; the scene was graced by the presence of nearly all the beauty and fashion of our city. All was joy and gaiety, so it could scarcely admit of augmentation. About 9 o'clock a rumor was spread through the assembly, that Lieut. Hamilton, the son of the Secretary of the Navy, had reached the house, the bearer of the colors of the Macedonian, and dispatches from Com. Decatur. The gentlemen crowded down to meet him. He was received with loud cheers, and escorted to the festive hall, where awaited in the embraces of a fond father, mother, sisters! It was a scene easier felt than described. The room in which the company had assembled had been previously decorated with the trophies of naval victory—the colours of the Guerriere and the Alert, displayed on the walls, roused the proud feelings of patriotism, and had revived in every mind the recollection of the bravery which won them. The flag of the MACEDONIAN alone was wanting to complete the group. It was produced, & borne into the hall by Capt. Hull and Stewart and others of our brave seamen, amid the loud acclamations of the company, and greeted with the national music of the band.—The amusements of the evening, we need scarcely add, were suspended from the time Mr. Hamilton's arrival was announced, until the fervor of the moment had in some degree subsided. Mutual congratulations went round the room; a general expression of the tribute due to skill and valor involuntarily broke from the lips of all; and the smile of beauty, the meed of valor, was liberally bestowed on the brave defenders of their country's rights. Subsequently, at the supper table, a toast was given by one of the managers—"Commodore Decatur and the officers and crew of the frigate United States"—and received with the greatest enthusiasm, and repeated plaudits. Such a scene, as this occasion exhibited, we have never before witnessed; and never, never, "so long as memory holds her seat," shall we forget it!

LATEST FROM THE ARMY. From the Baltimore Whig.

Camp at Buffalo, Nov. 29, 1812.

"Our brave little army are not yet in Canada, although at this time yesterday I expected, confidently expected, to sleep last night either in the British territory, or on the field of battle. We are all drooping with disappointment. According to orders, we decamped early yesterday morning, and marched with the most cheerful alacrity to the navy yard (as 'tis called) at the mouth of Conjockada creek, about two miles below this place. The report of cannon and musketry awoke us betimes in the morning; we rejoiced at the sound, and were impatient to be on the spot. It was soon rumored that our troops and sailors had taken all the redoubts opposite to Black Rock, and that the regulars had passed-over. The brave sailors, and a detachment of regulars had indeed captured two batteries, and driven in the guards—but, on arriving at the place of embarkation, we found the regulars still on this side: some boats with troops having turned back when fired on. There we stood looking at Canada; regulars and volunteers—waiting for the word to embark. Several boats were filled with infantry, and light or flying artillery were put on board of scows; they moved up the river on this side of Squaw Island; and after hovering alongside the land till they had cleared the upper end of the island, instead of crossing over, they kept the American side laying on their oars till late in the afternoon.—We grew cold and discontented in proportion as we saw the glorious occasion wasted; but, when the boats returned, and we were ordered to resume our quarters, nothing was heard except expressions of rage. The murmur was general among the volunteers. The day was fine—the troops numerous and determined—the enemy in view—all these considerations increased the wrathful disposition of the men.—Certain it is, we lost the advantages gained by our brave fellows the preceding night. One party had attacked the redoubts, and made about twenty prisoners; and another had (as I am told) beaten in the pickets below, with the intention of cutting down a bridge, to prevent reinforcements from joining the enemy from Chippeway. They were repulsed by a superior force, and captain King, with his company, made prisoners, or cut off. In both these affairs, lieutenant Kearney of Annapolis, is said to have distinguished himself. In truth the courage of all, especially of the sailors, was remarkable.

On these transactions it is not my part to comment; it being merely my duty to obey orders and act a subordinate part. "We are ordered, however, to-day, to prepare for the expedition by to-morrow morning, at 8 o'clock. The General says, that neither hail, rain or snow, shall prevent the embarkation—a strong promise, for a climate like this, where the weather is so capricious as to defy a prognosticator to foretell in the morn, what shall be at noon, or at noon what sort of sky may cover us at night. Yesterday was calm; last night the wind whistled through our tents as through the ropes and sails of a ship in a storm; to-day it blows a hurricane, and the earth is drenched with torrents of rain. But,

The nomination of Wm. H. Harrison, Esq. as Brigadier General, has been confirmed by the Senate of the U. S. to take rank from the 22d August last. The fate of this nomination, we learn, was never doubtful in the Senate, the statements of the party prints to the contrary notwithstanding.

The nomination of Generals Boyd and Chandler were confirmed some time ago. Nat. Intell.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Halifax to his friend in this city, dated Nov. 9, 1812.

Since I have been here (about 15 days) upwards of 20,000 barrels of flour have been brought in by vessels under Swedish and Spanish colors—most of the shipments are from Boston.

The whole brunt of British malevolence seems to be directed against Commodore Rodgers—I hope he will think of the inscription on the monument at Washington, "Rough old commodore, tough old commodore," &c. &c.

It is whispered here that the Indians in this quarter will all join the Americans against the British; I have heard several navy officers state, (and it was supposed to come from Admiral Warren) that Petion of St. Domingo has petitioned the British Government to land him in the Carolinas, or on any part of the American southern frontier, that he may form a junction with the negroes in that quarter.

The American privateers annoy this place to a degree astonishingly injurious; scarcely a day passes but crews are coming in that have had their vessels taken and sunk—a great many of them are wounded—I have set out twice for home in British vessels, via Campo Bello, and have been twice chased in by the American Privateers."

CANANDAIGUA, Nov. 24.

Volunteering.—Since the publication of gen. Smyth's proclamation for volunteers, a considerable number of citizens in

the different towns in this county have assembled and subscribed volunteer enrollments for a short tour across the Niagara.—Several companies have already marched and others we hear will march immediately. We calculate on from 7 to 8000 men from this county.

We are informed that 12 or 13000 have already volunteered and enrolled themselves in the county of Genesee. We think Niagara will furnish an equal number.

We hear also, that the little county of Seneca, although it has a considerable number of men already on the frontiers will yet furnish many more. That Cayuga will furnish a large number. We calculate on 1000 men from these two counties.

The aggregate number of volunteers which will turn out on this occasion, it is supposed will be at least 3500, and probably 4000.—Messenger.

Norfolk, Dec. 9. Arrived British ship Argo, (Capt Walker) in the morning. It was prize master, taken by the U. S. frigate Congress on the 21st of October, in lat. 35, long. 30 50". The Argo was bound to London from a South Sea voyage; mounts ten guns and two swivels, besides a large number of small arms; was navigated by 26 men, and her crew consists of 1400 casks of whale oil, and 15 tons of whale bone. The Argo, parted company with the frigates President and Congress off the Western Isl. This was the first prize the frigates had taken since the capture of the Swallow Packet.

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knowing not what a day or an hour may bring forth in this quarter, I expect a favorable result, and shall never despair in any circumstances of ultimate success to our just cause. Sorry indeed I am not to observe more promptly, and greater force. If we can only effect a landing to-morrow, I think we will pay them with interest for all our wrongs, troubles, vexations and failures."

FOR THE REPOSITORY.

The Stanton palliars of British atrocities, and the Boottian "General Committee" put down by

The Collector of Baltimore, and MY LORD CASTLEREAGH.

Common justice seems to require that the late attempts to abuse the confidence, and to insult the understandings of a free, patient and magnanimous people, should, on proper occasions, be held up to public view. And, as it is believed that the assertions of certain malcontents on the subject of the imprisonment of our seamen, by British officers, is still fresh in the recollection of most people—we shall, at present, in opposition to such assertions, transcribe the declarations of Lord Castlereagh, and a letter from the Collector of Baltimore.

His Lordship, in a late conference with Mr. Russell on the question of imprisonment, delivered himself as follows, to wit: "Indeed there has evidently been much misapprehension on the subject and an erroneous belief entertained, that an arrangement in regard to it, has been nearer an accomplishment than the facts will warrant. EVEN OUR FRIENDS IN CONGRESS—I mean those who were opposed to going to war with us, have been so confident in this mistake, that they have ascribed the failure of such an arrangement, solely to the misconduct of the American government." Here, we find that a foreign enemy is capable of doing ample justice to our own government, in direct opposition to the vilest aspersions of domestic foes. Such is the generous spirit of opposition, that in order to soften down British outrages as much as possible, these men have told us that when our seamen have been seized "a complaint to the British government, accompanied with evidence of their being native Americans, HAS ALWAYS produced the restoration of these unfortunate men."

Now on this subject, let us hear the Collector of Baltimore.

Custom-House, Baltimore, Nov. 28, 1812.

MESSERS. EDITORS.—I send you for publication, a letter of an American seaman, a native of Dorchester County, of this state, impressed and detained on board a British ship of war. Repeated applications in a very pitiable style, have been received from him for relief by the authorities of the country. His applications have been answered by repeated transmissions of certificates of his citizenship, through the department of State and the public agents abroad. The most ample testimonials of citizenship received from his relations in the country, have been exhibited by the declaration of a particular knowledge of him at this office. Nothing more can be done. His friends, and the despairing sufferer have only further to learn, that this country having failed in every peaceable mode to obtain the release of her citizens, is now fighting for them; and to her strength and resolution, under the disposal of a just heaven, must the cause of those oppressed men be committed.

Compelled to receive the complaints, but unable to render a service to the numerous applicants, who now become more importunate as their opportunities and hopes lessen, I take this method to relieve in some measure, the feelings arising from such a situation.

JAS. H. McCULLOUGH, Collector.

DEAR FRIENDS.—I am sorry to inform you that I am still detained in the British service, although I surrendered myself a prisoner of war, when I first heard of the vessel, and was sent to prison. But I was sent again on board the Decouvert, the vessel I was formerly in, and am still doing duty. On account of my sending my protection to Mr. Wm. Henry Savage, the American Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, and by his neglect, it is totally lost. Since I returned to the Decouvert, I received word from Mr. Savage that he knew nothing of me, or my protection, but that he would do his endeavors for me. He further said that if I would write to my friends he would take my letters to America as he was going home to settle his affairs.—But I have never heard from him since. I really think that two years ago when I had my protection, it was on his account I was not discharged.

WILL be sold, at public sale, before the door of Robert Fulton, in Charleston, on the 28th of this month, (it being the day of election for Senator) five likely VIRGINIA BORN SLAVE, who is well acquainted with farming. December 13.

Corn for Sale.

TO be sold, at public vendue on the plantation of the late Lane-let Lee, dec'd, (about four miles from Charleston, Jefferson county) on Wednesday the 30th of the present month, a quantity of corn, supposed to be about 350 or 400 barrels, on a credit of six months.—Also, at the same time and place, a wagon and horses, cows and calves, and some household and kitchen furniture, &c. &c. JAMES CHIPLEY, Executor of the estate of Lane-let Lee, dec'd. P. S. All persons having claims against said estate are earnestly requested to produce them to the sub. order on or before the day of sale. J. CHIPLEY, Ex'or, &c. December 13.

Caution.

THIS is to caution the public and my neighbors in general from cutting any timber on my land, or in any other manner trespassing on it, as I have sustained great loss in that way. One of my corner stones which was planted by myself and John Melvin and John Buckler, some years past, in the place where a locust stake formerly stood, and on which we put the two first letters of our names, is entirely taken away, which I believe was done by one of my neighbors, or some evil designed person, as it has been a corner at the place where the stone stood I believe more than 30 years. I intend to use the best possible means in my power to prevent such practices in future, and leave it to the public to judge whether this is doing as we wish them to do unto us. ADAM LINK. December 18, 1812.

10 Dollars Reward.

RESERVED from the Recruiting Rendezvous at Charleston, J. Jefferson county, Va. on the 10th instant, a soldier named SAMUEL MASSIEY, born in Chester county, state of Pennsylvania, aged 29 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, light complexion, light eyes, dark hair, down look when spoken to, and by profession a shoemaker. Had on what is last seen, a light colored fur hat, soldier's frock, and a brown broad cloth coat—other articles of clothing not recollecting. The above reward will be paid on his delivery to any officer of the U. S. Army, together with all reasonable charges. OTTO W. CALHOUN, Lieut. 14th regt. U. S. Infantry. December 18.

Negroes for Hire.

THE subscriber will hire his negroes for the ensuing year, on New Year's Day, at his farm between Charleston and Shepherd

LINES
On hearing of the capture of the British
sloop of war *Wasp*, by the U. States
sloop of war *Wasp*, of inferior force.

The magic spell, which long has bound
Old Neptune's wide domain's around,
In bondage vile to Albion's rule,
(Late teacher in the wat'ry school.)
At length is broke—the bubble's burst,
Behold! their boasted *Guerriere* lies,
To gallant *Hull* a sinking prize;
Whilst *Jones* exalts Columbia's fame,
And snatch'd the trident from the mate.
No more Britannia can contend—
To force inferior she must bend:
No longer victory her brows entwine—
Th' immortal wreath, Columbia's thine!
Phil. Gaz.

DISTRESS ON DISTRESS.

Miss Wigley her lover called first of the
fair,
The pride of her heart was Mr. Deputy
Dent;
She admired his sound teeth, he her fine
head of hair,
He talked about marriage, she gave her
consent.

It happened unluckily, both in a breath
Made a vow, sober, serious, without
fun or rig,
She never to marry a man with *false teeth*,
And he to many a woman that sported a *wig*.

Now Miss Wigley a fever had had in her
youth,
That completely had left her dear head
without hair,
And a fall from a horse had dislodged
every tooth
Of poor Deputy Dent, that his jaws
were quite bare.

One day at her toilette, he knock'd at the
door,
She, bare-headed, cried, "Betty, well
here's a fine rig,
"What to do, (cried Miss Wigley) I
don't know I'm sure,
"He must not, at all events, find out
the wig.

"Bless my soul is there nothing I had
what shall we do?
"I have it, a good thought, I don't
care a pin;
So under the toilette her caxon she threw,
And then boldly cried "Now sit, you
may come in."

He started, drew back, gave a kind of a
hoot!
Did fond lover e'er such an accident
twig?
She bridled and courtesied, as bald as a
coot,
In her flutter forgetting her head had
no wig.

With gravity he was no longer endued,
His risible muscles unmasterable grew;
And while a loud volley of laughter en-
sued,
His jaws he so stretch'd that out every
tooth flew!

Distress on distress! what will these lo-
vers do?
Though neither could laugh they both
relish'd the rig;
And, somewhat consoled, while each
would be true,
She pick'd up his teeth, and he search'd
for her wig.

COLONEL FENWICK,

Captured at Queenston, after the bloody
battle of the 13th of October, is a native
of Charleston, South Carolina.—
He was, some time after completing his
collegiate education in this country, a
pupil in the military school at Paris, and
attended the French armies in a cam-
paign in Germany. He also visited the
principal fortified places in Europe. On
his return, he was highly recommended
to the secretary at war, (General Dear-
born) for an appointment; but was un-
successful.

The secretary of the navy, however,
gave him the office of captain of marines,
with a compliment to his talents and ac-
quirements, and an expression of regret
that he had not in his gift a place worthy
of them. When Dr. Eustis succeeded
gen. D. in the war department, he, with-
out solicitation, assured Fenwick that
he might expect promotion. He accord-
ingly soon became a colonel of artillery, and
has proved himself to be as brave as he
was known to be learned.

He is considered as being one of the
most scientific men in the American ser-
vice.

Blank Deeds

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Valuable Negroes for Sale.

I will sell eight valuable negroes, viz.
three men, two women, and three very
fine children—the children will not be
parted from the mother. One of the wo-
men was hired for several years by Mr.
Williamson, as a cook, at 45 dollars per
year. As those negroes are not sold for
any fault, they will not be apt to what is
termed negro buyers, nor to any man
that is not reputed a good master.
HENRY GANTT.
December 11.

Notice to Travellers.

THE proprietors of the *Winchester*
and *Frederick Town* MAIL STAGE,
take this method to inform their friends
and the public in general, that they in-
tend to run but once a week after the 8th
day of December, starting from Mr.
McGuire's Tavern, Winchester, every
Friday morning, at 3 o'clock, A. M. and
arrive at Frederick Town on the evenings
of the same days.—Returning—to start
from the house of Mrs. Kimbell, Freder-
ick Town, every Saturday morning, at 3
o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Winchester
on the evenings of the same days. Stage
fare and allowance of baggage, as usual—
All baggage to be at the risk of the owner.
WILLIAM SCOTT,
GEORGE BARRICK.
December 2, 1812.

Take Notice.

THE purchasers at the sale of the personal
estate of John Bryan, dec'd., are
hereby informed, that their obligations
became due on the 16th of October last.
The subscriber will attend at Charles-
Town on the first day of December court,
to receive payment, and will consider it a
favor if those indebted will meet him on
that day and make payment, as he is
about to leave this county, and it would
be disagreeable to him to put the papers
into the hands of any other person to col-
lect.
DAN. COLLETT, Adm'r.
Jefferson County, Dec. 11.

Negroes for Hire.

THE subscriber, as Trustee for the
children of Mrs. Harriet Christian, late
dec'd., will offer for hire on the first day
of January next, opposite the door of Robert
Fulton's Hotel, in Charles Town, a ne-
gro woman aged about 26 years, and a
boy aged about 11; the woman is well
known in this place, and has the character
of being as valuable a slave as any in the
valley, she is an excellent cook, washer,
and table servant; the boy although of
tender years, is remarkable for his activity
& usefulness—Bond with approved
security will be required.
ROBERT C. LEE.
Charlestown, Dec. 11, 1812.

NEW STORE,

West end of Charles Town; opposite Mr.
Henry Haines' tavern.

John Carlile,

Takes the liberty of informing the public
generally, that he has just received and
finished opening a neat assortment of

WINTER GOODS,

suitable for the present season, consisting
in part of the following articles:
Superfine and common cloths, assorted,
Superfine and common cassimeres,
Bedford cords,
Cords, thicksets and velvets of the best
quality,
Callicoes, flannels and umbrellas;
ALSO,
A good assortment of Cutlery,
Britania spoons,
Gentlemen's, fashionable and best spurs,
And many other articles too numerous to
mention—together with a good assort-
ment of

Wines, Spirits & Whiskey,
Molasses, and Sugars of every quality,
Coffee, Teas, &c. &c.
All of which was purchased very low, and
will be sold at the most reduced prices
for cash or country produce.—Any per-
son wishing to purchase for cash, will find
a great advantage in calling on him, as he
is determined to sell as low as they possi-
bly can be sold in this part of the country.
December 4, 1812.

FOR SALE,

Two Negro Women,

One aged about 30 years, and has been
accustomed to house work, and the other
about 18 years of age, with a child 8 or 9
months old; the latter woman is a house
servant and used to sewing and washing.
Inquire of the printer.
November, 20.

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. 11.

Take Notice.

ALL those indebted to the late firm of
John Anderson, and Co. by bond, note or
book account, are earnestly requested to
come forward and pay their respective
balances to *JOHN CARLILE*, who has
all the bonds, notes, and book accounts
assigned to him—he hopes that all those
who owe said firm will come forward im-
mediately and discharge their accounts,
as it is not in his power to give any longer
indulgence; he therefore hopes that every
person owing will evince a willingness to
pay, as the money is wanting immedi-
ately.
JOHN CARLILE.
Charles Town, Nov. 27.

Five dollars Reward.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber's
stable, in Charlestown, on Tuesday the
10th inst. a bright sorrel horse, about 7
years old, 15 hands high, the near eye de-
fective, and shod all round. The above
reward will be given for information of
said horse, so that I get him again, and
all reasonable charges if brought home.
WILLIAM GROVE.
Nov. 27.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Negro Man,
About 21 years of age, well acquainted
with every branch of farming. He is of-
fered for sale for no fault. Inquire of the
Printer.
November 27.

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. 11.

To the Public.

THE large and commodious WARE-
HOUSE erected by the Potomac Com-
pany at Harper's Ferry, for the reception
of all kinds of PRODUCE, is now in
readiness and so arranged as to receive it
from the Waggon or Boats, free from any
charge. The subscriber has procur-
ed a number of new Boats, of the best
construction, which will always be man-
aged by the most careful and experienced
Boatmen. He pledges himself for the
most satisfactory care of all articles com-
mitted to his charge, and will transport
the same with the greatest possible expen-
dition to George-Town or Alexandria,
and bring back in return, whatever may
be desired by the shippers, at the most re-
duced freights. For the accommodation
of the public in general, he will, at all
times keep on hand for sale, upon the
most reasonable terms, Plaster, Salt,
Fish, &c. All persons storing produce
with the subscriber, are assured, that it
shall meet with no detention at any mo-
ment when it may be prudent to navigate
the river.
WM. GRAHAM.
October 30, 1812.

Jefferson County, to wit,
September Court, 1812.
Irene Evans and his wife, late Jane Bar-
house, Complainants,
vs.
Richard B. Barhouse, William Barnhart,
Nancy Barnhart, Caleb Barnhart, Mar-
garet T. Barhouse, and Augustus Bar-
house, heirs at law of Richard Bar-
house, deceased. Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants not having entered their
appearance and given security accord-
ing to the act of assembly, and the rules of
this court, and it appearing to the satisfac-
tion of the court that they are not inhabit-
ants of this Commonwealth; on the motion
of the plaintiffs, 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 success-
ively, and posted at the door of the court-
house of said county. And it is further or-
dered, that the defendant Joseph W. Davis be
restrained from paying away or secreting any
money, goods or effects in his hands belong-
ing to the absent defendant William Worthing-
ton, until the further order of this court.
A Copy, Teste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.
November 27.

ESTRAY.

CAME to the residence of the subscri-
ber, near Shepherd's-Town, Jefferson
County Va. some time about the 1st of
June last, a brown mare colt, with a blaze
in her forehead, supposed to be one year
old last spring, appraised to nine dollars.
The owner is requested to prove prop-
erty, pay charges and take it away.
DAVID OSBORNE, senr.
Nov. 27, 1812.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.]

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1812.

[No. 248.

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.

BRITISH FOLLY.

From the *London Evening Star* of Septem-
ber 29.
To-day we continue our extracts from
the American papers. Their aspect is
certainly not pacific, and to this we have
to add, from private sources of informa-
tion, that the Madison will not withdraw
his declaration of war. That man is now
about to shew himself in his true colors,
but his career will be short. A few
months war will annihilate the commerce
of America, dissolve the connection be-
tween the federal and democratic states,
and probably produce an indissoluble league
between Great Britain and the Northern
States—so much for the attempt to intro-
duce the *Code Napoleon* in morals and po-
litics into the Councils of a free country.
From the *Times* of Oct. 7.

The disaster, to which the concluding
sentence of the preceding observations
refer, is one of that nature, with which
England is but little familiar: it is the
capture of one of her frigates, by the fri-
gate of an enemy, and that enemy the
Americans. Before we make any obser-
vations upon an occurrence so unusual,
we shall present what may be considered
as the Government account of it:—
"The *Guerriere* frigate, Capt. Daeres,
has been captured by the *Constitution* A-
merican frigate, after a gallant action,
fought on the part of the *Guerriere* under
the most disadvantageous circumstances;
she having in the very first onset lost her
mizen-mast, which made her perfectly
unmanageable, and soon after the whole
of her masts went overboard. The
Guerriere had only at quarters 244 men;
the *Constitution* 476, carrying thirty 24
pounders on her main deck, twenty-four
32-pounders, and two 18 pounders on
her upper deck; the *Guerriere* had 15
killed, and 63 wounded, and was found
in such a state that the Americans were
obliged to set her on fire."

The loss of a single frigate by us, when
we consider how all the other navies of
the world have been dealt by, is, it is true,
but a small one; when viewed as a por-
tion of the British Navy, it is almost no-
thing; yet, under all the circumstances
of the two countries to which the vessels
who fought belonged, we know not any
calamity if twenty times its amount, that
might have been attended with more se-
rious consequences to the worsted party,
had it not been counterbalanced by a con-
temporaneous advantage of much greater
magnitude. As it was, the loss of the
Guerriere spread a degree of gloom
through the town, which it was painful
to observe, but which was yet most hono-
rable to the patriotism of those over whom
it was diffused. The superior weight of
metal possessed by the enemy,—the
greater number of men,—the sinister ac-
cident at the commencement of the action,
were all urged; yet people looked only to
the triumph of the Americans, and to
the increased disposition which it would
give them to continue the contest. As
to the triumph, it is, in truth, but small
though it is yet such an one as will, no
doubt, produce a rigorous investigation
on the part of those at whose expense it
has been procured; and the disposition
to continue the contest will, as we have
before observed, have received a timely
correction by the affair of Upper Cana-
da.

From the *Times* of a subsequent date.
We have been accused of sentiments
unworthy Englishmen, because we de-
scribed what we saw and felt on occasion
of the capture of the *Guerriere*. We wit-
nessed the gloom which that event cast
over high and honorable minds; we parti-
cipate in the vexation and regret; and it
is the first time that we have ever heard
that the striking of the English flag on the
high seas to any thing like an equal force,
should be regarded by Englishmen with

complacency or satisfaction. If it be a
fault to cherish amongst our countrymen,
"that chastity of honor which feels a stain
like a wound;" if it be an error to con-
sider the reputation of our navy as tenderly
and delicately alive to reproach, that
fault, that error, we are likely often to
commit; and we cannot but consider the
sophistry, which would render us insensi-
ble to the dishonour of our flag, as pecu-
liarly noxious in the present conjuncture.
It is not merely that an English frigate
has been taken, after what we are free to
confess, may be called a brave resistance;
but that it has been taken by a new enemy,
an enemy unaccustomed to such triumphs,
and likely to be rendered insolent and
confident by them. He must be a weak
politician, who does not see how impor-
tant the first triumph is in giving a tone
and character to the war. Never before,
in the history of the world did an English
frigate strike to an American; and though
we cannot say that Capt. Daeres, under
all circumstances, is punishable for this
act; yet we do say, there are comman-
ders in the English navy, who would a
thousand times rather have gone down
with their colours flying, than have set
their brother sailors so fatal an example.

New-Port, (R. I.) Dec. 10.

On Sunday evening last the citizens
of this town witnessed a sight that gave
rapture to their feelings, and unspeak-
able joy to their hearts—that sight was the
arrival in this port of the late frigate Ma-
cedonian, John S. Carden, Esq. com-
mander, a prize to the United States fri-
gate, Commodore Decatur.
The United States fell in with the Ma-
cedonian on the morning of the 25th Oc-
tober in lat. 29, north long. 30 west. As
soon as the United States discovered the
enemy, under a press of sail, she gave
chase, the enemy being to windward and
a heavy sea running, her gain upon her
was slow. The enemy rather evaded
than courted an action. At ten o'clock,
A. M. however, their approach was so
near that the Macedonian opened her fire
at long cannon shot, without effect—the
United States returned the fire, and her
guns being double shotted fell short; this
circumstance induced captain Carden to
suppose the United States to be the *Es-
sex*, and that her shot falling short was
owing to her having cannonades; he
therefore edged gradually away, so that
his long guns might do execution and the
cannonades of his enemy prove harmless.
The guns of the United States, being a-
gain loaded with a single ball only, he
soon found his mistake. The Macedo-
nian's mizen-topmast was shot away, and
almost every shot did execution. Capt.
Carden's officers then advised him to lay
her close on board, (convinced she was
not the vessel they took her for,) accord-
ingly they engaged within pistol shot for
SEVENTEEN MINUTES, when the Macedo-
nian SUNK HER COLORS to the
U. States! The Macedonian mounts
49 guns, the United States mounts 54.
The enemy lost 35 men killed, and 70
wounded, (many of whom have since di-
ed of their wounds) being about 1-3 of
their crew—on board the United States
there were 5 men killed and 7 wounded.
Lt. FUNK, a brave and valuable officer,
was wounded in the action, and we are
sorry to add, has since died of his wounds.
The Macedonian sailed from Spithead
on the 29th Sept. with a number of ships
bound to the East-Indies, which she was
to convoy to a certain distance. The day
previous to her capture, she parted with
the last of her convoy, which ship had on
board four millions in specie, to pay the
troops in the East Indies. She had no-
tice of the capture of the *Guerriere* two-
ty days previous to her sailing from Eng-
land, and had a crew of 300 selected men.
She received a commission to cruise on
the American coast two months, and then
return to England. The Macedonian is
considerably damaged—her mizen-mast
is shot away, her fore and main top-masts
also, and both masts badly injured. She
arrived in this port under jury masts.
She is a new frigate, British built, and of
the best materials. She was launched in
1810. Not a spar escaped uninjured.—
Her hull was pierced with more than a
hundred shot, some have passed through
and through her—all her boats were de-
stroyed except one, and that one was tow-
ing a stern during the action. The U.
States is not materially injured, and is

now ready for sea, lying in New Lon-
don, where she arrived on Friday. The
fire of the United States was so tremen-
dous, that it had the appearance of sheets
of liquid flames, which induced the crew
of the Macedonian to cheer her, suppos-
ing she was on fire—she fired three shots
to the Macedonian's one.

Never was there a ship of war better
fought than this, and never a more des-
tructive fire was poured into any vessel.
And while we lament the loss of many
valuable lives, we cannot refrain from re-
turning thanks to God, for this conquest,
and rejoice in the success of the bravery
and skill of our countrymen.

Americans have too long been held in
contempt by the English, but the time
will shortly arrive, when the sea and land
will yield to American prowess.
On board the British frigate there were
several impressed Americans, who were
compelled to fight against their country.
One of these unhappy men fell a victim—
his name was CARRY.

O, Britain! Britain! When will you
learn to respect the rights, and redress
the wrongs of the injured nations you
have robbed and plundered! Till then,
you cannot—will not prosper! The God
of battles is against you!

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

On the 6th of December, thirty-six
years ago, the British fleet, with troops,
under the command of Sir Peter Parker,
was seen standing into the harbor to take
possession of this town. On the 6th of
December, 1812, a British frigate, with
the British flag flying under the Ameri-
can, was seen coming into our harbor.—
Those of our aged fellow-citizens who
witnessed that afflicting sight then, and
who have lived to witness the glorious
sight on Sunday last, probably felt with
extreme satisfaction the pleasing con-
trast.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

Last evening we were favored with the
following letter from B. F. Bourne,
Esq. an officer on board the frigate U.
States, to Thomas Welsh, Jr. of this
town.

At Sea, Oct. 29, 1812—lat. and long. 29.

MY DEAR SIR—Four days since we
fell in with and captured the British fri-
gate Macedonian, rated 38 guns, after an
action of one hour and 22 minutes; she
is one of the largest ships of this class,
carrying 49 carriage guns, one of which
she fought both sides—only two years
old, just out of dock, with as fine a crew
as ever floated. They lost 36 killed, and
68 wounded; their fore and main top-
masts, mizen mast and main yard, and
was full of shot in her hull as they could
stick; we had 5 killed and 7 wounded and
not a mast or spar shot away, and only 9
shot in her hull. The action was pro-
tracted to this extraordinary length by
the enemy's being to windward, and en-
gaging us at an immense long shot; so
great indeed that our cannonades were
not fired for half an hour, and I believe
at no time with much effect. About 17
minutes before the battle was over he set
his foresail and edged down for us, with-
in about a quarter of a mile—at this time
all his masts were standing. I could dis-
cover no mischief done him by our shot,
except his main and mizen top mast ties
were cut away, and his yards had settled,
and here and there a shot hole through
his topsails—to the eye, therefore, it
would seem that we did his business for
him in about 17 minutes—but they tell
us that our shots were fired with such
precision, that all their quarter-deck guns
were disabled, nearly one third of their
crew killed or wounded, and the issue of
the battle certain before they came down;
that they came nearer in the hope of do-
ing us more mischief. During this en-
gagement, the gunner reports, that we
fired seventy broadsides; one of their
lieutenants told me they had not fired
thirty—there was not a shot in her bow-
spirit, nor foretopmast staysail; her boat
towing astern was not touched—much
the greater portion of our shot were pour-
ed in amid-ships, & these guns were clear-
ed three times. I doubt if a single shot
was lost by going astern of her. On
board of this ship there was not an acci-
dent, nor a deficiency throughout this
long cannonade; cartridges, shot, &c.
&c. were all at hand—there was no un-
necessary noise or bustle, or confusion,
but every thing went on quietly and

smoothly as if it had been a mere exer-
cise.

I am aware it will be said, she is a lit-
tle ship, with five guns less than you,
and a hundred men less, and carries light-
er metal, &c.—well all this is true—she
is inferior in all these—but she is just
such a ship as the English have achieved
all their single ship victories in—It was
in such a ship that sir Robt. Barlow took
the *Africaine*; that sir Michael Seymour
took the *Brune*, and afterwards the *Nie-
men*; that captain Milne took the *Pen-
sance*; captain Cook, *La Forte*; captain
Lavie, the *Guerriere*; captain Rowley
the *Venus*, and God knows how many
others; she is in tonnage, men and guns,
such a ship as the English prefer to all
others, and have, till the *Guerriere's* loss,
always thought a match for any single
decked ship afloat. You will observe,
the ship was just out of dock, her masts
were better than the *Guerriere's*. She
has taken no prizes, her complement was
full. She was not built of fir, thirty
years ago, as was said of that ship, but of
the best English oak, two years since.

FOR THE REPOSITORY.

REVIEW

Of the Address of the Staunton Juniors.
(CONTINUED.)

Having in our last, we trust, clearly
proved that our agriculturalists constitute
that class of the society, to which the
vastly most important part of our com-
merce, the exportation of our domestic
productions, chiefly belongs, and of
course all questions of war or peace re-
lating to it; we proceed to enquire to
what class or classes, the other part of
the exporting branch, that which consists
in articles previously imported, and made
American property by bona fide pur-
chase, belongs. To this crumb of our
export trade merchants and seafaring
men have an exclusive title. And in the
ratio of its amount, or rather in the ratio
of the net profit made by it, and wages
drawn from it are they authorized to in-
terfere in the present war; if the war in-
terfere with this branch of commerce.

We now come to enquire concerning
the comparative interests of the different
component parts or classes of the commu-
nity (always excluding from this charac-
ter bankers, stockjobbers, speculators,
shavers, idlers and mere consumers of
every name) in the importing branch of
commerce; which I have defined, the
importation of foreign articles, ready
made or in raw material, for domestic
consumption. There can be no doubt,
that as we have from nature a right to
waive them and sell to whom we please
our property both of domestic and foreign
origin, so we have a right to purchase
where, and of whomsoever we choose,
whatever we have a mind. Nor can
there exist a doubt, but, if restrictions
were to be imposed on this right by any
nation on earth, it would be our duty, if
our interest required it, to compel their
removal.

It is plain, that as in the exporting, so
in the importing branch of our trade, the
interest of merchants and sailors consist,
in the net profits of the farmer, and the
wages, accruing from waftage, of the lat-
ter. Our manufacturers are interested in
the importing branch in the ratio in which
they need raw materials of foreign
growth, or foreign articles ready made
tend to reduce the price of their manu-
factures. Professional men will measure
their interest in the importing branch in
general by the difference of the sums, at
which the articles they want can be bought
with or without importation. But beside
this common interest, some professional
men will from the nature of their profes-
sion, or accidental situation, derive a pe-
culiar interest: lawyers and judges from
the former, physicians and clergymen
from the latter. On the fruits of impor-
tation, it is well known, that lawyers de-
pend for much of their best employment,
and judges for many a otherwise needless
bench. Physicians and clergymen feel a
peculiar interest in importation, wherever
their employers consist, in any consid-
erable number, of merchants and like
train of dependents.—Tradesmen their
professional men will determine their in-
terest in importation by the difference of
the prices at which their wanted articles
can be purchased with, or without the ad-
mission of foreign goods: with an excep-