

# 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 September 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 information, that 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 between the federal and democratical states, and probably produce an indissoluble league between Great Britain and the Northern States—so much for the attempt to introduce the Code Napoleon in morals and politics 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 frigate of an enemy, and that enemy the Americans. Before we make any observations 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* American 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 portion of the British Navy, it is almost nothing; 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 serious consequences to the worsted party, had it not been counterbalanced by a contemporaneous 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 honorable 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 accident 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 Canada.

From the *Times* of a subsequent date.

We have been accused of sentiments unworthy Englishmen, because we described what we saw and felt on occasion of the capture of the *Guerriere*. We witnessed the gloom which that event cast over high and honorable minds; we participate 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 consider 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 insensible to the dishonour of our flag, as peculiarly 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 important 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 commanders 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 unspeakable joy to their hearts—that sight was the arrival in this port of the late frigate *Macedonian*, John S. Carden, Esq. commander, a prize to the United States frigate, Commodore Decatur. The United States fell in with the *Macedonian* on the morning of the 25th October 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 Essex, and that her shot falling short was owing to her having carronades; he therefore edged gradually away, so that his long guns might do execution and the carronades of his enemy prove harmless. The guns of the United States, being again loaded with a single ball only, he soon found his mistake. The *Macedonian'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,) accordingly they engaged within pistol shot for SEVENTEEN MINUTES, when the *Macedonian* SURRENDERED 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 died 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 notice of the capture of the *Guerriere* twenty days previous to her sailing from England, 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 destroyed except one, and that one was towing a stern during the action. The U. States is not materially injured, and is

smoothly as if it had been a mere exercise.

I am aware it will be said, she is a little ship, with five guns less than you, and a hundred men less, and carries lighter 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 *Niemen*; that captain Miloe took the *Pentagance*, 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 commerce, the exportation of our domestic productions, chiefly belongs, and of course all questions of war or peace relating 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 purchase, belongs. To this crumb of our export trade merchants and seafaring men have an exclusive title. And is the ratio of its amount, or rather in the ratio of the net profit made by it, and wages drawn from it are they authorised to interfere in the present war; if the war interfere with this branch of commerce.

We now come to enquire concerning the comparative interests of the different component parts or classes of the community (always excluding from this character 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 wafte where 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 wafage, of the latter. 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 manufactures. 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 profession, or accidental situation, derive a peculiar interest: lawyers and judges from the former, physicians and clergymen from the latter. On the fruits of importation, it is well known, that lawyers depend 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 considerable number, of merchants and like train of dependents.—Tradesmen like professional men will determine their interest in importation by the difference of the prices at which their wanted articles can be purchased with, or without the admission of foreign goods: with an excep-

## 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 immediately 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 immediately.

JOHN CARLILE. Charles Town, Nov. 27.

### 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-lev Steel, warranted first quality, for Axes and other edge Tools,

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

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

ALSO, Anvils and Vices,

of the first rate. JAMES S. HANE. Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 20.

### James Brown & Co.

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

ROSE, striped and plain Blankets Superior white and scarlet Flannels Yellow, red and white ditto, assorted qualities.

Bearskins, Coatings and Forrest Cloths Kerseys, Half Flocks and Plains Jersey Stripes and Cassimeres } assorted Superfine Cloths & Cassimeres } assorted Middle and low-priced ditto, } colors Bedford Cords and Stockinets Velvets and Velvetines, assorted Marseilles, Toiletette, 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. 11.

J. R. Esen County, to wit, September Court, 1812. Isaac Evans and his wife, late Jane Esen, house, Complainants,

vs. Richard B. Babhouse, William Barnhouse, Nancy Barnhouse, Caleb Barnhouse, Magnus T. Barnhouse, and Augustus Barnhouse, heirs at law of Richard Babhouse, 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 plaintiff by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear before the court on 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.

### ESTRAY.

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

## 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 mothers. One of the women 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 sold 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 intend 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, Frederick-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 collect. 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 negro 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, Britannia spoons, Gentlemen's fashionable and best spurs, And many other articles too numerous to mention—together with a good assortment 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 person wishing to purchase for cash, will find a great advantage in calling on him, as he is determined to sell as low as they possibly 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.

### 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 be to any 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 sir, 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 coat, 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 ensued, His jaws he so stretch'd that out every tooth flew!

Distress on distress! what will these lovers 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 campaign in Germany. He also visited the principal fortified places in Europe. On his return, he was highly recommended to the secretary at war, (General Dearborn) for an appointment; but was unsuccessful.

The secretary of the navy, however, gave him the office of captain of marines, with a compliment to his talents and acquirements, 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, without solicitation, assured Fenwick that he might expect promotion. He accordingly 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 service.

Blank Deeds FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.



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DANL. COLETT, Adm'r.

Jefferson County, Dec. 11.

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ALSO,

A good assortment of Cutlery, Britania spoons, Gentlemens, fashionable and best spurs, And many other articles too numerous to mention—together with a good assortment 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 person wishing to purchase for cash, will find a great advantage in calling on him, as he is determined to sell as low as they possibly can be sold in this part of the country.

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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 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.

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.

Jefferson County, to wit, March Term, 1812.

Leonard Y. Davis, Thomas W. Davis, and Will. m. R. D. vs. Complainants, vs. Mary Davis, Joseph W. Davis, Nancy Davis, Clementia R. D. vs. and Aquia Davis, an infant, by Joseph W. Davis, his next friend, and William Worthington, Defendants. A Chancery Cause.

THE defendant William Worthington, not having entered his appearance at 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 said Joseph W. Davis be relieved from paying away or securing 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, C. J. C. November 27.

FALL GOODS.

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

MERCHANDISE,

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

To Blacksmiths.

The subscriber has for Sale, Genuine Millington Crowley Steel, warranted first quality, for Axes and other edge Tools, Best English Blister, for Mill Irons, Hammers, &c. Do. Country Blister, Bar Iron, Sheet Iron, Strap Iron. ALSO, Anvils and Vices, of the first rate. JAMES S. KANE. Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 20.

James Brown & Co.

At their Store in Shepherd's-Town, as now opening and selling, ROSE, striped and plain Blankets Superfine white and scarlet flannels—Yellow, red and white ditto, assorted qualities. Blankets, Coatings and Furthest Cloths Kerseys, Half-Thicks and Plaids Jersey Stripes and Plaids Superfine Cloths & Cassimeres } assorted Middle and low-priced ditto, } colors Bedford Cords and Stockings Velvets and Velveteens, assorted Marseilles, Tullevents, Swansdown and Silk Vestings Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery Silk Kid, Shabby and other Gloves Black, pink, crimson, blue and straw-colored Canton Crapes French ditto ditto Groceries and Liquors Hardware and Cutlery Books and Stationery 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.

Jefferson County, to wit, September Court, 1812. Isaac Evans and his wife, late Jane Barhouse, vs. Richard Barhouse, William Barhouse, Nancy Barhouse, Caleb Barhouse, Margaret T. Barhouse, and Augustus Barhouse, heirs at law of Richard Barhouse, deceased. Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants put 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 complainants 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.

ESTRAY.

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

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 September 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 information, that the prevalent opinion in America is, that Madison will not withdraw his declaration of war. That man is now at a loss to shew himself in his true colours, but his career will be short. A few months war will annihilate the commerce of America, dissolve the connection between the federal and democratical states, and probably produce an indissoluble league between Great Britain and the Northern States—so much for the attempt to introduce the Code Napoleon in morals and politics 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 frigate of an enemy, and that enemy the Americans. Before we make any observations 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 American 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 portion of the British Navy, it is almost nothing; 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 serious consequences to the worst party, had it not been counterbalanced by a contemporaneous 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 honorable 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 accident 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 Canada.

From the Times of a subsequent date.

We have been accused of sentiments unworthy Englishmen, because we described what we saw and felt on occasion of the capture of the Guerriere. We witnessed the gloom which that event cast over high and honorable minds; we participate 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 is 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 consider 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 insensible to the dishonour of our flag, as peculiarly 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 important 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 commanders 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 unspeakable joy to their hearts—that sight was the arrival in this port of the late frigate Macedonian, John S. Carden, Esq. commander, a prize to the United States frigate, Commodore Decatur.

The United States fell in with the Macedonian on the morning of the 25th October 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 Essex, and that her shot falling short was owing to her having carronades; he therefore edged gradually away, so that his long guns might do execution and the carronades of his enemy prove harmless. The guns of the United States, being again loaded with a single ball only, he soon found his mistake. The Macedonian'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,) accordingly they engaged within pistol shot for SEVENTEEN MINUTES, when the Macedonian 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 died 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 notice of the capture of the Guerriere twenty days previous to her sailing from England, 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 destroyed except one; and that one was towing a stern during the action. The U. States is not materially injured, and is

now ready for sea, lying in New London, where she arrived on Friday. The fire of the United States was so tremendous, that it had the appearance of sheets of liquid flames, which induced the crew of the Macedonian to cheer her, supposing 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 destructive fire was poured into any vessel. And while we lament the loss of many valuable lives, we cannot refrain from returning 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 must 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 CARR.

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 American, 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 contrast.

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 frigate 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 protracted to this extraordinary length by the enemy's being to windward, and engaging us at an immense long shot; so great indeed that our carronades 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, within about a quarter of a mile—at this time all his masts were standing. I could discover 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 doing us more mischief. During this engagement, 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 bowsprit, nor foreropmast staysail; her boat towing astern was not touched—much the greater portion of our shot were poured in amid-ships, & these guns were cleared three times. I doubt if a single shot was lost by going astern of her. On board of this ship there was not an accident, nor a deficiency throughout this long cannonade; cartridges, shot, &c. &c. were all at hand—there was no unnecessary noise or bustle, or confusion, but every thing went on quietly and

smoothly as if it had been a mere exercise.

I am aware it will be said, she is a little ship, with five guns less than you, and a hundred men less, and carries lighter 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 Niemen; that captain Miloe took the Venus, 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 compliment 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 commerce, the exportation of our domestic productions, chiefly belongs, and of course all questions of war or peace relating 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 purchase, 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 authorised to interfere in the present war: if the war interfere with this branch of commerce.

We now come to enquire concerning the comparative interests of the different component parts or classes of the community (always excluding from this character 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 wafte where 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 wafage, of the latter.—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 manufactures. 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 profession, or accidental situation, derive a peculiar interest: lawyers and judges from the former, physicians and clergymen from the latter. On the fruits of importation, it is well known, that lawyers depend 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 considerable number, of merchants and like train of dependents.—Tradesmen like professional men will determine their interest in importation by the difference of the prices at which their wanted articles can be purchased with, or without the admission of foreign goods: with an excep-



tion arising from connection or peculiarity of occupation. When tradesmen depend on merchants or their dependents, lawyers and judges for their employment, they will feel a peculiar bias in favor of importation: when they happen to labour in articles whose value imported articles tend to impair, they will dislike to importation.—Finally agriculturalists will also yield to the common lure, and judge of their interest in importation by the difference of the sums at which the articles they need can be procured when foreign commodities are admitted, or when they are not regardless of the most obvious and most interesting consequences: not considering, that in every case in which professional men, tradesmen, and agriculturalists have no other motive to induce them to prefer foreign to domestic manufactures, but the difference of price at which they can be bought, that they are realizing the fable of killing the goose to get the eggs, or in other words, are sacrificing an immense future interest to a trifling present gain. They do not consider that they actually lose more by sending their money out of the country, and of course preventing its return forever into their hands, to which it would certainly come back again in the ordinary intercourse of life and circulation of specie, if laid out in the purchase of articles manufactured at home, than they gain by purchasing foreign articles some what cheaper than they can buy those prepared among ourselves. They do not reflect that by giving encouragement to domestic manufactures, the manufacturing class would be both multiplied and enriched, and of course need more of the services of the professional man, the labours of the tradesman, and the productions of the agriculturalist, and be better able to afford each a suitable compensation. They do not moreover consider that by increasing the number of our manufacturers, they are ensuring a safe and ready market at home for their productions, a market which has no tendency to embroil us with foreign nations, and involve us in bloody and expensive wars. This consideration ought in a peculiar manner to influence our agriculturalists, on whom the hardships and expenses of such wars almost entirely fall, and induce every one who lives by the soil to give every facility and encouragement in his power to the multiplication of domestic manufactures. But above all they do not attend to the tendency of the importation of foreign articles ready made to impoverish the nation, or at least to retard the increase of its wealth, and of course the wealth of the individuals who compose it. This is a consideration which ought to determine at once every class of citizens, against importation, (the importers and vendors of foreign goods with their immediate dependents, who alone profit by it, excepted) and dispose them to prefer domestic manufactures at any price. That the importation of such articles as constitute nine hundred and ninety nine parts out of the thousand of our import trade tends to impede the growth of national wealth, is fully as plain as that it is day light, when the sun shines. No man can inspect the items, or even the gross statements of our imports without an obvious and conclusive demonstration of it. But the fact is susceptible of argumentation as well as ocular proof. If the increase of our national wealth depends principally on our domestic exports, which none will deny, and if the value of these exports be received, year after year, not in specie, a thing convertible into improvements of various kinds (the most permanent sort of national wealth) not in articles of a durable and useful nature, but in such perishing useless trash, as, if put into use, never sees the end of the year that imports it, it is as certain and as clear as two and two make four, that our national wealth, so far as its augmentation depends on our domestic exports, cannot increase, that we must forever be a poor and dependent people, destitute of those improvements and domestic establishments, without which a nation can never become wealthy, respectable or happy. But to illustrate this important fact by a case which every one is able to comprehend. Suppose a farmer sells annually of grain, stock and other articles to the amount 1000 dollars, and purchases in the stores of some neighbouring village perishing commodities, commodities which are used or worn out by the end of the year, to the same amount, it is left to each of my readers to say, whether such a farmer be likely to increase or diminish his wealth. But the situation of this supposed farmer is not quite so bad as that of the American nation at this hour and for nearly forty years back. For the nation has during that period purchased and received annually perishing goods, things of which but few indeed outlast the year that brings them home, not only to the amount of its sales

of domestic productions, but considerably more: and had it not been for the annual increase of our domestic exports, occasioned by a growing population, better cultivation of land already cleared, and new clearings every year, which enabled every succeeding year to meet and discharge the arrearsages of the preceding, the United States would have been at this moment charged with a mass of foreign debt, from which they never would have been able to exonerate themselves. For it is an incontestable fact that during the period above mentioned the annual increase of our domestic exports of the succeeding year has been anticipated by, and pledged to, the discharge of a balance against us erected by the excess of the imports above the exports of each preceding year. And notwithstanding this fact glaring fall in their face we have heard men, who plume high for political knowledge, prating all this time about national prosperity, and the advantages of the importing branch of our commerce. But what is to be expected from fools, but folly? Let us but indulge the ravishing fancy for a moment, that the happy era had arrived, when a number of manufacturers and their labourers, equal to the number employed in the preparation of our imports in foreign countries, were established in the United States, and ready to supply our wants, to employ and pay our professional men and tradesmen, and buy up and consume a portion of our productions, equal to that, which we annually export for the maintenance and pay of foreign artists and their employes, and that the surplussage of our productions were exported and sold for specie and this specie regularly applied to internal improvements; is there a head so stupid, a heart so corrupt in the union, as not to congratulate the auspicious day, to felicitate the fortunes of the nation, on such an important change? And what prevents this fancy from being turned into a reality? Nothing but the political errors and prejudices infused by interested importers and vendors of foreign goods and their immediate dependents into the minds of our professional men, agriculturalists and tradesmen, and leading them to a preposterous and unparitotic preference and encouragement of foreign manufacturers above our own. Our unsuspecting, uninquiring, and credulous agriculturalists have been taught to believe, and all powerful custom and habit rendered inveterate by the daily practice of many years have confirmed the belief, have almost converted it into a natural principle, that merchants are indispensable not only to their welfare but to their very existence. Would agriculturalists only suffer themselves to question the truth of this doctrine, and enquire a little into its soundness, they would soon discover the imposition which has been practised on them. They would soon perceive that the intervention of merchants between the raiser and consumer is vastly injurious to both, if the interception of a considerable part of the value of their respective productions be an injury. Indeed the injury or loss amounts precisely to the net profit which merchants make by exportation of our productions, and importation of the articles received in exchange for them from the ultimate consumers. Were it not for the intervention of merchants, the American agriculturalist would receive as much likely more on his own shore, for his productions, than they sell for at the place of ultimate consumption, the expense of wagage alone deducted. A contrary doctrine I will know is maintained and too generally believed. But the bare inspection of the nature of the articles which constitute our exports, and a little reflection on the situation of those who ultimately need and consume them, must render this doctrine incredible. In the nature of our exports, and the condition of the people who want and use them this fallacious tale meets its death wound. The American agriculturalist is taught to believe two facts, neither of which contains a particle of truth. He is taught to believe in the first place, that unless his surplus productions were exchanged for foreign wares, they could not be disposed of. But the nature of his productions saves him from this danger and refutes this false assertion. The American agriculturalist exports little beside such articles as constitute either the necessaries of life, or the necessaries of agricultural and manufacturing pursuits. Hence they who want them must buy them, let them be paid in what they may. When a family wants bread, it must have it. When a planter wants lumber, or a manufacturer cotton, indigo, &c. he must buy them, and give specie in return, if nothing else will be received. Secondly, the American agriculturalist is made to believe, that unless his productions be carried to foreign countries, and exhibited to foreign eyes, foreigners would never think of them,

and of course never feel a disposition to procure them. But this mercantile fable is equally unfounded as the other. Can people in want of provisions forbear to think of them, neglect to enquire for the storehouse that contains them, or omit to send to the country in which they are to be found? would a planter see his productions wasting on his farm for want of articles necessary to convey them to market, and not think of, not procure the articles? or a manufacturer suffer his business to be ruined for want of raw materials, and not think of, not send for the materials? This is absurd. Fortunately for America her exports are not like those of Britain addressed to the luxurious tastes, and fantastical imaginations of mankind, but to their real wants.—Hence their purchase and demand depend not on human caprice, and ocular inspection but on existing need. But further, were there no intervening merchants, and were we to compel those who want our necessities to approach our shores in quest of them, we should obviously derive a double advantage from the practice. We should have it in our power on the one hand to compel them to give our price, or wait on expense till we thought fit to abate our demands, or to go on expense, to other ports in quest of a lower market; and on the other to compel them to sell their articles at our prices, or subject themselves to similar inconveniences. Having thus analysed, ascertained, and described the several interests of the several component parts of the community in the importing branch of our commerce, we proceed to class them according to their real affinities. To one class then in pursuance of this principle, identity of interest, we must refer merchants, or at least that portion of them which consists in importers and vendors of foreign wares, with their dependents, seamen, lawyers, judges, some professional men, and if they will have them, bankers, stockjobbers, speculators, shavers, and such like caterpillars of the state. To the other class belong all agriculturalists, most tradesmen, all manufacturers, and most professional men. It is the interest of the first class to encourage the importation of foreign wares. It is the interest of the second to discourage it, and gradually to effect its extinction, that is, as fast as our domestic manufactures can be brought to supply the place of foreign.

The several interests of the several classes of the community in our import trade being thus ascertained, we come next to enquire concerning their respective interests in the present war, as growing out of that trade.—The present war has evidently no necessary or intentional relation to the importing branch of our commerce. It was not undertaken on account of any restrictions laid by foreigners upon importation. It was undertaken neither to defend it nor destroy it. Its tendency to impair importation is purely accidental. It grows entirely out of the necessity that we import most of our foreign wares from the nation against which the present war is conducted. Had not this happened to be the case the war would have had little or no influence on importation. But casual and unintentional as the influence of the war is to lessen importation, it has risen to the highest pitch, the opposition of that class of our citizens, who are interested to encourage the importing trade, with that of all our dependents and adherents. Hence the universal clamour of merchants, their dependents & dupes against the war, hence their strenuous exertions to prevent its success; hence their incessant toil to bring it to a disgraceful termination. Two causes account for every iota of the opposition exhibited against the war; the profits derived from importation, and the vehemence of federal thirst for office. Further we need not go, but for the very reason that the merchants, importers and their friends labour to frustrate our attempts to carry on the war, to a glorious end, agriculturalists, tradesmen, manufacturers, and most professional men are interested to unite with heart and hand in its support.—For in the ratio which the war accidentally tends to diminish the opulence of the farmer, it tends to increase the wealth of the latter.

In the foreign branch of our commerce, we grant, merchants and seafaring men are alone concerned. But to this branch the present war has no professed, and as far as we can discern, no accidental relation. The nation is not by any means to employ its forces against which it is warring, nor employ foreigners in the wages of their property, and to prevent other nations from employing us as their carriers the war has no tendency.—It is then to the accidental tendency alone of the war to diminish a branch of commerce, which, whilst it enriches a mere handful of our least valuable inhabitants, impoverishes to an equal or greater degree the great body of our best citizens, that we must ascribe the complaints, remonstrances, angry clamour, and vehement entreaties against the war, which at once distract, enfeeble and disgrace the nation.

#### VINDEX.

Extract of a letter from an Officer in the Army at Buffalo to his friend in New York.

Buffalo, Nov. 20, 1812.

"Dear Sir,  
"You will be pleased to hear that the night before last, an expedition was organized, under the command of Colonel Winder of the 14th Regiment, to storm the enemy's batteries opposite to Black

Rock. About ten boats set out, with a proportion of the seamen on this station under command of Lieut. Angus. Only five of the boats succeeded in landing. They were commanded by Capt. King, late of the 5th Regiment, with Capt. Morgan, of the 12th Infantry, Captain Dox, of the 13th and Capt. Spawt with Capt. Angus and Samuel Swartwout as Volunteers. About 50 sailors and 60 Regulars constituted the actual force employed in this enterprise. To the astonishment of friends and enemies, they achieved the most valiant feats of heroism ever witnessed. The whole of the batteries, from Fort Erie to Chippewa, were silenced, the cannon spiked, 3 officers and about 50 privates taken prisoners, and the whole Canadian frontier for 16 miles in extent laid waste and deserted.

"In this valorous act, the brave Capt. Wats, of the navy, second in command to Capt. Angus, fell. Capt. Angus of the navy, Samuel Swartwout, his associate volunteer, Capts. King, Morgan, Sproull and Dox, with Lieut. Col. Boerstler, of the 14th, at their head, merit the veneration of their country for their intrepidity and bravery. Seven officers out of eleven of the navy were wounded, Lieut. Scisson is badly wounded, but not dangerous. Mr. Graham, (son of our friend Col. Graham) has his leg broke, but is in good spirits. Mr. Carter, of New-York, is wounded in the arm. Angus, Swartwout, Sproull, Morgan and Col. Boerstler, are safe. Captain Dox, is slightly wounded; and Capt. King, in his zeal to send over prisoners, remained on the other side, and was made prisoner together with about ten men.

#### NEW-YORK, December 15.

A gentleman who arrived here yesterday in the steam boat, informed us, that Gen. Smyth, commander in chief at Niagara, had resigned his command, and the army were going into winter quarters.

Gen. Dearborn has arrived in Albany, and Gen. Bloomfield in this city.

Extract of a letter from Lima, Dec. 3.

"I have just time to inform you, that general Smyth has had his troops several times under arms and in his boats, in order to cross from Black Rock into Canada. On Monday last, he had them again in his boats, and ordered them back to camp. The troops were much incensed. He called a number of his officers, and made a statement which satisfied them; among them was general P. B. Porter. General Porter said that general Smyth had pledged his honor to go over on Tuesday morning, and that all things were ready.—On Tuesday the troops were accordingly ordered down to the river and into the boats; but were soon ordered back again. Secret murmurs then broke out into loud complaints, threats and denunciations. General P. B. Porter said publicly, that Smyth was a scoundrel and a traitor.—He was at the Rock, and appointed to meet some of his officers at 12 o'clock, at Landon's to explain. On his way there, while riding along the Beach, he (general Smyth) was fired at. The ball passed through the clothes of his aid who was by his side. The interview at Landon's was not satisfactory to his officers. General Smyth had spoken to Landon for lodgings. Landon heard threats from soldiers, in the streets, that they would commit violence upon his person that night and tear down Landon's house.—He then went to Smyth and requested him to leave his house as being unsafe.—The general left the house, went to his camp, double guards were set, and every precaution taken to prevent surprise.—The threats were made by some of the distant volunteers. In the course of the evening, enquiries were repeatedly made for him by some suspicious persons at his former lodgings. Nothing further occurred that night. It is now said by every one from head quarters, that he is concealed somewhere, and dare not appear in public. The volunteers who have been drawn out by his proclamation, are dismissed, and are continually passing here, much enraged at the noble Smyth, with them he is now considered as a traitor and a coward.

"From what motives gen. Smyth has acted, I know not; but I am confident, that by omitting to go over, he has saved his army.

"The general opinion of those who are now on their return is, that gen. S. if found will be torn to pieces. As if found there will be no invasion of Canada from this quarter at present unless by the volunteers, which is talked of."

#### NORFOLK, Dec. 11.

Arrived, the sloop Union, Hewes, bound from New York to this port, laden with potatoes, onions, apples, cider, &c. was captured on the 8th inst. to the E. of Cape Charles, and in 15 fathoms water, by the British frigate Maidstone, and af-

ter taking out the whole of the little cargo, put 10 prisoners on board the sloop, strictly-charging captain Hewes to put into Philadelphia. He however proceeded on his voyage, and on Wednesday about 12 o'clock, the wind blowing a gale, came to anchor in Lynhaven Bay; but the anchors not holding, had to cut the cable and run ashore. The prisoners who came in the sloop, state that the Maidstone was in company with a squadron consisting of one 74, the Acasta frigate, the Sophia sloop, and a brig, and that they had been cruising off the Capes for some time. The officers of the Maidstone asked capt. Hewes a great many questions about commodore Decatur, whom they wished very much to fall in with.

#### STUEBENVILLE, Dec. 3.

Extract of a letter from an Officer in the North Western Army to a gentleman in this Town, dated 26th Nov. 1812.

"Last Saturday I obtained leave of absence from Gen. Harrison [at Franklinton] for 10 days, and on my way to direct the Pennsylvania and U. States' troops the route to Upper Sandusky, to take on the Artillery. Two or three days after I left Franklinton there was about 4 or 500 cavalry [principally Kentuckians] and 100 Infantry, to start on a secret expedition, I suppose to the Washburn River, in Scotland; famous for the largest and best iron foundry in the world, where these pieces were first made.

Cannonades, short pieces of ordnance, carrying large balls, and used principally in close engagements at sea, are so called from CARRON, a town on the banks of the Carron River, in Scotland; famous for the largest and best iron foundry in the world, where these pieces were first made.

From the Canadian Repository, of Dec. 8.

Under the Buffalo head will be found an account of the strange movements on Saturday, of gen. Smyth's "Army of the centre," &c. On the Morning of the next day, Sunday, orders were again issued for the troops to parade at 3 P. M. At this parade the troops were directed to be in readiness to cross the river on Monday morning, at 8 o'clock, when they were to proceed, rain or shine. For some cause, however, which was not explained to the dissatisfied troops, the expedition did not take place, but was again put off until the next morning, when it was certain to go on. At two o'clock on Tuesday morning the troops began to move to the place where they had embarked and departed on Saturday; and by 3 o'clock, 2 or 3000 men were in boats, and large numbers marching to the spot, to join the expedition. The boats about 70 in number, were ready, and nothing wanting but the word to get under weigh, when! an adjutant rode to the river's side, and in the name of gen. Smyth, proclaimed, "Fellow soldiers, the expedition is given up!" In the astonishment which this unexpected order excited, it was asked what can this mean? to which the officer replied, "I know not—the general so orders." He then ordered the men to disembark, and those of them who had received guns at the arsenal, to return them. It is impossible to describe the uproar, noise and confusion which ensued in obeying this unaccountable order. Some swore—all were charged at this ridiculous state of things, and execrated the man who had led them to such disgrace, and, "when in sight of the enemy, basely shrunk in the moment of trial."

The volunteers, and a considerable portion of the militia, have left the lines for their homes; it was expected the remainder would soon follow.

The regular army, it is said will go into winter quarters at Eleven Mile Creek. As to the general himself, our last accounts left him (Friday afternoon) at his quarters, with about 200 light artillery around him, to protect him from the fury of the volunteers, &c. who had openly insulted him with the most opprobrious epithets, and even threatened his life; indeed, he was fired at by some of the men. He could find no quarters at Buffalo village, the landlords refusing to harbor him, from the fear that the house would be demolished. Such is the posture of affairs on the lines.

P. S. Captain R. Hart arrived in town from the lines last evening. He applied for a dismissal, but gen. Smyth refused him—adding, that the detached militia would be kept at Black Rock, while he, with the regulars were to go into winter quarters at Eleven Mile Creek!

The President has, we understand, committed the Department of War, for the present, to the Sec'y of State. This measure is adopted, according to provisions in acts of Congress, and to the practice under them. It will continue no longer than until a successor shall be ready to take permanent charge of that department. By this arrangement, the public business will proceed, at the same time that the personal convenience of Mr. Eustis will be accommodated. It is

understood that he will give all the information and aid in his power to the measures of the Department, whilst he remains in the city. Nat. Intel.

The House of Representatives have refused to postpone indefinitely the bill from the Senate in favor of the importing merchants, by a majority of two votes; and the bill has been referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

The bill from the Senate authorising an increase of the Navy, is now under discussion in the House. No question has yet been taken affecting it merits. Ibid.

Vermont Election.—The election for Members of Congress took place in the state of Vermont a few days ago. The returns received present a considerable gain in favor of the Opposition party.—We shall be gratified to find, when the result is ascertained, that the Republicans of that state, by grasping at too much, that is, by changing the mode of election from districts to general ticket, have not lost every thing. Ibid.

It is said the intrepid Jones, of Frolicsome memory, is to have the command of the Macedonian, when refitted. If an opportunity should present itself, we have no doubt of his realizing an event, so devoutly to be wished, that of beating the enemy on equal ground with his own weapons.

As we have not sufficient naval force of our own to afford an opportunity for the advancement of distinguished merit, it is kind in the enemy thus to afford the government a helping hand.—Alex. Herald.

Albany, Dec. 10.

Two officers who arrived in this city yesterday from Sacket's Harbor, state that our fleet had all returned to that port, and were laid up for the winter. Commodore Chauncey, officers and men in good spirits—only lamenting that the season prevented any further active operations for the present. The British fleet had also gone into port at Kingston, and laid up for the winter.—Gaz.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17.

The frigate United States, com. Decatur, with the Macedonian, (her prize) were both at anchor last evening, at the Brothers, about two miles above Hell-Gate Ferry, and will proceed for this port the first fair wind.

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**Election Notice.**  
AN Election will be held at the Court House in Charles-Town, on Monday the 28th inst. for the purpose of electing a fit person to represent the District composed of the counties of Berkeley, Jefferson, Frederick, Hampshire and Hardy, in the Senate of Virginia, in the room of Lewis Wolfe, Esq. whose seat is vacated.  
DANIEL COLLETT, Sheriff.  
December 11.

**Private Entertainment.**  
To travellers and gentlemen of the neighbourhood, who wish to retire from the bustle of a public house, the subscriber offers his house as a place of retreat, where good stabling, grain, and hay are provided for their horses, and genteel accommodations for themselves.  
GEO. HITE.  
Charles-Town, Dec. 25.

**For Sale.**  
ON Saturday 2d of January, 1813 will be offered for sale at Muse's Mill, a number of valuable work horses, cattle, hogs, Farming utensils, household furniture, books, &c. &c. Nine months credit will be given, by the purchasers giving bond & approved security. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock.  
BATAILE MUSE.  
December 25, 1812.

**10 Dollars Reward.**  
DESERTED from the Recruiting Rendezvous at Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va. on the 17th inst. a soldier named CHRISTOPHER TUCKER, born in Loudoun County, state of Virginia, aged 33 years, five feet four inches high, dark complexion, dark hair, dark eyes, and by profession a Stone Mason—had on when last seen a gray broad cloth coat, overalls made of dark corduroy—other articles of clothing not recollected. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of him to any officer of the United States army.  
O'THO W. CALLIS, Lieut.  
12th regt. U. S. Infantry.  
December 25, 1812.

**Stray Heifer.**  
CAME to the subscriber's residence, near Charles-Town, on the 22d of August, 1812, a Red Heifer, about two years old—no mark or brand perceivable. Appraised to seven dollars. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away.  
THOMAS COCKRELL.  
Jefferson County, Dec. 25, 1812.

**Six Cents Reward.**  
ABSCONDED from the subscriber on the 29th of the 10th month last, a boy named JACOB CAIN, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 1 inch high. The above reward will be paid if brought home, but no charges.  
SAMUEL SWAYNE,  
Jefferson County, Dec. 25.

**For Sale.**  
WILL be sold, at public sale, before the door of Robert Fulton, in Charlestown, on the 28th of this month, (the day of election for Senator) a fine likely VIRGINIA HORN SLAVE, who is well acquainted with farming.  
December 18.

**FALL GOODS.**  
THE subscriber informs his customers, and the public, that in addition to the Goods he opened in the early part of the season, he is now opening a very large assortment of  
MERCHANDISE,  
well adapted to the season, embracing almost every article required in his line: The articles which have been most scarce and difficult to obtain for some time past, will be found among the present assortment, and having been purchased in the best markets for cash, will be sold accordingly cheap.

**To Blacksmiths.**  
The subscriber has for Sale, Genuine Millington Crowley Steel, warranted first quality, for Axes and other edge Tools, Best English Blister, for Mill Irons, Hammers, &c. Do. Country Blister, Bar Iron, Sheet Iron, Strap Iron. ALSO, Anvils and Vices, of the first rate.  
JAMES S. LANE.  
Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 20.



