

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.]

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1812:

[No. 245.

FRANKFORT (Ky.) Nov. 7, 1812.

Copy of a letter from Major Gen. Hopkins, to his excellency Governor Shelby, dated

FORT HARRISON, 6th Oct. 1812.

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

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

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

This council was held, and all the intelligence furnished that had been requested, and I had a report highly favorable to the enterprise. This, to me, was more gratifying; as I had found as early as our encampment at Vincennes, discontent and murmurings, that portended no wish to proceed further. At Busserson, I found an evident increase of discontent, altho' no army was ever better or more amply supplied with rations and forage than at this place. At Fort Harrison, where we encamped on the 10th, & where we were well supplied with forage, &c. I found on the 12th and 13th, many breaking off and returning without applying to me for a discharge, and as far as I knew, without any notification to their officers. I asked I have every reason to suppose the officers of every grade, gave no countenance to such a procedure. Thinking myself now secure in the confidence of my brother officers and the army, we proceeded on our march early on the 15th, and continued it four days, our course near north in the prairie until we came to an Indian house, where some corn, &c. had been cultivated. The last day of the march to this place I had been made acquainted with a return of that spirit of discontent, that had, as I had hoped, subsided, and when I had ordered a halt near sun-set (for the first time that day) in a fine piece of grass in the prairie, to aid our horses, I was addressed in the most rude and dictatorial manner requiring me immediately to RESUME MY MARCH, or HIS battalion would break off from the army and RETURN!!—This was a Major SINGLETON!! I mention him in justice to the other officers of that grade. But from every information, I began to fear the army waited but for a pretext to return! This was offered next day by our guides, who had thought they had discerned an Indian village on the side of a grove about ten miles from where we encamped on the 4th night of our march, and turned us about 6 or 8 miles out of our way. An almost universal discontent seemed to prevail, and we took our course in such a direction as we hoped would best atone for the error in the morning. About or after sun-set we came to a thin grove affording water; here we took up our camp; and about this time arose one of the most violent gusts of wind, I ever remember to have seen, not proceeding from clouds. The Indians set fire to the prairie, which drove us so furiously, that we were compelled to fire around our camp, to protect ourselves. This seems to have decided the army to return: I was informed of it so many ways, that early in the next morning (Oct. 20th) I requested the attendance of the general and field officers, and stated to them my apprehensions, the expectations of our country, the disgrace attending the measure, and the approbation of our own consciences. Against this, I stated the weary situation of our horses and the want of provisions, (which to me seemed only partial, 6 days

having only passed since every part of the army, as was believed, was furnished with ten days in bacon, beef or bread stuff) the reasons given for returning.—I requested the commandants of each regiment to convene the whole of the officers belonging to it, and to take fully the sense of the army on this measure; report to the commandant of brigades, who were requested to report to me in writing; adding that if 500 volunteers would turn out, I would put myself at their head, and proceed in quest of the towns; and the balance of the army might retreat under the conduct of their officers in safety to Fort Harrison. In less than one hour the report was made almost unanimously to return. I then requested that I might dictate the course to be pursued that day only, which I pledged myself should not put them more than 6 miles out of the way: my object being to cover the reconnoitering parties, I wished to send out for the discovery of the Indian towns.—About this time the troops being paraded, I put myself in front, took my course and directed them to follow me; the columns moving off quite a contrary way, I sent captain Taylor and major Lee to apply to the officers leading the columns, to turn them. They were told it was not in their power. The army had taken their course, and would pursue it. Discovering great confusion and disorder in the march, I threw myself in the rear, fearing an attack on those who were there from necessity, and continued in that position the whole day. The exhausted state of the horses, nor the hunger of the men, retarded this day's march: so swiftly was it prosecuted that it was long before the rear arrived at the encampment. The generals Ray, Ramsey and Allen, lent all their aid and authority in restoring our march to order, and so far succeeded, as to bring on the whole with much less loss than I had learned; indeed I have no reason to think we were either followed or menaced by an enemy. I think we marched at least 80 or 90 miles in the heart of the enemy's country; had he possessed a design to fight us, opportunities in abundance presented.—So formidable was our appearance in the prairie, and in the country (as I am told) never trod before by hostile feet, must impress the bordering tribes with a sense of their danger. If it operates beneficially in this way, our labor will not be altogether in vain.

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

Mr. Barron and Messrs. Lacey and Le Plant, interpreters and guides, deserve well of me; I am certain we were not twenty miles from the Indian village when we were forced to retire, and I have many reasons to prove we were in the right way. I have myself (suppered) the mortification I left at thus returning) been in a bad state of health from first to last; and am now so weak as not to be able to keep myself on my horse. A violent Diarrhea has pursued me ten days past, and reduced me extremely low; I had resolved to continue with the line of march a little, if unable to ride.—There are yet many things of which I wish to write; they relate substantially to prospective operations. Soon again shall I have the honor to address your excellency, in the mean time be assured of the perfect consideration and high regards of your obedient friend and servant,

SAMUEL HOPKINS.

Gov. Shelby.

BLANK BOOKS

For Sale at this Office.

WORTHINGTON, COOKUS & CO.

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

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Fall & Winter Goods,

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

Public Sale.

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 & Cloas Middle and low-piled ditto, } assorted Bedford Cords and Stockings 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—add to punctual customers, at a short credit. November 6. tf.

Forty head of fat Cattle,

now feeding with corn—thirty head of fat hogs, now in the pen, and fed since October with corn. Horses and sheep will also be offered for sale. Six months credit will be given on the purchasers giving bond and good security. JACOB H. MANNING. Nov. 20.

FOR SALE,

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

Valuable Land for Sale IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.

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

BENNET TAYLOR, acting Trustee. October 9, 1812. tds.

For Sale,

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

SAMUEL CHRISTY. 2m. September 25.

REMOVAL.

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

JOHN LEMON. 3m. Charlestown, Aug. 7.

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. 3m. Charlestown, Nov. 13.

Blank Deeds

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. Oct. 16.

From the National Intelligencer.

TO THE EDITORS.

Camp near Buffalo, Nov. 8th, 1812.

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

General V. Rensselaer says, "I had on the 5th inst. (Oct.) written to Brig. Gen. Smyth, requesting an interview with him, Major General Hall, and the Commandants of the U. States' regiments, for the purpose of conferring upon the subject of future operations." On the 3d of October, General V. Rensselaer ordered a General Court Martial to be held at General Smyth's Camp; and on the 5th, he addressed a note to Gen. Smyth, requesting an interview upon the earliest day possible, "consistent with the business of the Court Martial, and other indispensable duties."

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

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

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

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

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

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

A.

Head-Quarters, Lewistown, 12th October, 1812. SIR—I have this moment received your letter of yesterday. To-night I shall again attempt to cross the river, and attack the enemy's batteries on the heights of Queenstown.—Should circumstances render it necessary to march your brigade, I will advise you tomorrow.

With great respect, I am, Sir, your obedient servant. S. V. RENNELAER, Major Gen. Commanding.

P. S.—Lieut. Col. Christie has arrived with boats, &c. Brig. Gen. Smyth, of the U. S. Forces. C.

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

GENERAL ORDERS.

Brig. Gen. Smyth will please to give orders for his brigade to strike their tents

and march to Lewistown, with every possible dispatch.

By order of Maj. Gen. V. Rensselaer. SOL. V. RENNELAER.

Aid-de-Camp.

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

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

Copy of a Letter from Mr. S. T. Anderson, enclosing one from Com. Chauncey, to the Secy of the Navy.

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

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

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

In great haste, Your most obedient servant, SAML. T. ANDERSON. The Hon. Paul Hamilton, Secy of the Navy.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, 13th Nov. 1812.

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

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

In our passage through the Bay of Quaint, I discovered a schooner at the mouth of Kingstown harbor, and took her with us to our anchorage. The next morning, finding that she could not beat through the channel with us, I ordered the sailing master in the Growler to take her under convoy and run down past Kingston, anchor on the east end of Long Island and wait for a wind to come up on the east side. I was also in hopes that the Royal George might be induced to follow for the purpose of re-taking our prize, but her commander was too well aware of the consequences to leave his moorings.

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

The Royal George must have received very considerable injury in her hull and in men, as the gun vessels with a long 32 pounder were seen to strike her almost every shot, and it was observed that she was reinforced with troops four different times during the action. I have great pleasure in saying that the officers and men on-board of every vessel behaved with the utmost coolness, and are extremely anxious to meet the enemy on the open lake; and as long as I have the honor to command such officers and such men, I can have no doubt of the result.

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

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

her, which he did. We also took the schooner Mary Hall from Niagara at the mouth of Kingstown harbour, and took her with us to our anchorage. The next morning, finding that she could not beat through the channel with us, I ordered the sailing master in the Growler to take her under convoy and run down past Kingston, anchor on the east end of Long Island and wait for a wind to come up on the east side. I was also in hopes that the Royal George might be induced to follow for the purpose of re-taking our prize, but her commander was too well aware of the consequences to leave his moorings.

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CANANDAIGUA, Nov. 12, 1812.

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

[MENSSENGER.]

TO THE MEN OF NEW YORK.

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

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

In a few days the troops under my command will plant the American standard in Canada. They are men accustomed to obedience, silence and steadiness. They will conquer, or they will die. Will you stand with your arms folded, and look on this interesting struggle? Are you not related to the men who fought at Bennington and Saratoga? Has the race degenerated? Or have you under the baleful influence of contending factions forgot your country? Must I turn from you, and ask the men of the Six Nations to support the government of the United States? Shall I imitate the officers of the British king, and suffer our un-gathered laurels to be tarnished by ruthless deeds? Shame, where is thy blush? No. Where I command, the vanquished and the peaceful man, the child, the maid, and the matron, shall be secure from wrong. If we conquer, we will "conquer but to save."

Men of New-York!

The present is the hour of renown.—Have you not a wish for fame? Would you not choose in future times to be named as one of those, who, imitating the heroes whom Montgomery led, have in spite of the seasons, visited the tomb of the chief and conquered the country where he lies? Yes. You desire your share of fame. Then, seize the present moment. If you do not, you will regret it, and say, "the valiant have bled in vain; the friends of my country fell—and I was not there." Advance then to our aid, I will wait for you a few days. I cannot give you the day of my departure. But come on. Come in companies, half companies, pairs or single. I will organize you for a short tour. Ride to this place, if the distance is far, and send back your horses. But remember, that every man who accompanies us, places himself under my command, and shall submit to the salutary restraints of discipline. ALEX. SMYTH, Brig. Gen. Camp, near Buffalo, 10th Nov. 1812.

FROM THE SCOTO GAZETTE—EXTRA. Franklinton, Nov. 19, 1812. An express arrived here this morning with a despatch from brigadier general Tupper, containing his report to Gen. Harrison, of his late expedition to the Rapids of the Miami, for the purpose of driving off a body of Indians and British, who had assembled there to take off a quantity of corn which remains in the fields at that place. Gen. Tupper arrived with his command at the Rapids, undiscovered by the enemy, in the night of the 13th inst. He immediately made a disposition for passing the river, and some few of our men got over, but the greater part of them missed the ford, and many of them were in great danger of drowning; they were however rescued by the few horses which gen. T. had with him, but lost a part of their arms. As soon as the day appeared, and they were discovered by the enemy, the gun and other boats that were in the river, slipped their cables and escaped down the Lake. The Indians however, more brave than their allies, crossed over on horses and made several violent attacks upon our troops. They were received with firmness, driven back and forced to recross the river with considerable loss. Gen. Tupper finding it impossible to cross the river, and being entirely out of provisions, as the men took nothing with them except what they carried on their backs, was obliged to return—four were killed on our side, and one wounded—the enemy were seen to carry off many of their dead and wounded in the action on the land, and many more were knocked off their horses in recrossing the river. The Indians were commanded by the Wyandot chief, Splitlog, who was very conspicuous, being mounted upon a fine white charger. This chief was supposed to have been killed or wounded, as another Indian was upon his horse at the close of the action.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Friday, November 27.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill from the House concerning the pay of the army, &c. and amendments reported by the committee thereto.

On motion to strike out the 3d section which authorizes the enlistment of all young men over eighteen years of age, there were—

For striking it out, Messrs. Anderson, Bradley, Campbell of Ohio, Campbell of Tenn. Condit, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, Lambert, Lloyd, Leib, Magruder, Pope, Reed, Smith of (Md.) Smith of (N. Y.) Taylor, Turner, Worthington—26.

Against striking it out, Messrs. Crawford, Robinson, Tait, Varum—4.

The further consideration of the bill was, after debate, postponed to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, November 23.

After several petitions on the subject of the late importation of British manufactures were presented and referred as usual to the committee of ways and means,

Mr. Newton from the committee of commerce, &c. presented a bill to prohibit the uses of licences, issued under the authority of foreign governments; read the first and second time and committed for Thursday next.

Mr. Cheves from the committee of ways and means presented a bill, to defray the expenses incurred under the act authorizing a detachment from the militia of the United States—read the first and second time and committed to a committee of the whole house to-day.

The house, on the said bill went into committee, made amendments, which were concurred in, and the bill ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill to enable the people of the Mississippi Territory to form a Constitution and state government. Amendments made and concurred in by the house.

A motion was then made by Mr. Pitkin, to strike out the 1st Sec. which was negatived, yeas 32, nays 68. After an amendment in the house, the said bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

The bill to defray the expenses of the detachment of militia being engrossed was then read a third time and passed; and the title prescribed.

The House Adjourned.

Tuesday, November 24.

Several private petitions were read and referred.

On motion of Mr. Poindexter, Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of repealing or modifying the act entitled "an act to divide the Indiana Territory into two separate governments," passed January 11th, 1812, and of providing more effectually for the government of the Michigan Territory, and the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The bill for admitting the Mississippi Territory into the union, was read the third time and passed, yeas 63 to 99.

On motion of Mr. Jennings, Resolved; That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorising the president of the United States to cause two additional companies of mounted rangers to be raised for the protection of the frontiers.

The speaker read a letter from the capt. of the U. S. frigate Constellation, inviting the members to dine on board of her to-morrow, or on the first fair day.

Wednesday, November 25.

Mr. Cheeves from the committee of ways and means made a report on the subject of the bonded goods.

The committee of ways and means to whom was referred the subject of the late importation of goods from Great Britain and Ireland in violation of the non-intercourse law—state that they have had a correspondence with the secretary of the treasury; a detailed examination of committees of Merchants from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. a statement of Mr. Russell's, our late charge des affaires, who was so polite as to attend them, and

REPORT. That on a view of the whole subject the committee are of opinion, that the secretary of the treasury has full power to remit, or mitigate the penalties or forfeitures incurred, should an interposition in either way be called for by the circumstances of the case, they therefore recommend that it be

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to legislate upon the subject, and that the petitions with the accompanying documents be referred to the secretary of the treasury.

Mr. Bassett asked and obtained leave to report two bills, one for authorising an increase of the navy of the U. S. and the other on the subject of naval pensions—The latter was accordingly reported but not the former.

The resolution for awarding capt. Hull a gold medal and each officer a silver one with suitable devices, also, \$100,000 to be distributed among the crew as prize money was passed in committee of the whole. It was then ordered to lie on the table in order to have the accompanying documents printed.

On motion of Mr. Williams, ordered that when the house adjourn they adjourn to meet on Friday next.

Friday, Nov. 27.

Mr. Bassett, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, made a long argumentative report on that subject, concluding with reporting a bill "to increase the Navy of the U. States." [This bill is blank as to the proposed ratio of increase.]

Mr. Bassett also reported a bill making provision for certain Navy Pensions.

These bills were twice read and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The engrossed bill concerning Territorial and District Judges, was read a third time; and, on motion, recommitment to a Select Committee.

The House adjourned on Monday.

MONTREAL Oct. 31.

The Prisoners taken at Detroit and brought down to Quebec, are on the point of embarking for Boston, for the purpose of being exchanged.

Five cannon are now lying at the Chateau court, taken at Detroit.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 18.

RE-FALLATION.

On Monday last, twelve British seamen were taken from on board the prison ship in this harbor and conducted to jail, as hostages, to abide the fate of those six men taken from the crew of the privateer, *Savah Ann*, captain Moon, of Balt. (carried into Nassau some time since) and sent to Jamaica to be tried for their lives as British subjects; and altho' five of them were stated by captain Moon to be American born and the other one a naturalized citizen. Let this practice be continued, and there will be very soon an end to taking and hanging American citizens by the British.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 25.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT NAVAL VICTORY. Arrived here yesterday, in 18 days from Bermuda, the *Cartel* brig Diamond, capt. Williams, with the officers and crew of the United States sloop of war *Wasp*, captured by the British ship *Poictiers*, of 74 guns. By this arrival, the editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser* have received the following particulars of the action and capture of the British sloop of war *Frolic*, by the United States sloop of war *Wasp*, Capt. Jones, affording another proof of the decided superiority of American bravery and naval tactics.

The United States' sloop of war *Wasp*, on the 18th ult. in the lat. of 37, N. and long. 65, W. fell in with six large merchant ships under the convoy of H. B. M. sloop of war *Frolic*. The *Wasp* engaged the *Frolic*; and, after a close action of 43 minutes, boarded and took possession of her. The *Frolic* mounted 22 guns, and the *Wasp* but 18 guns. In this action, against a force so much her superior, the *Wasp* had 5 killed and 5 wounded; all the latter have since recovered. The *Frolic* had nearly 30 men killed, and 40 or 50 men wounded. Among her killed was the First Lieut. and Master; among her wounded, the Captain and 2d Lieut. and one Midshipman.—None of the Officers of the *Wasp* were either killed or wounded. Soon after the action, H. B. M. Ship of the line *Poictiers* here in sight to windward, and as the *Wasp* was much cut in her spars, sails and rigging, she was unable to escape the pursuit, and was therefore captured: and the prize being entirely a wreck (her masts having gone by the board soon after she had surrendered) she was re-captured. The *Poictiers* at the time of falling with the *Wasp* and her prize, was bound off the Chesapeake; but in consequence of the disabled condition of these two vessels, she proceeded with them to Bermuda.

Two days before the action there was a severe gale of wind, in which the *Wasp* lost her jib-boom and two seamen, and the *Frolic* springing her main-yard, and at the time of the action had it upon deck for repair. The loss of her main-

yard however was of no disadvantage to the *Frolic*, as the two vessels were engaged before the wind, under close reefed top sails, and with the top-gallant yards down, it blowing fresh with a heavy swell of the sea.

The officers and crew of the *Wasp* were landed at Bermuda, by the *Poictiers*, on the 20th ult. and all the officers forthwith admitted to their parole.—Capt. Jones and his officers were treated with much respect and civility while on board the *Poictiers*, and also during their stay at Bermuda.

NOVEMBER 26.

A BRITISH FRIGATE CAPTURED. Extract of a letter from Portland, dated Nov. 21st.

"I have this day conversed with the captain of a Swedish vessel, just arrived at Bath, from St. Bartholomews, who says he was boarded eleven days since by a Baltimore privateer, and was informed that he had been in company with commodore Rodgers' squadron, and that the commodore had fallen in with and captured the British frigate *Acasta*."

A letter from Albany was received yesterday morning; stating that our Northern Army had crossed from Champlain into Canada; and that the Army at Buffalo, under general Smyth, had reached Queenston.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Plattsburg, dated November 15, 1812.

"This afternoon we have received orders to march to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, and each man to have 26 rounds of cartridges—it is not known where we are to march, but the general opinion is we are to go to Lady Woods between this and Montreal. Gen. Dearborn arrived at this place this morning."

Extract of a letter dated Plattsburg, Monday evening, Nov. 16.

"This moment the army is preparing to march to Canada. It has been under marching orders several days, but it was not certain to march until yesterday, when general Dearborn arrived here. It will be about 6000 strong, and will go by forced marches. Whether it is going on a mere enterprize to make a stand, if it can, public opinion has not yet ascertained; but that it does not intend to surrender without a little fighting is clearly ascertained in the public mind. I believe Gen. Chandler will command as general Dearborn is going back and gen. Bloomfield is sick."

BUFFALO, Nov. 18.

Fifty barrels Salt gone over to the British.—A few nights since, a boat load of salt came up Niagara river, passed Black Rock and run aground off Buffalo creek, and after a family had been landed from the boat, the owner left a man on board, to take care of the boat. But no sooner had the owner got handsomely into this village, when the man in the boat, hoisted sail and made for Fort Erie, which place he arrived at in safety.

Flags have been sent over to demand a restoration of the salt. An answer, we understand, was received; that the salt would be restored, and the person who went over, imprisoned.

Boston, November 24.

Yesterday arrived in Quarantine Road, the British transport ship *Royalist*, capt. Clark, 24 days from Quebec, with 180 officers and soldiers of the 4th U. States regiment, taken at Detroit—and now released on parole. One soldier died on board, and several are sick. Another transport sailed in company, also for Boston, with troops, of whom 60 are said to be sick. Two other transports were to sail soon afterwards. The soldiers, as they arrive, are to be lauded at Fort Independence.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, Nov. 4. "A cartel schooner, was to sail this day for Boston; but an embargo has been laid until a fleet sails for England, which will be on the 8th, to consist of about 30 merchant ships, under convoy of a 64, with her lower deck guns out, and two frigates."

Plattsburg, Nov. 20.

On Sunday morning last, major-general Dearborn and suite arrived at this place in the steam-boat. A salute was fired on his landing.

The regular army, which has been collected at this place, have left their encampment, and marched to the North.—The infantry, consisting of seven regiments, and two companies of heavy artillery, marched on Monday last. A regiment of light dragoons, commanded by colonel Burn, and two companies of flying artillery, under the command of major Eustis, left the encampment on Tuesday.

The troops were in high spirits, and from the ability and energy of the officers

generally, it may safely be anticipated, that whenever they come in contact with the enemy, the result will be glorious to the American arms.

General Bloomfield, owing to his severe ill health was prevented from proceeding with the army—the immediate command of course devolved upon brigadier-general Chandler. Gen. Dearborn joined the army on the 17th, to command in person.

A company of sixty, who have volunteered from Peru and this town, to assist in clearing the road, which the British have obstructed by falling trees across it, marched on Tuesday, with their guns and axes. A similar company is said to have marched from Chazy.

The whole of the militia had previously been marched to the lines.

The army encamped on Tuesday evening, in Champlain, about half a mile to the west of the lines. A number of scouting parties had been sent out. Colonel Vosburgh's regiment, which has been stationed at the westward, had joined the army. The militia from Vermont have also arrived at Champlain. On Tuesday, a full company of light-horse, which has been raised in Vermont, passed through town, on their way to join the army.

It is understood that the greater part of the militia have volunteered to go over the lines.

Frankfort, (K.) Nov. 18.

"I have seen a letter from George Waller to our friend William S. Waller of this place, dated Vincennes, November 19th, in which he states, that he had then before him a letter from Col. Russell to gen. Gibson the acting Governor of the Indiana territory, stating that he (Col. Russell) at the head of three hundred and sixty men left St. Louis on the 19th ult. passed Piora about 20 miles up the Illinois river, and by forced marches surprised and attacked the principal Kickapoo town, situated about three miles from the Illinois river at the head of Piora lake; that the Indians fled to a swamp which lay between the town and river: that Col. Russell and his men pursued for about three miles through the swamp, up to their waists in mud and water—killed upwards of twenty, which were found, and a great many in their attempt to cross the river were drowned; took four prisoners—found several American scalps—took eighty horses—destroyed their town and took a great deal of plunder. Col. Russell had not a man killed, and but four wounded."

Washington City, Nov. 28.

NAVAL ENTERTAINMENT. The Frigate *Constellation*, now lying in the Eastern Branch, ready for sea, but waiting for her complement of hands, a few of whom are yet wanting, the opportunity was embraced by Capt. Stewart, her commander, to gratify the ladies and gentlemen of the City and Georgetown, and the distinguished strangers now at the seat of government, with an entertainment on board of her, to take place on the first fair day after Wednesday last—Thursday proving a fine day, many hundreds of ladies and gentlemen, previously invited, amongst whom we recognized the President of the United States and his lady, all the Heads of Departments and their ladies, very many of the Members of Congress, the French Minister, &c. assembled on board the *Constellation* between ten and twelve o'clock.—The day was spent in the utmost concord and hilarity, no accident intervening to damp the gaiety of the scene. An elegant cold collation of the choicest viands and liquors, prepared under the direction of Mr. Tomlinson, was served up to the numerous guests. The old and the young mingled in the sprightly dance, and pleasure beamed on every countenance. The presence of the brave Capt. Hull and Morris, our readers may be sure, did not lessen the gratifications of the day. The company began to separate towards evening, and were relanded with great safety and regularity. When the President came on board, and when he parted from the ship, in a boat under the direction of Capt. Hull, salutes were fired from the ship with great effect.—The managers of the entertainment were, F. Wharton, John Taylor, C. W. Goldsborough, John Graham, Richard Fortescue, Isaac Hull, Edward Coles, Samuel Miller, Henry Hunt, Wm. Sanford, order whose care and assiduous attention the whole scene had an indescribably pleasing effect.

Accounts have reached this city, of Col. Russell, of Kentucky, with a detachment of 400 men, having attacked a party of Indians at one of their towns, and driven them into the morasses, after having made great havoc among them. The number of Indians engaged was 150 or 200 men.

CHARLES-TOWN, December 4.

FOR THE REPOSITORY.

Casting my eye over a late *Martinsburg* paper, I lighted by accident on a production signed Alfred. How much to be envied, said I to myself, is thrice happy *Martinsburg*, in having given birth or residence to such an uncommon man. To the superlatives of Alfred none can pretend. In mimic art Foot and Garrick when compared to Alfred are more theatrical dwarfs. Who could hit off the *Dorcas* as happily as Alfred? In regard to truth, inspired lips and holy writ themselves must yield the palm to Alfred. Of the properties and relations of things his ideas are the exactest copies. What words can represent facts with more fidelity than those of Alfred? In point of wit how marvellously acute! The salt sparkles in every dash of his humorous pen. In urbanity of diction the lords of Westminster must sink to country clowns when tested by the perfect elegance of Alfred. Had he lived in Homer's day, the poet would have adorned his classic brow with the sublime honours of a *Hermes* or a *Theut*. In political distinction what is the discriminating Denham himself to the profound politician of Berkeley? What are Napier's logarithms or Newton's gravitation to the discovery that the government is composed of the constitution and institutions founded on it? In point of perspicuity, are not the pages of Blair midnight darkness to the lucid lines of Alfred! In propriety and precision the accuracy of Campbell is wild ramble, when laid by that of Alfred. Alfred is the first man who has ever so happily connected the copulative and, who in one breath made an administration a person and a thing, who talked of institutions founded on constitutions, or subjected men to investigation. Such expressions would sound sweeter than Orpheus' lyre in a London ear. In dark sayings David and Solomon were fools to the ingenious Alfred. In his third paragraph he has strung more enigmas than Sampson and his Philistines would be able to unravel, had his marriage lasted for seven years. What time would it take to measure exactly the length of the governmental nose and determine the possible site of the diabolical society introduced to our acquaintance by the deep soul of Alfred? To determine whether by this body he means the Essex, New York or Staunton Junta? Whether by insurrection he alludes to the political spawn, the favorite nursing of Hamilton, Ross and other honest federalists, in ninety four; or to the evasion, resistance and defeat of the embargo & non-intercourse laws of recent date by patriots of the same school; or to the existing rebellion of Massachusetts and Connecticut, with which meek, peaceable and pious federalists have nothing to do? Whether by treasury plunder he has any reference to the millions taken out of the treasury without authority to pay for the suppression of the Hamiltonian insurrection, and never accounted for; to the sums wasted in the Algerine treaty; squandered in the double salaries of John Jay; lost in a list of delinquencies shameful to be seen; or consumed in the illuminations of Washington, that anticipated the departure of federalism from the throne? Whether by the treachery of foreign embassies he means the treaty of surrender fabricated by Jay, the diplomatic politics of John Adams, or the embassorial prodigies of X, Y, and Z? Whether by destruction of the Liberty of the press, he intends to denote a solitary instance of the casual and instantaneous assemblage of a few insulted, exasperated and defied, unthinking people; or the regular system of intimidation, composed of presidential threats, congressional gag laws, cruel and unmanly prosecutions, hordes of official spies and large bodies of armed men in time of profound peace, that clothed the administration of John Adams with all the formidable characters of a reign of terror; or to the mob that destroyed Bache's house? In clearness of vision what are witches, wizzards, and Scotchmen with the second sight to this wonderful Alfred? Alfred can see 20,000 lives sacrificed, not one of which has fortunately yet bid adieu to the light of the sun—120,000,000 squandered as in former times, of which not a cent has yet been drawn from the coffers of the people, and all this in a co-operation, and for a purpose that have no existence but in the angry disappointed breasts of federal incendiaries, and friends to George the Third. In prophetic inspiration the blasts which have descended on the dreaming soul of Alfred leave the illuminations granted to Moses and Elijah to rank among the fancies of Mohammed or

the reveries of Swedenburgh. To the rapt soul of Alfred futurity has condescendingly opened her all pregnant womb and disclosed the remotest item of her hoarded stores. Terrible things indeed, gloomy lines for true, are written on the next day's page: loads of taxes, beneath whose crushing weight the stoutest bosom cannot heave; oceans of blood effused in which the tallest head must sink; mountains of treasure wasted that no labor can restore, with ghastly famine stalking close behind. In fine, in feeble malice and impotent rage the chained tiger slaying his own beard, the caged serpent biting his own tail, exhibit but faint emblems of the rancorous heart of Alfred. But I must take leave of the unrivalled superlatives of Alfred with the heaving sigh, that they were not destined to meet a better fate, the labours of an abler pen. Adieu Alfred.

AN ADMIRER OF ALFRED.

The Senate of the U. S. have rejected the section of the bill from the house of representatives, authorising the enlistment of minors, without the consent of the parent, master or guardian.

The election of electors in Ohio, is decided nearly three to one in favor of the electors who have avowed their intention to support Madison.

The majority for the Madisonian ticket in Pennsylvania, is ascertained to be upwards 29,000 votes.

The legislature of North Carolina have chosen electors friendly to Mr. Madison, by a vote of 130 to 60; the latter being the number received by the federal or coalition ticket. The re-election of Madison is now certain.

The State of Georgia has chosen electors who will vote for Madison and Gerry.

A bill was yesterday introduced into the House of Representatives, for increasing the Navy of the United States. The bill is in blank; but it is understood, that the committee proposes recommending the building of four ships of 74 guns; four large frigates; and four vessels of 16 guns. It is impossible to say what will be the fate of this proposition; but we are inclined to think the Navy will receive an augmentation of its present force.

Nat. Intel.

A bill annulling the marriage of Jerome Bonaparte, King of Westphalia, & Elizabeth Bonaparte, of Baltimore, has passed the Senate of Maryland.

Letters from Harrison's army state that the design of the general is to dine in Malden on Christmas day.

We are informed that the legislature of Vermont have passed a law for raising seven regiments of Volunteers. The act provides that each soldier shall receive thirty dollars bounty, and have his wages made up to ten dollars per month.

REPORTED VALUABLE CAPTURE.

A letter received from Portland, this morning, mentions the arrival, at that place, of a Swedish vessel, which had received, from an American privateer, an account of the capture of the British frigate *Acasta*, of 40 guns, one of the largest in the British navy, by commodore Rodgers, on the 11th instant; whether in the President alone, or by his squadron, we do not learn, but shall doubtless soon receive the particulars if the account is correct. [N. Y. Colum.]

We have the pleasure to announce to our military brethren who have been made prisoners in Canada, that an arrangement has been concluded between major general Dearborn and sir Geo. Prevost, relative to the exchange of military prisoners; and that an agent designated by the British government will be at Boston in a few days, with all those now remaining in Canada, to make the delivery and take receipts from the marshal, in conformity to the arrangement.

Boston Patriot.

From the *Saturday Times*, Oct. 9.

It is related of a volunteer from a neighbouring county, who had deserted and returned home, that his wife refused speaking to him or having any thing to do with him unless he would return. The citizen was obliged to shoulder his knapsack and retrace his steps back to Meadville. Such patriotism is worthy the females of America.

The *Buffalo Gazette* contains the proceedings of a court martial of the army of the centre, on the 17th of October which results in the sentence of death by shooting, of *Cornelius Gorman*, a private in the 13th regiment of U. S. infantry,

for desertion. He had twice enlisted and three times deserted. The sentence of the Court Martial was approved of by the general and the next day at one o'clock was assigned for his execution.

An article under the head of "Batavia, Nov. 3," says—"From Black Rock we learn, that an expedition was fitting out last week, by our brave sailors, to take his majesty's armed ship *Charlotte*, while she lay at Fort Erie; but "that one of the British party in America," (related to one of our friends in congress,) went across the lake and informed the enemy of the sailors' plan," when she immediately cleared out. We understand that the gentleman has since been apprehended, and is now in safe keeping."

Trenton True American.

The following is copied from the *Connecticut Courant*, a paper scarcely excluded in infamy by the *Federal Republican*. Men of all parties, should read such productions. They will enlighten the federalists as to the views of some of their political partisans, and will instruct the republicans in the necessity of a strict adherence to each other.

Whig. It has been reported, that two illustrious shallow-pated congress men, of Kentucky, have swung their packs, and marched on towards Detroit in the ranks, as common soldiers. It is well they have found their proper place at last. Every one is fit for something."

Reciprocity.—Our readers cannot yet have forgotten one Francis James Jackson, Esquire, who for his insolence to our government, he being then in the capacity of British Minister to this country, was forbidden their presence; they will also recollect that on a subsequent tour to the Eastern States, he was cordially welcomed, fondly caressed, and warmly greeted with feasts and revelry by prominent characters in several towns, but particularly Boston. Courtesy begets courtesy throughout the world, and good offices are never thrown away. With the taste of their Madeira yet glowing on his lips, and the toast of "The fast anchored isle" still tingling in his ears, and all the cheering courtesies he received crowding on his recollection, Mr. Jackson must have been churl indeed had he forgotten his friends in the states. That he has not, we learn from the following paragraph which we find in the *London Courier* of September 26, 1812:

"On Monday, fifty of the most respectable merchants gave a dinner in the Black Bull Inn, Glasgow, to Mr. Jackson, late Minister to the United States, John Hamilton, Esq. Lord Provost, in the chair; Kirman Finlay, Esq. Croupier. The usual national toasts were given, and many of a feature complimentary to our friends *The Federalists in America*. Mr. Jackson, in a speech of some length, dwelt on the propriety of a firm policy towards that country."

We know these Scotch merchants and Mr. Jackson have mistaken their friends; we know, however well disposed some individuals in the party are to them, that the Federal party generally do not prefer the interests and honor of Britain to those of their own country; but we are induced to publish this as a warning to them of the interpretation upon their conduct, when they condescend to fraternize with the known enemies of their country.

WINGFIELD SCOTT,

One of the heroes of Queenstown, is a native of Virginia, and now about 26 years old. He is possessed of the finest native genius, and all the ardor and spirit necessary to an enterprising and patriotic officer. His figure is most commanding, and his demeanor and gesture denote a man, born for an elevated sphere.—Col. Scott was educated at Princeton, and while a member of the College of New-Jersey, was conspicuous for the possession of a full share of those qualities, which make some men the idol of their friends, while they are dreaded and envied by their competitors. He entered the service of the United States in 1808, as a Captain of Light Artillery. He was soon thereafter, ordered to New-Orleans, where his independent contempt of adulation and flattery, and his superiority to hypocrisy and duplicity, soon made him an object of peculiar notice and opposition.—He was persecuted by the PAN-DERS of AARON BURN, whose malignant denunciations have followed mer- it wherever it raised its voice against his corruption.

Spirit of '76.

Lieut. col Christie, who, at the head of 300 of his regiment, so gallantly charged and routed the 49th of his majesty's troops, (in which charge fell major general Brock) and scaled the works at the recent affair at Queenstown, is now but in his 25th year! His father was a brave

and respectable officer during the whole of the American revolutionary war, and if the writer mistake not, led in establishing those principles of freedom and independence which his son has bravely embarked in the maintenance of! Colonel Christie was educated at Princeton, New-Jersey, and during his college career was distinguished for his talents, and the extraordinary facility with which he acquired the knowledge of the various branches of science which were included in the circle of the studies!

There are few men of his age in the country, whose classical and general education is more refined! And Christie is as fit for the cabinet as he has proved himself for the field! It is from men of his age, talents and activity, that we are to expect success in our military enterprises. If there had been more appointments, such as Christie's, and the commissions had been given to men, whose youthful spirit and personal activity would have justified calculations upon their movements and operations, it would have been wiser for the country, and better suited for the warfare we are obliged to carry on.

Christie is brave; is amiable; his spirit is cheerful; his wit is the delight of his associates, and his late distinction has warmed with gratification the bosom of an *Old Class mate & College Friend*.

To Applicants for Army Appointments.

We take the liberty to answer our correspondents relative to military and other appointments, for which they have been applicants, that on enquiry, we find it is not usual for the Departments to answer all those whose communications have nothing particularly interesting to the country; and we are informed that many thousand letters of this description have been written to the War Department for appointments which were filled several months since. We also learn that the names of applicants are registered and their letters filed, and that when appointments are made, reference is had to the pretensions of the candidates, thus recorded.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Certain publications having appeared in the news papers, giving information in detail of the strength and probable objects of the armies to which the writers are said to belong; which information, if true, is calculated to apprise the enemy of their real strength, if incorrect, to mislead the public mind; it has become necessary to put a stop to all such publications in future, by reminding the Officers and Soldiers of the Army, that all communications relative to their duties, or to the public service, should be made to their immediate commanding officers, and forbidding them to correspond on these subjects with any other persons, reserving to all concerned the rights secured to them by the Rules and Articles of War.

By order of the Secretary of War. T. H. CUSHING, Adj. Gen.

Married, last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Jefferson, Mr. John Carllie, to Miss Sarah Anderson, both of this town.

NEW STORE,

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

John Caville,

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, Calicoes, 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 assortment

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.

PERPETUAL MOTION,

Which has so long baffled the ingenuity of the most enlightened projectors in Europe, and which has been treated with derision by self-conceited ignorance, as a monster of fancy like the *Philosopher's stone*, is now actually accomplished, and America claims the honor of the stupendous discovery! A native of the state of Pennsylvania and resident near Philadelphia, of the name of *Readhefer*, a plain, country Mill-wright, has fully succeeded in this hitherto impracticable object, and proved to the world the superior powers of his genius. Already had the ravs of science glittered over our Western hemisphere—the discovery of the identity of electric fire—the mariner's quadrant—and the successful application of steam to navigation, have given to our country, even at this early period, a rivalry in science with the most enlightened nations of Europe. The invention of a labour-saving machine, adapted to numerous purposes and containing within itself the power of generating motion without cessation, remained to be added to those splendid trophies of American genius.

We refer our readers to the subjoined extract from the *Aurora*, which is an interesting report of the Editor of that paper upon the subject of the machine, and of its immortal inventor.

A plain country working millwright, a native of the neighborhood in which he at present resides, of the name of *Readhefer*, has for more than eleven years been employed in various efforts to construct machines containing within themselves the power of spontaneous and continued motion. All along satisfied of the practicability of the object which he wished to accomplish, he has not been discouraged by poverty nor by the frowns and sneers of ignorant ignorance; he has persevered against scoffers and scorners, and against imputations of insanity; and has to his honor, and to the honor of his country, actually accomplished the construction of a machine simple in its appearance, obvious in its power and means of motion, easy of construction when the principle is once understood, and to appearance susceptible of application to any extent with the strength and power of wood or metal.

Among the effects of this important discovery, the expense of every species of labor saving machinery, may be reduced to the whole amount of the difference between the construction of this machine, which works without any aid of water or fire, or animal force; it saves the labor of man; it saves the labor of animals; it saves the expense of fuel; it is to appearance, susceptible of application to all branches of carding, spinning, weaving, grinding of grain, or the rolling of metals; it may be erected in a garret or cellar, and unseen performs all the movements necessary to give action to machinery in any other part of the house; as it may be applied to mill-working, in countries in which there are no mill seats, even the highest mountains, may have all the advantage of the best watered countries; neither heat nor cold affects or retards its operation; and the expense of construction will be within every man's power—the miller may employ it in pumping out his mines—cities may employ it to convey water to suitable elevations—marshes may be drained—and meadow constantly irrigated by this happy discovery of mechanical power. It would be easy to extend the variety of uses to which it is susceptible of application. *The power of perpetual motion then, we can assure our readers, is actually accomplished.*

The machine, which is a beautiful piece of workmanship, the work of the inventor's own hands, is at present exhibited at a house contiguous to *Gress's* tavern, on the right side of the high road from Philadelphia near the *ten mile stone*. It stands in a room of about 12 by 14 feet square, and nine feet high. The machine rests on a square frame of about 6 feet, sustained at the angles by four posts of about 8 feet high—and resembling in that respect a weavers loom. In the centre stands an upright post, which serves as the axle to a horizontal wheel below—this upright post or axle moves in an eye or socket on a transverse piece which crosses the top of the frame in the middle, and a gudgeon in its lower point, turns in a socket placed on another transverse piece, which passes across the frame at about 2-1/2 feet from the floor. The description beyond this is not easily given with clearness in any form of words, without the object being first seen and present—above the lower horizontal wheel, which is attached to the perpendicular axle, there is a wheel of double its diameter, but this wheel is perforated in the centre, & not there attached to the upright axle, but it is suspended to an iron cap, which is placed near the summit of the up-

right axle, by four hooks and chains. Two vertical wheels of unequal dimensions are moved by the cogs of the horizontal wheels, and it is by the horizontal axle of these vertical wheels, that exterior motion and power is to be communicated for all useful purposes.

The main and moving power is yet to be explained; and although very simple to the intelligent eye cannot be so satisfactorily described, from the peculiar simplicity and ingenuity with which the power of gravitation is applied to produce perpetual horizontal action. This power, however, is produced by the pressure of the weight of two corresponding boxes, on a plane inclined in an angle of 45 degrees; the application of this power, & the means by which it is brought to act are evident to the senses, on a slight examination; and without the view, we could not expect to render it intelligent to our readers even with the best drawing.

To obviate many calumnies, the fruit of vile passions, we think it proper to say something of the man; as it has been spread abroad that the machine is a deception, and the inventor a cheat, who is making money by the public credulity. Mr. *Readhefer*, so far from being an artful or a covetous man, is remarkable for the unaffected simplicity of his manners, and an obvious negligence of pecuniary profit; he has had considerable offers made him for rights and has uniformly declined them, for reasons which do honor to him and to human genius; he is obliging, and eager to give every information that has been asked; but it must be said he has been treated with extreme rudeness, in many instances, by men who had no other pretensions than their money, or empty heads which were covered by powdered hair.

In like manner, many persons, with a *petit larceny* disposition, have, at the moment that they have been aspersing the man and denying the merit of the invention, been seeking to steal the principles and apply them to their own emolument; it is said that two different persons have gone from this country to England to claim the invention as their own, with drawings made by permission of the inventor.

DANCING SCHOOL.

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

J. A. XAUPI.
November 27, 1812.

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 it get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

WILLIAM GROVE.
Nov. 27.

Night School.

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

G. GIBBONS.
Retirement School, Nov. 27.

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

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.

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.

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, scar.
Nov. 27, 1812.

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.

Valuable Land for Sale

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

BENNET TAYLOR,
acting Trustee.
October 9, 1812. tds

FOR SALE,
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. 4f.

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.

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
Kerseyes, Half-Thicks and Plaies
Jersey Stripes and Plaies
Superfine Cloths & Cassimeres, assorted
Middle and low-priced ditto, colors
Bedford Cords and Stockings
Velvets and Velvetene, 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. 4f

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

Mary Davis, Joseph W. Davis, Nancy Davis, Elizabeth Davis, and Aquilla Davis, vs. an infant, by Joseph W. Davis, his next friend, and William Worthington, D. defendants. In Chancery.

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 4th Monday in May next, and answer the bill of the complainants, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the *Farmers'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 said defendant William Worthington, until the further order of this court.

A C. p. Teste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.
November 27.

Jefferson County, to wit,
September Court, 1812.
Isaac Evans and his wife, late Jane Barnhouse, vs. Richard Barnhouse, William Barnhouse, Nancy Barnhouse, Caleb Barnhouse, Margaret T. Barnhouse, and Augustus Barnhouse, heirs at law of Richard Barnhouse, deceased. D. 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 *Farmers'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. 15.

Blank Deeds

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
November 27, 1812.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

The price of the *Farmers'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.

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, Calicoes, 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 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.

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.

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J. A. XAUPI.
November 27, 1812.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, November 30.
Yesterday afternoon, the ship *Pacific*, capt. Stanton, arrived at this port, in 50 days from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 5th and Liverpool to the 8th ult. inclusive.

The capture of Gen. Hull and his army, and that of the *Guerriere*, by capt. Hull, were received in England by the *Cartaret* packet, from New-York, and both published in the London papers of the 5th ult. the former with exultation, and the latter with sorrow. In giving an account of the loss of the *Guerriere*, the London editor observes, that "she fought under the most disadvantageous circumstances." The *Cartaret* left New-York, Aug. 29, and Halifax Sept. 10.

The prince regent, by proclamation, dissolved parliament, on the 29th of September, and ordered writs to be issued, returnable Nov. 24, calling a new parliament.

On the 8th, two members to parliament were to be elected to represent the borough of Liverpool. The candidates were, gen. Tarleton, general Gascoyne, and the honorable George Canning. Nothing new had occurred in England relative to the war.

From the latest accounts in England, Bonaparte was within 40 miles of Moscow, and the general opinion was that he would enter that place in a few days.

The monthly report relative to the king of England's health says, "he continues nearly in the same uniform state."

The American ship *Amazon* was sent into Plymouth, Oct. 4, by the *Polyphemus*.

The London Gazette, contains an order in council, extending to the first of Jan. next, the period for the return of neutral vessels trading between G. Britain and Turkey.

The latest accounts from sir Sidney Smith left him at anchor off Carthage in the *Tremendous*, to lend any assistance that might be required. It is stated that king Joseph, Soul and Suchet, formed a junction at *Jumella*, on the 20th of September.

Alderman Scholey, is elected lord mayor of London.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Battle of Moskwa.—French papers to the 26th ult. were received on Friday.—They contain the eighteenth bulletin, detailing one of the most sanguinary and hardly contested battles to be found in modern warfare. It was fought at Moskwa, between *Gujat* and *Mejaisk*, where the Russians had formed an entrenched camp. The two armies came in contact on the 5th Sept. when the Russians lost a redoubt, by which their main position had been greatly strengthened. On the 6th they were reconnoitred: and on the 7th Sept. the battle commenced. Bonaparte on the 7th inflamed the ardor of his troops by an address, enumerating their former victories, and conjuring them to rival their former exploits. Perhaps the most cogent reason for his choosing to hazard so desperate an action may be found in the confession, "that victory was necessary for his troops, as it would give necessary plent." The French endeavored to carry the Russian line by main force! and it is admitted, that until they succeeded, they were so exposed that their loss was necessarily great! The Russians, undismayed by the loss of their batteries, attempted to recover them. They advanced in the midst of the hottest fire; and such was their intrepidity, that the bulletin allows that "for a moment it was feared that they might carry the village which had been burnt." It was this renovation of the battle, however, wherein they chiefly suffered; their advance is at first arrested, and their columns are afterwards annihilated by eighty pieces of cannon; yet, under the suzerainty of this annihilation, it was that they displayed a degree of passive valor unparalleled in the military annals of the world; "They stood for two hours," says the bulletin, "in close order, against the chain shot, not daring to advance, unwilling to retire, and renouncing the hope of victory." Marshal Ney decided their uncertainty; he penetrated through the breaches which the cannon shot had made in their condensed masses, and dispersed them on all sides. The battle ended at 2 o'clock.

The Russians appear to have effected their retreat. Their loss must certainly have been great though it is doubtless exaggerated in the bulletin: for if there were only 17 or 18,000 killed and taken, whence come they to have lost in the whole between 40 and 50,000?

The French acknowledge the loss of 10,000 men.

By private letters from Paris, of the 27th ult. we learn that the telegraphic despatches had reached that capital, announcing the arrival of the French at Moscow. It is further stated that the Russians had lost 80,000 men in the battles which preceded the occupation of that city—if so, there must have been other engagements after that of Moskwa—and lastly, it is added, "we shall soon have peace with Russia." This, we apprehend, is to be understood rather as the aspiration after a desirable event than the positive avowal of it.

PARIS, Sept. 21.

EIGHTEENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.
Majaisk, Sept. 12.

On the 4th, the emperor set out from *Gijahneva*, and encamped near the post of *Gijahneva*.

The 5th, at 6 o'clock in the morning, the army put itself in motion. At two in the afternoon we perceived the Russians formed with their right upon Moskwa, the left upon the heights, on the left bank of the *Koloha*. At 1200 toises in advance of the left, the enemy began to fortify a fine height, between two roads, where they had placed nine or ten thousand. The emperor having reconnoitred it, resolved not to lose a moment, and to carry this position. Orders were given to the king of Naples to pass the *Koloha*, with the division of *Compans* and the cavalry. Prince *Poniatowsky*, who had marched on the right was in a condition to turn the position. At four o'clock the attack commenced. In one hour the redoubt was carried, with the cannon; the enemy's corps driven from the wood, and put to flight, leaving the third part on the field of battle. At seven in the evening the firing ceased.

On the 6th at two o'clock in the morning, the emperor surveyed the enemy's advanced posts; the day was passed in reconnoitering. The enemy were in a position much contracted. Their left was weakened by the loss of the position the day before; backed by a large wood, supported by a fine height, crowned by a redoubt, planted with 25 pieces of cannon. Two other heights, crowned with redoubts at 100 paces from each other, protected their line as far as a large village, which the enemy had destroyed, to cover the ridge with artillery and infantry to support the centre. The right extended behind the *Koloha*, in the rear of the village of *Borodino*, and was supported by two fine heights, crowned with redoubts and fortified with batteries. This position appeared strong and favorable. It was easy to manoeuvre and to oblige the enemy to evacuate it, but that would have been renouncing our object, and the position was not judged sufficiently strong to render it necessary to avoid fighting. It was easy to perceive that the redoubts were but half formed, the fosse shallow, and neither pallisaded nor defended with chevaux de frise. We reckoned the enemy's force at about 120 or 130,000 men. Our forces were equal, but the superiority of our troops was not doubtful.

On the 7th, at two in the morning, the emperor was surrounded by the marshals, in the position taken the evening before. At half past five o'clock the sun rose without clouds—it had rained the preceding evening—"This is the sun of Austerlitz," said the emperor. 'Tho' but the month of September, it was as cold as a December in Moravia. The army received the omen—the drum beat, and the following order of the day was read:

"Soldiers! Behold the field of battle so much desired! henceforth victory depends on you; it is necessary to us; it will give us plenty, good quarters for the winter, and a speedy return to your country. Behave yourselves as you did at Austerlitz, at *Fredland*, *Vitespk*, at *Smolensk*; and that the latest posterity may speak of your conduct this day with pride, that it may say of you, 'He was at the great battle under the walls of Moskwa.'"

The king of Naples decided their uncertainty. He caused the 4th corps of cavalry to make a charge, who penetrated through the masses of the Russians, and the squadrons of their cuirassiers—they dispersed on all sides. The general of division count *Caulincourt*, governor of the emperor's pages, advanced at the head of the 5th regt. of cuirassiers, overthrew every thing, and entered the redoubt on the left by his gorge.—From this moment there was no longer any uncertainty. The battle was gained. He turned upon the enemy the 21 pieces of cannon which were found in the redoubt. Count *Caulincourt*, who had distinguished himself in this fine charge, has terminated his career. He fell dead,

At the Imperial Camp on the height of *Borodino*, 7th September, 2 o'clock, A. M.

The army answered with reiterated acclamations. The ground on which the army stood, was spread with the dead bodies of the Russians killed the preceding day.

Prince *Poniatowsky*, who was on the right, put himself in motion to turn the forest on which the enemy rested their left. The prince of *Eckmuhl* marched in the skirt of the forest, the division of *Compans* at the head. Two batteries of 60 cannon each, commanding the enemy's position had been constructed in the night. At 6 o'clock general *Sorber*, who had armed the battery on the right with the artillery of the reserve of the guard, commenced the fire. General *Pernety*, with 30 pieces of cannon, put himself at the head of the division of *Compans* (4th of the first corps) who skirted the wood, turning the head of the enemy's position. At half past six general *Compans* was wounded, at seven the prince of *Eckmuhl* (*Davoust*) had his horse killed.

The attack advanced, the musketry commenced. The victory, who formed our left, attacks and carries the village of *Borodino*, which the enemy could not defend; that village being on the left bank of the *Koloha*. At seven the marshal duke of *Elchingen* (*Ney*) put himself in motion, and under the protection of 60 pieces of cannon which general *Foucher* had placed the evening before against the enemy's centre, bore upon the centre. A thousand pieces of cannon spread death on all sides.

At 8 o'clock the position of the enemy was carried, his redoubts taken and our artillery crowned his heights. The advantage of position which the enemy's batteries had enjoyed for two hours, now belonging to us. The parapets which had been occupied against us during the attack, were now to our advantage.—The enemy saw the battle lost, which he tho't had only commenced. A part of his artillery was taken, the rest was withdrawn to his line in the rear. In this extremity he attempted to restore the combat, and to attack with all his masses those positions which he was unable to protect. Three hundred pieces of French cannon placed on those heights thundered upon his masses, and his soldiers died at the foot of those parapets which they had raised with so much labor, and as a protecting shelter.

The king of Naples with the cavalry, made various charges. The duke of *Elchingen* covered himself with glory, and displayed as much intrepidity as coolness. The emperor ordered a charge of the front, the right in advance—this movement made us master of three parts of the field of battle. Prince *Poniatowsky* fought in the wood with various success.

There still remained to the enemy his redoubts to the right. General count *Moran* marched thither, and carried them; but at 9 in the morning, attacked on all sides, he could not maintain himself there. The enemy encouraged by this advantage, made his reserve and his last troops advance to try his fortune again. The imperial guard, formed a part of them. He attacked our centre, which formed the pivot to our right. For a moment it was feared that he might carry the village, which was burnt—the division *Friant* advanced thither—80 pieces of French cannon immediately arrest, and then annihilate the enemy's columns, which stood two hours in close order under the chain shot, not daring to advance, unwillingly to retire, and renouncing the hope of victory.

The king of Naples decided their uncertainty. He caused the 4th corps of cavalry to make a charge, who penetrated through the masses of the Russians, and the squadrons of their cuirassiers—they dispersed on all sides. The general of division count *Caulincourt*, governor of the emperor's pages, advanced at the head of the 5th regt. of cuirassiers, overthrew every thing, and entered the redoubt on the left by his gorge.—From this moment there was no longer any uncertainty. The battle was gained. He turned upon the enemy the 21 pieces of cannon which were found in the redoubt. Count *Caulincourt*, who had distinguished himself in this fine charge, has terminated his career. He fell dead,