

Copy of a letter from Major General Samuel Hopkins, to his excellency Gov. Shely.

"On Wabash, near the mouth of Pine Creek, 27th Nov. 1812.

MY DEAR SIR,
By Col. Richard Taylor, quarter master general, who goes on as quick as possible to Frankfort, I have it in my power to give you general information of the movements of the army since my last.

On the 11th the army marched from Fort Harrison on the road formerly made by Gov. Harrison's army; and the boats set out at the same time. The length of time the enemy had expected us made it necessary to guard ourselves in an especial manner. The rise of the waters, from the heavy fall of rain preceding our march, and some large creeks, left us no doubt of considerable difficulty and embarrassment; insomuch that not until the 14th did we pass Sugar Creek, three miles above the road.

From every information I had no hesitation in moving on the east side of the Wabash. The Vermillion, Pine Creek, and other impediments on the West side, superadded to the presumption that we were expected and might more easily be annoyed and ambuscaded on that route, determined me in this measure. The boats too, with our provisions of rations, and forage and military stores, could be more easily covered and protected, as the line of march could be invariably nearer the river. Lieut. Col. Barbour, with one battalion of his regiment, had command of the seven boats, and encamped with us on the bank of the river almost every night. This so protracted our march that we did not reach the Prophet's town until the 19th. On the morning of this day I detached 300 men to surprise the Winnebago town lying on Ponce Passu creek, one mile from the Wabash and 4 below the Prophet's. This party, commanded by General Butler, surrounded the place about break of day, and found it evacuated. There were in the main town about 40 houses, many of them from 30 to 50 feet in length, besides many temporary huts in the surrounding prairie, in which they had cultivated a good deal of corn. On the 20th, 21st and 22d, we were employed in the complete destruction of the Prophet's town which had about 40 cabins and huts, and the large Kickapoo village adjoining below it on the west side of the river, consisting of about 160 cabins and huts; finding and destroying their corn, reconnoitering the circumjacent country, and constructing works for the defence of our boats and the army. Seven miles east of us, on the Ponce Passu creek, a party of Indians were discovered; they had fired on a small party of ours on the 21st and killed a man by the name of Dunn, a gallant soldier in Capt. Duvall's company. On the 22d upwards of 60 horsemen, under the command of Lieut. Cols. Miller and Wilcox, anxious to bury their comrade as well as gain a more complete knowledge of the ground, went on to a point near the Indian encampment, fell into an ambuscade, and 18 of our party killed, wounded and missing. Among these are three hopeful young officers and one private from the 8th (Wilcox's) regiment, viz. Mars, Edwards, Murray, and the private Webb, presumed to be killed; the other 14 were of the rangers. On the return of this party, and the information of a large assemblage of the enemy, who, encouraged by the strength of their camp appeared to be waiting for us, every preparation was made to march early and engage the enemy at every risk; when from the most violent storm and fall of snow, attended with the coldest weather I ever saw or felt at this season of the year, and which did not subside until the evening of the 23d, we were delayed until the 24th. Upon arriving on the ground, we found the enemy had deserted their camp before the fall of the snow, and passed the Ponce Passu. I have no doubt but their ground was the strongest I ever have seen—the deep rapid creek spoken of was in their rear, running in semi-circle, and fronted by a bluff 100 feet high, almost perpendicular, and only to be penetrated by three steep ravines. If the enemy would not defend themselves here, it was evident they did not intend fighting at all. After reconnoitering sufficiently, we returned to camp, and found the ice so accumulated as to alarm us for the return of the boats. I had fully intended to have spent one more week in endeavoring to find the Indian camp; but the shoeless, shirtless state of the troops, now clad in the remnants of their summer dress; a river full of ice; the hills covered with snow; a rigid climate, and no certain point to which we could further direct our operations; under the influence of the advice of every staff and field officer, orders were given

and measures pursued for our return on the 25th. We are now progressing to Fort Harrison through the ice and snow, where we expect to arrive on the last day of this month. From Vincennes I shall have the honor of addressing your excellency again; but before I close this, I cannot forbear expressing the merits of the officers and soldiers of this command. After leaving at Fort Harrison all unfit for duty, we had in privates of every corps about 1000—in the total 1250, or thereabout. At the Prophet's town upwards of 100 of these were on the sick report. Yet sir, have we progressed in such order as to menace our enemy from any annoyance? seven large keel-boats have been covered and protected to a point heretofore unknown in Indian expeditions; three large Indian establishments have been burnt and destroyed, with near 3 miles of fence, (and all the corn, &c. we could find) besides many smaller ones; the enemy have been sought in their strong holds, and every opportunity afforded them to attack or alarm us; a march on the east side of the Wabash, without road or cognizance of the country, fully 100 miles, perfected; and this was done with a naked army of infantry, aided by only about 50 rangers and spics—All this will have been done in twenty days. No sign, no murmur, no complaint.

I certainly feel particular obligations to my friends gen. Butler and col. Taylor, for their effectual and ready aid in their line, as also capt. Z. Taylor, of the 7th U. States regiment; Messrs. Gist and Richeson, my ad-de-camp, and Major J. C. Breckenridge, my secretary, for a prompt and effectual support in every instance. The first and almost unparalleled defence of Fort Harrison by Capt. Z. Taylor, has raised for him a fabric of character not to be effaced by time. To Col. Barbour, for his officer-like management, in conducting and commanding the boats, my thanks are due, as also to cols. Miller, Wilcox and majors Hughes, Shacklett, and the captains and subalterns of the army generally. From Lieuts. Richeson, Hawkins and Sullivan, of the U. States troops, I have to acknowledge my obligations for their steady and uniform conduct, as well captain Beckers, of the rangers, captain Washburn of the spies, and the staff generally.

Let me refer your excellency to colonel Taylor for more minute information, and believe me with high regard and consideration, to be, your most obedient servant,

SAMUEL HOPKINS.

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-Ticks and Plains
Jersey Stripes and Plains
Superfine Cloths & Cassimeres } assorted
Middle and low-priced ditto, 3 colors
Bedford Cords and Stockinets
Velvets and Velvetines, assorted
Marseilles, Toulentines, Swandown and Silk Vestings

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

French 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.

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

THOMAS COCKRELL.

Jefferson County, Dec. 23, 1812.

Private Entertainment.

TO travellers and gentlemen of the neighbourhood, who wish to retire from the bustle of a public house, the subscriber offers his house as a place of retreat, where good stables, grain, and hay are provided for their horses, and genteel accommodations for themselves.

GEO. HITE.

Charles-Town, Dec. 25.

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

John Carlile,

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

WINTER GOODS,
suitable for the present season, consisting in part of the following articles:

Surplice 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, Britannia spoons, Gentlemen's, fashionable and best spurs, And many other articles too numerous to mention—together with a good assortment of

Wines, Spirits & Whiskey, Molasses, and Sugars of every quality, Coffee, Tea, &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.

FALL GOODS.

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

MERCHANDISE,

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

To Blacksmiths.

The subscriber has for Sale, Genuine Millington Crowley Steel, warranted first quality, for Axes and other edge Tools,

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

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

Anvils and Vices, of the first rate.

JAMES S. LANE.

Charlestown, Nov. 20.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Recruiting Rendezvous at Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va., on the 10th instant, a soldier named SAMUEL MASSEY, born in Chester county, state of Pennsylvania, aged 29 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, light complexion, light eyes, dark hair, down look when spoken to, and by profession a shoemaker. Had on when last seen, a light colored for hat, soldier's frock, and a brown broad cloth coat—other articles of clothing not recollect. The above reward will be paid on his delivery to any officer of the U.S. army, together with all reasonable charges.

OTHO W. CALLIS, Lieut.

12th regt. U. S. Infantry.

December 18.

LOST,

On Thursday night the 17th inst. between Charlestown and the White-House Tavern, nine yards of homewoven drab cloth, with trimmings for a coat. Any person finding the above cloth, and will return it to the subscriber, at Dr. Collett's, shall be generously rewarded.

WILLIAM WEST.

Dec. 18.

Jefferson County, to wit,

March Term, 1812.

Leonard V. Davis, Thomas W. Davis, and William R. Davis, Complainants, vs.

Mary Davis, Joseph W. Davis, Nancy Davis, Clementus R. Davis, and Aquilla Davis, an infant, by Joseph W. Davis, his son, and William Worthington, Defendants.

In Chancery.

THIS defendant William Worthington notwithstanding 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 first Monday in May next, and answer the bill of the complainants, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county: And it is further ordered that this defendant Joseph W. Davis be restrained from paying away or secreting any money, goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendant William Worthington, until the further order of this court.

A Copy, Teste,

GEO. HITE, Clerk.

November 27.

Six Cents Reward.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber on the 29th of the 10th month last, a boy named JACOB CAIN, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 1 inch high. The above reward will be paid if brought home, but no charges.

SAMUEL SWAYNE.

Jefferson County, Dec. 25.

10 Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Recruiting Rendezvous at Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va. on the 17th inst. a soldier named CHRISTOPHER TUCKER, born in Loudoun County, state of Virginia, aged 33 years, five feet four inches high, dark complexion, dark hair, dark eyes, and by profession a Stone Mason—had on when last seen a gray broad cloth coat, overalls made of dark corduroy—other articles of clothing not recollect.

The above reward will be paid on the delivery of him to any officer of the United States army.

OTHO W. CALLIS, Lieut.

12th regt. U. S. Infantry.

December 25, 1812.

Private Entertainment.

TO travellers and gentlemen of the neighbourhood, who wish to retire from the bustle of a public house, the subscriber offers his house as a place of retreat, where good stables, grain, and hay are provided for their horses, and genteel accommodations for themselves.

GEO. HITE.

Charles-Town, Dec. 25.

BLANK DEEDS

For Sale at this Office.

Negro Man for Sale.

TO be sold, at private sale, a young healthy, strong Negro Man. He will be sold for ready money or on a credit of twelve months, as may best suit the purchaser; but if sold on a credit, approved security will be required. Persons who wish to buy with a view of carrying him out of the state, need not apply. For a view of this negro and for the price, &c. apply to Robert Worthington, of Shepherd's-Town, Va.

January 1, 1813.

A Stray Bull.

CAME to the subscriber's residence near Charlestown, some time in September, a dark red bull, with some white under his belly, supposed to be about four years old—Appraised to 12 dollars. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away.

JOHN BOLEY.

December 31, 1812.

A Stray Shoat.

CAME to the subscriber's farm, near Shepherd's-Town, about the 1st of May 1812, a black and red boar Shoat. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away.

JOSEPH M' MURRAN.

January 1.

Notice.

THE highest price in cash will be given for Hides and Skins, delivered at my shop opposite Ann Frame's store.

HENRY ISLER, scnr.

Charlestown, Dec. 16.

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.

10 Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Recruiting Rendezvous at Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va., on the 10th instant, a soldier named SAMUEL MASSEY, born in Chester county, state of Pennsylvania, aged 29 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, light complexion, light eyes, dark hair, down look when spoken to, and by profession a shoemaker.

It is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first Monday in May next, and answer the bill of the complainants, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county: And it is further ordered that this defendant Joseph W. Davis be restrained from paying away or secreting any money, goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendant William Worthington, until the further order of this court.

A Copy, Teste,

GEO. HITE, Clerk.

November 27.

SICKNESS IN VERMONT.

Burlington, Vt. Dec. 24.

MR. EDITOR,

Having noticed some incorrect

statement in the Washingtonian, printed at Windsor, Vermont, respecting the prevalent disease among the soldiers at Burlington and Plattsburg, I feel it my duty concisely to state to the public, the commencement of the disease, its progress and its causes.

Previous to the army leaving their encampment at Plattsburg, and their march to the lines, one third of the men had been seized with the measles, a disease subject to no human control; a disease which predisposes those who are seized with it, to pneumatic affections, or inflammation of the lungs.

It is true, that a large proportion of those, although in a state fit for duty, at the time of marching, were in consequence of exposure, seized with violent coughs, accompanied in many instances, with inflammations within the chest which proved fatal in a short time. The disease for several days was

not stop at this recital. The patient cheerfulness with which they bear their subsequent hardships in camp is still more to their honor.

The cold which had set in on the 10th, continued with intense severity during the three following days. The whole country was bound up in frost and snow; the blankets were so scarce that they hardly had one to three men; the tents not being in sufficient abundance, they were crowded together at the rate of nine often to a tent; the cold wind piercing them on every side. To say the men were patient and cheerful under these circumstances would not be doing them justice. We despise news-paper puffing; but a thousand witnesses can certify the truth of our assertion, when we affirm no men ever did or ever can put up with hardships with a more cheerful acquiescence than these volunteers. So strong is the impression which their orderly and decent behaviour makes upon all persons, that the acclamation is universal, "that these men intend to perform real service; they will do honor to the state of Tennessee."

On this occasion much praise is due to quarter-master W. B. Lewis, for the promptness with which he has executed his orders relative to the procuring of tents.—On the 28th and 29th of Nov. 800 yards of cotton bagging was delivered in Nashville from the Cairo manufactory in Sumner county. On the 30th and 31st the same was distributed to contractors for making up—and on the 10th inst. 250 tents were at Nashville, for the use of the volunteers. Such despatch is a young and inexperienced officer deserves approbation.—What an excellent example has been thus set to the several officers just entering the service of their country!

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

BATTLE OF QUEENSTOWN.

We have been requested to publish the following letter from a gentleman in the state of New-York to a gentleman in this city, giving another view of the affair at Queenstown:

The various statements which have been published of the affair at Queenstown, and the unwarrentable imputations which have been cast upon Major General Van Rensselaer in consequence of its unfortunate issue, have led me to examine the subject diligently, with a view to ascertain the truth. In the course of my examination, I have conversed with several of the most candid, experienced and intelligent officers who had the best opportunity of obtaining full and correct information. The result I shall now communicate to you:

General Van Rensselaer had received repeated intimations by letters from the commander in chief, which gave him an impression, that the invasion of Canada, before the campaign closed, was earnestly wished and expected. These intimations, backed by the declared solicitude of many of the officers of the militia and volunteers under the General's command, naturally turned his attention to the formation of an eligible plan of attack. After mature deliberation and obtaining the best advice within his reach, he came to the conclusion to cross at Lewistown with a detachment of volunteer militia, supported by an equal body of regulars, and attempt to carry the heights of Queenstown. Should that attempt succeed, as from the information he had received of the defences and force of the enemy at that point, he had every reason to hope, he intended to reinforce this detachment with another body of militia and some regulars of the artillery, and establish a fortified camp on the heights, which are assailable only on two sides, and capable of being made defenceless in a few hours against a strong force.

In pursuance of his plan, General Van Rensselaer gave Brig. Gen. Smyth sensible notice of the intended attack, and that he should keep his brigade in readiness to march at a moment's warning. This notice was soon after followed by an order to march, and the brigade was on its way to the point assigned for general Smyth's attack, when general Van Rensselaer's plan was deranged by the unfortunate defeat of our troops at Queenstown, was, that Gen. Smyth (who was in the mean time to march from Buffalo with his brigade of regulars) should cross over in the boats left for that purpose at the four mile Creek, and attack Fort George, which being deprived of any aid from Chippeway, and probably weakened by detachments that would be sent to regain the heights of Queenstown, might have been carried without much difficulty, before the enemy could receive adequate reinforcements from any of his remoter posts.

This plan was communicated in substance to the Commander in Chief, and it was known to General Van Rensselaer

that gen. Smyth disapproved of crossing at Lewistown, and preferred Black Rock. The latter circumstance made Gen. Van Rensselaer desirous to submit his plan to the consideration of a military council, and to that end, he took an early opportunity of inviting Maj. Gen. Hall and Brigadier Gen. Smyth, with his principal officers, to a conference at Fort Niagara, but from motives of courtesy to Gen. Smyth as a regular officer, he left the time for the conference to be appointed by him. Several days having elapsed without any answer being given by Gen. Smyth to the invitation, it was repeated, and the appointment of an early day for the conference urged upon him by Major General Hall, at the instance of Gen. Van Rensselaer, but without success. In the mean time the weather became inclement, and the officers and men at Lewistown were urgent for offensive operations, which finally determined gen. Van Rensselaer to indulge the ardor of his troops, by carrying his plan into immediate execution. With that view, he ordered the acting agent of Col. Peter B. Potter, the state Quarter Master General, to superintend personally the bringing of the boats which were prepared at a short distance from Lewistown, in the night to the place designated for the embarkation of the first detachment, the command of which was assigned to Colonel Solomon Van Rensselaer, who was to be aided by Lieut. Col. Chrystie. The order relative to the boats was only partially executed, for the one half were not brought to the place appointed. How this happened, may perhaps be ascertained and explained hereafter; but, as it turned out, there was no deficiency of boats to carry over the requisite reinforcements in season.

Col. Van Rensselaer and Lieut. Col. Chrystie embarked and set off from the Americas shore at the same time. The former crossed and effected a landing with his column, but the latter, with a considerable portion of the regulars under his command, was unsuccessful in the attempt to cross. Col. Van Rensselaer, as soon as he landed, formed his men and advanced upon the enemy, but unfortunately was soon disabled by successive wounds to retain his command. Thus circumstanced, and Lieut. Col. Chrystie not being present to take the command, Col. Van Rensselaer ordered his troops to storm the heights, and was himself carried off the field. His orders were gallantly executed by Capt. Wool and his brave associates. The heights were taken and remained in the possession of our troops several hours, and some reinforcements of both regulars and militia passed over from Lewistown to assist in maintaining them. The General also crossed, together with Capt. Totten, to direct and superintend the construction of necessary defences on the heights. It was soon perceived, that our force at Queenstown was incompetent to resist successfully a large reinforcement of the enemy which began to move from Fort George. This induced the General to re-cross the river in order to accelerate the embarkation and transportation of the rest of our troops from Lewistown. On his arrival at the latter place, the militia prematurely refused either to obey his orders or yield to his earnest solicitation for crossing. By this refusal, all the advantages which had been gained by the enemy were lost, and an honorable and successful enterprise changed into a mortifying and disastrous defeat.

In pursuance of his plan, General Van Rensselaer gave Brig. Gen. Smyth sensible notice of the intended attack, and that he should keep his brigade in readiness to march at a moment's warning. This notice was soon after followed by an order to march, and the brigade was on its way to the point assigned for general Smyth's attack, when general Van Rensselaer's plan was deranged by the unfortunate defeat of our troops at Queenstown, was, that Gen. Smyth (who was in the mean time to march from Buffalo with his brigade of regulars) should cross over in the boats left for that purpose at the four mile Creek, and attack Fort George, which being deprived of any aid from Chippeway, and probably weakened by detachments that would be sent to regain the heights of Queenstown, might have been carried without much difficulty, before the enemy could receive adequate reinforcements from any of his remoter posts.

This plan was communicated in substance to the Commander in Chief, and it was known to General Van Rensselaer

opinion that the enterprize might be executed without his aid. It may be asked why the attack was not delayed until gen. Smyth arrived at Lewistown? I answer, that Gen. S. could not move from Buffalo without discovery by the enemy at Fort Erie as soon as it was light.—Such discovery would have excited suspicions of the intended attack and might have induced the enemy to concentrate his force to meet it. By delaying gen. S.'s march till the evening of the night in which the attack was to be made, the discovery would be delayed, and by a forced march, general S. might have arrived in time to execute his part of gen. Van Rensselaer's plan.

To the end that you may fully understand the whole subject, I will briefly state gen. Van Rensselaer's objections to gen. Smyth's project of crossing at Black Rock.

They are as follows:

1. There are several posts of the enemy which our troops would have to carry in succession from Fort Erie inclusive to Queenstown. These would necessarily retard the progress of the troops on their way, and afford the enemy an opportunity of concentrating their forces to meet ours before they could reach the grand point of attack.

2. Some of those posts are well chosen and so situated as to give the enemy very great advantages. Chippeway particularly is a strong and advantageous position, which by destroying the bridges over Chippeway River would present an almost insuperable obstacle to the progress of our troops.

The situation of the ground from Fort Erie to Queenstown is such as to expose our troops nearly the whole distance to serious embarrassments and severe annoyance from the enemy under covers peculiarly favorable to their purposes.

General Van Rensselaer has also been censured for not sending boats over to bring off the troops when the militia refused to cross. These censures are wholly unfounded. When the refusal was ascertained, the reinforcement of the enemy was so near our troops that any attempt to draw off the latter would have exposed them to inevitable destruction while embarking and in the act of recrossing the Niagara from the deliberate fire of the pursuing enemy.

From the foregoing statement it is obvious that gen. Van Rensselaer's plan of attack was judicious—that the disaster at Queenstown is attributable to causes not within his control, and that he did not designately exclude general Smyth from participating in the military operations of our troops on that occasion.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the fast sailing corvette built ship Thomas, captain Hilliard, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have been obligingly furnished by capt. H. with a regular file of the London Morning Chronicle to the 13th of November inclusive, from which the following important articles are copied.

It will be seen by our extracts, that Prince Murat, commander of Bonaparte's advanced guard, has been defeated by the Russians, with great loss in men, 88 pieces of artillery, and a standard of honor.

Bonaparte has retreated from Moscow to Smolensk, where, it is said, he is completely surrounded by the Russian armies.

On the 23d of October the Russian corps under general Wintzingerode entered Moscow, whence the French retreated so precipitately that the sick were left in the power of the enemy,

CHARLES-TOWN, January 1.

The Macedonian.—On Saturday morning the wind having come round to the eastward, the frigate United States with her prize, the Macedonian passed thro' Hell Gate, and the former came to anchor off Crane-wharf, in the East river. The Macedonian went into dock at the Navy Yard, where masts, spars, &c. are provided to fit her immediately for sea.—We understand the command is to be given to capt. Jones. This is the first English frigate that ever entered our waters as a prize. The United States received so little injury, that it has not been necessary for her to go into dock, and we are informed she is now in complete repair and ready for a cruise.

The bells rang a merry peal, and salutes were fired from the different batteries as the frigates passed the city.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) Jan. 1.
Loss of the British frigate SOUTHAMPTON, and of the late United States brig VIXEN.

Information has been received in town from Nassau, through a circuitous

channel, that the British frigate *Southampton* commanded by sir James Lucas Yeo; and the United States brig *Vixen*, lately under the command of capt. Reed, have lately been shipwrecked upon the Cat Key, Bahamas. The information though the accounts are rather confused, may be relied upon as correct. It is added that the *Vixen* had been captured previous to her shipwreck, either by a British man of war brig or by the frigate *Southampton*; and one account (for the news came in two different ways) states, that the brig which captured the *Vixen*, was also wrecked at the same time with her. *Courier*.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 19.
In our paper of the 5th inst. we gave an account of Logan's being wounded—the following extract of a letter from a gentleman at Defiance, is more particular on that subject.

"To day *Logan* and two of his Indians started towards the Rapids, and returned about 10 o'clock at night, himself and one of his men wounded—the other was left behind to bring the scalps which had been taken from the enemy. *Logan* was shot through the hip—the one mortal, the other slight. I have not heard all the particulars of this unfortunate affair. From the very dangerous situation of *Logan* it was deemed improper that he should indulge in answering questions; though his composure, presence of mind and cheerfulness would willingly have satisfied the curiosity of all who might choose to make inquiries about the battle in which he had been engaged. It seems in passing from our camp, they were early in the day taken prisoners by a party of eight, of which *Wynamack* (a celebrated hostile chief) was one; one other was considered a British officer from his dress. About sun set the prisoners resolved to liberate themselves, or fall a sacrifice. They succeeded in killing at the same instant, *Wynamack*, the British officer, and one other Indian (as *Logan* expressed it); the five remaining, after discharging their pieces, fled with precipitation, leaving those that were killed and two horses. I fear the best effort of our Surgeons will be unavailing. He fought bravely and will die firmly.—I shall deplore his loss as I would that of a great man, for he is really such."

CHARLES-TOWN, January 15.

Nothing of importance has been transacted in Congress since our last.—The House of representatives have been occupied principally with the discussion of the bill for raising an additional military force of 20,000 men, which was not decided on at the date of our last accounts from Washington.

General Armstrong is nominated by the President of the U. S. as secretary at War, and Capt. William Jones, of Philadelphia, secretary of the Navy of the United States. *Alex. Gazette.*

We observe that an idea is in circulation in some of the Gazettes, that there is a prospect of an accommodation with Great Britain. We wish it may be founded on any recent indications, on the part of Great Britain, of a disposition to meet the liberal advances of our government. Of such a disposition we have however no proof. Of the perseverance of the United States in their pacific disposition, we have no doubt that every additional proof will appear from time to time that circumstances may render proper. We allude more particularly to its being intended, as we learn, to introduce into the Legislature a proposition for excluding by law foreign seamen from the public and private vessels of the United States. This will provide for giving effect to any stipulated arrangement between the two governments, which may take place after the adjournment of Congress, without the delay and inconvenience incident to a special call for the purpose.

The frigates President and Congress have arrived at Boston from a cruise. In the Gulf Stream while lying to in a hard gale the President shipped a heavy sea, which swept the starboard gangway, started the boats, killed two men, wounded 7. The President has about 50 prisoners.

The president and Congress, during their cruise have taken the British packet *Swallow*, and the British ship *Argo*, both of which arrived some time since. They have seen no enemy's cruisers except

the Nymph and Galatea. The President and Congress kept the sea till their provisions were nearly exhausted.

From the 1st to the 30th of Nov. the squadron never saw a sail; and since the latter date, have been cruising between Bermuda, the Capes of Virginia, and Boston, with the winds most of the time from the westward.

From the Boston Patriot.

The squadron (commodore Rodgers') have traversed a vast space of ocean; as far E. as long. 22, and S. to lat. 17 N. From long. 22, they ran down the trade winds to long. 50, and passed to the northward within 120 miles of Bermuda. Throughout this vast tract of ocean, they got sight of but one ship of war, just before sun down. So determined were the officers and men to bring in a British frigate, that they cheerfully submitted to short allowance, to eke out their water and provisions, and they remained out as long as they could subsist. But if they have not captured a British frigate, they have captured and brought in more money than would build two. Yesterday the money was landed at Charleston, and put into eight waggons, in each wagon a number of sailors. The forward one bore the American colours, with the English colors under them, and the whole escorted by a party of marines, with music, headed by the marshal and his deputies. They proceeded through the town to State street, where was a vast concourse of people, and there deposited the cash in the state bank, amidst the reiterated shouts of the people, and to the tune of Yankee Doodle.—On the disastrous and ruinous war! Poverty and capricious British gold and silver, are seen in cart loads in our streets to such an extent as to make a Tory's heart ache at the afflicting sight.

PRIZE MONEY.

Prize money, &c. captured by national vessels belongs, one half to the United States, and the other half to the captors. This half is divided into twenty parts and distributed as follows:

To the Captains, Twentieths.
To the sea Lieutenants and Sailing-masters, 3.
To the Marine Officers, surgeons, purers, boatswains, gunners, carpenters, masters' mates and chaplains, 2.
To midshipmen, surgeon's mates, captain's clerk, school master, boatswain's mates, gunner's mates, carpenter's mates, ship's stewards, sail makers, masters of arms, armories and coxswains, 3.
To gunner's yeomen, boatswain's yeomen, quarter masters, quarter gunners, coopers, sail maker's mates, serjeants and corporals of marines, drummers and fifers, and extra petty officers, 3.
To seamen, ordinary seamen, marines and boys, 7.

20

New fashion privateering.—The following facts are communicated in a letter just received from Charleston, S. C.

"The privateer R—, arrived here a few days since with \$250,000 specie which they said had taken out of a prize, and great were the rejoicings on the occasion. But alas! the rejoicings were of short duration.—The capt. and all the crew are now in prison on a charge of piracy and murder. It is alleged that they boarded a Spanish ship, killed the master and plundered her of all her specie, amounting to the sum mentioned." —N. Y. E. Post.

On the 2d inst. the United States' Brig Argus, arrived at New York, after making her escape, by throwing over guns, water casks, &c. from a British squadron of six sail off Bermuda; of which two or three were supposed to be 74 gun ships.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.
Washington Dec. 27.

"A brother of the late governor Gore was standing by president Madison, at the launching of the Adams frigate, a few days ago, and when she was afloat, said to the president, how happy would it be if the United States could launch into peace, as this ship has into the element to which Mr. Madison replied, that will very soon be done if all hands do their duty.—Whether this was intended for latitude 42, 25, I will not pretend to say." —Boston Patriot.

We cannot too earnestly recommend to the attention of those who wish to whet their minds with military ideas, a neat periodical paper called the *Military Monitor*, published at New York; it is published every Monday, and only three dol-

lars a year; there is more solid information to be obtained in it, than in ninety-nine of every hundred papers of every description in the union. [drama.]

FOR THE REPOSITORY.

REVIEW Of the Address of the Staunton Junto.

(CONTINUED.)

WITH a few remarks on the interests of abrightly respectable, because a highly useful class of our citizens, I mean, our seamen, we dismiss this part of our present inquiry. Our seamen are deeply interested in all the branches of our commerce, and of course in the war in which we are now engaged. Their interest and safety constitute one of the principal objects for which it has been professedly and really undertaken. For the promotion of their interest, and the preservation of their persons from lawless violence and oppression, the agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing and professional parts of the community have readily and cheerfully agreed to encounter the dangers, the trials, the hardships, the expenses of a formidable war. Now have our seamen been insensible of their attention and kindness—they have submitted to the accidental and unintentional pressure of the war upon their immediate interests with a promptitude and patriotism, that, while it reproaches the mercantile class & their adherents, does to their heads and hearts the greatest honor. They have proved to the world that they can discriminate their true interest from fallacious appearances, and feel for the interests of their fellow citizens, when unjustly invaded.—Our seamen well know, that important to them as the importing and foreign branches of our trade are, the exporting branch is incomparably more so, and of course if they must for a time give up the one or the other, it is best for them to give up the former. They well know that for their honour, profit and safety while engaged in the most beneficial branch of our trade to them, their fellow citizens on land, the agriculturalists, tradesmen, manufacturers, and most professional men, (lawyers, judges and clergymen excepted) are determined to jeopardize their best blood and expend their best treasure. But to concentrate the results of all that has been said on the subject of respective interests, we find, that as the present war has been undertaken principally to secure the perfect freedom of that branch of our commerce which consists in the exportation of our domestic productions, and the dignity and personal safety of our invaluable seamen while engaged in that honourable employment, the agriculturalists, tradesmen, manufacturers, professional men, seamen, and even merchants, so far as this branch of our trade is profitable to them, ought to feel disposed from a regard to interest, as well as bound by duty and compact, to support our present contest with Great Britain. The opposition therefore of merchants and their adherents must be entirely occasioned by the profits which they derive from importation. Their profits constitute the only interest, the only motive that can account for their present perfidious & unpatriotic conduct. The importers and vendors of British goods deriving a greater proportion of their wealth from the importing than from the exporting branch of our trade, are determined, if possible, to preserve the former at the expense, or even the ruin of the latter, and of every interest dependent on it. No matter what becomes of the rest of society, if they and their dependents can only retain this lucrative employment, on which the war has made some accidental impression.—It is in the accrued gains of importation, conjined with federal appetites for power and office, that we find the only rational principles that divide our country. If our division be not exclusively ascribed to these, we must ascribe it to mere madness, or irrational malignant passions.—It is in the accrued gains of importation that we discover the fatal charm that alienates the hearts of so many of our citizens from their native soil, weds them to British interest, renders them such avowed partisans of a foreign king, and such strenuous defenders of the enormities of a hostile nation. It is these unallowed gains that spread over many an American heart the disgraceful smile of joy at American disaster, and British success; and clouds the American countenance, with sullen discontent and lurid sorrow, when our valor wins the field. Oh sacred fires am! Oh cursed thirst of gold!

Having finished our first head of enquiry, and having seen by an analytical survey of the respective interests of the six great commercial classes of our citizens, our agriculturalists, tradesmen, manufacturers, professional men, seafaring men, and merchants, in that branch of our commerce, the exportation of our domestic productions, in defence of whose freedom the present war is principally if not entirely undertaken, that the allegation contained in the Staunton Address "that the war has been undertaken contrary to the interests of those whose interests are most deeply affected by it," is not true, as it relates to any particular description of our citizens; we proceed to enquire whether it refers to a particular section of the country

From the Columbian.

Freedom's sons, awake to glory;
Bid Columbia's eagle soar!
Once your deeds have rung in story:
Burns the patriot flame no more?

Shall that arm which haughty Britain
In its gristle found too strong—
That, by which her hosts were smitten
Shall that arm be palsied long?

See our sons of ocean kneeling,
To a tyrant's stripes and chains!
Partisan I hast thou no feeling,
When the hardy tar complains?

See the British press gang seize him,
Victim of relentless power!
Stout his heart is, but must fail him
In this evil trying hour!

Wife and children did enfold him,
Ere he launch'd upon the deep:
These shall ne'er again behold him;
These are left alone to weep.

Dragg'd on board his prison dwelling,
Snapp'd the cord of tender ties!
While his manly heart is swelling,
To the winds he gives his sighs.

Sons of freedom! rise and save him;
Snatch him from the tyrant's power;
And thy country then shall have him,
Friend in peril's darkest hour.

From the National Intelligencer.

CANCERS.

As I have been always successful in curing Cancers, I wish to inform the public at large, that through the good Providence of God, I have it in my power to cure cancers of all kinds on any part of the human body, in the eye, mouth, nose, or breast; whether it be broke or not; by applying the medicine once only, without the least injury to any part affected by the cancer. The cancer will be dead in less than eight hours, at which time the pain will subside. I can discharge the patient in one quarter of an hour, and they may go where they please, and by my directions nurse the sore until well. Let no one doubt of the cure in the most extreme case, it never was known to fail when applied; there are witnesses enough to certify the salutary and happy effects it has had on those who have been cured in this part of the world: if I do not cure the cancer I will oblige myself to return every cent of the money they pay me when I undertake to cure them, and I will have nothing. I live six miles above Prince Edward Court House, on the north side of Spring Creek.

WILLIAM A. LILLY.

Prince Edward county, Virginia.

Editors of Newspapers will confer a favor by giving the above important information an insertion.

Dec. 4th, 1812.

From the Edenton, (N.C.) Gazette.

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

A person who is interested in every thing that can be useful to humanity, is desirous of giving the public a remedy that chance has discovered:—An officer who had a consumptive complaint in his breast, was dissolving over a chaffing dish of fire in a very close room, an equal quantity of white pitch and yellow beeswax, with an intention of soldering some bottles; and after having breathed some time in the vapor rising from it, he found the complaint in his breast greatly relieved. This observation, extremely interesting to himself, determined him to continue the same fumigation some days. He soon perceived a very considerable amendment, and was at length entirely cured.

This cure was much talked of—Madame la Margrave de Bade was informed of it; and she was desirous that a trial might be made of this remedy, in Dourlach's hospital, upon a soldier whose life was despaired of. The success equalled every hope that could be conceived, and the patient was perfectly cured. In consequence of which, the Princess gave orders that the fact should be published in the Carlsruhe Gazette.—The same public paper confirms this recital; adding that this remedy has been experienced with equal benefit by several persons who were attacked with complaints in the breast; and that many, even when their lungs were ulcerated, & who were entirely given over, had been cured by this simple remedy.

It should be observed, that the room in which the fumigation is to be formed, ought to be very closely shut up, and that the person should walk about to suck in the vapor by degrees.

To Millers & Millwrights.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF BEST WARRANTED
BOLTING CLOTHS;
ALSO,
BEST HOME-MADE

TWILLED BAGS.

JAMES S. LANE.
Shepherd's-Town,
January 8, 1813.

LIST OF LETTERS
In the Post Office, Charles-Town (Va.) on
the 31st Decr. 1812.

A—David Arnold.
B—Thomas W. Barton (2) William Breckin-
ley, John Berry (2) William Rober, Freder-
ick Bowles, Jane H. Bryan, Martha Baylor,
Moses Blackburn.

C—Nathaniel Craighill, C. Conel, Zera-
nich Casey, Stephen Cromwell, Giles Cooke,
William Clark, Edward Christian, William
Carroll.

D—John Dixon, Samuel Drockemiller, Ja-
son Dure, John Davernport, Michael Dutro 2
Joseph Duckwall.

E—Joshua Everett.

F—John Fletcher, Robert Falcon, (4)

G—James Glen, (2) Gabriel P. T. Green-
field, Jacob Gordon, Samuel Griffin, Rachel

James, William Gilmer.

H—James Hartford, Jereannah Harris (2)
Helen Gullatt, George D. Harrison, Henry

Haines, Samuel Howell (2) George Hite,

Thomas Hart (2) John M. Hopkins, John

Hess.

I—Lieutenant John Jamison.

K—George Kiser, Christian Kefferd, Ben-
jamin Kercheval.

L—John Lock, Charles C. Little, Edward

Lucas, Cavalier Martin, William F. Lock,

Barbara Lancikus.

M—Joseph Munginier, Elijah Mattson,

Frederick Moles, Samuel D. Miller, (3) Wil-
liam McPherson (2) Wm. S. Daniel McPher-
son, Josiah H. Magruder, Matthew McGarry,

John McPherson, Jess Moore.

N—Elizabeth Nappertandy.

O—Peter Ober, George Osbourne.

P—John Patterson, John Packett, David

Pusey, Charles Perry, Jacob Parson (2) David

Potts, Elizabeth Potter.

R—Samuel Roberts, George Reynolds,

Christopher Rittenour, Josiah Reves.

S—Smith Slaughter, James Stephenson,

William Stewart, Susanna Seibert, William

Speaks, Jesus Still, Alexr. Stewart, Jacob

T—Samuel Fultett, William Tate.

U—Hugh Ugurian.

V—William Vester.

W—Benjamin Whitshire (2) Joseph Wie-

song, Jane Woods, George Ward, Beverly

Whiting (2) Horace Walpole, James Wright

Jonathan Wright, James Wood (Adam) We-

ver, Maria A. Washington, Henry Well.

Y—B. C. Young.

JOHN HUMPHREYS, P. M.

January 8, 1813.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Shepherd's-Town (Va.) on the 1st January, 1813; which if not taken out before the 1st April, will be sent as dead letters to the General Post Office.

B—Daniel Buckles, Walter Baker, William Bent Baltimore, Van B-shears, John Banks, John Baker.

C—John Corcoran, Alice Clever, Jacob Coons, Joseph Crown, Constables, Shepherds-Town.

D—John Duke, Joseph D. Lapline.

E—Elizabeth Engle, Philip Engle.

F—Mrs. Frey, James Fitch.

G—H. K. Kiah Griffin.

H—J. H. Hesse, Mary Hector.

J—Edward Jenkins.

K—Daniel Knott, Betsy Kidwell.

L—John Lowry.

M—David Moore, Charles Miller, Alexan-

der Marion, Joseph Menner, Mrs. Mason,

P—William Parrott, Neddy Page, John

Perry, John Perry.

R—J. H. Robinson, William Ragan, George

Reanolds, Jun.

S—Priscilla Strole, George V. Spangler 2,

James Swann, Andrew Smuir, Thomas Shep-

herds-Town.

T—Charles Turner.

W—Jane Walker, Cathrine Waltz.

Y—James Young.

JAMES BROWN, P. M.

January 8, 1813.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Harper's Ferry, 31st Decr. 1812.

Benjamin Boyles, Robert Chriswell,

James Coun, Thomas Earshan, Daniel

B. Henning Way, Jacob Knight, Geo-

Little, Francis Moore, John Miller, Geo-

Nunimaker, John P. Pierce, John Ring-

John Reynolds, Jun., William Shoebridge

Robert Waters.

Stray Steer.

STRAYED from the subscriber's farm, near Charlestown, sometime in November last, a large dun colored Steer, with a white head—He was purchased from a drove, and is supposed to have some brand or ear mark, but not recollected. A reward of two dollars will be paid on information of said Steer, so that I get him again.

JOHN HELLER.

January 8, 1813.

BLANK DEEDS

For Sale at this Office.

A Stray Bull.

CAME to the subscriber's residence near Charlestown, some time in September, a dark red bull, with some white under his belly, supposed to be about four years old—Appraised to 12 dollars. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN BOLEY.

December 31, 1812.

A Stray Shoat.

CAME to the subscriber's farm, near Shepherd's-Town, about the 1st of May 1812, a black and red boar Shoat. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away.

JOSEPH M' MURRAN.

January 1.

Notice.

THE highest price in cash will be given for Hides and Skins, delivered at my shop opposite Ann Frame's store.

HENRY ISLER, senr.

Charlestown, Dec. 16.

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.

Negro Man for Sale.

TO be sold, at private sale, a young, healthy, strong Negro Man. He will be sold for ready money or on a credit of twelve months, as may best suit the purchaser; but if sold on a credit, approved security will be required. Persons who wish to buy with a view of carrying him out of the state, need not apply. For a view of this negro and for the price, &c. apply to Robert Worthington, of Shepherd's-Town, Va.

January 1, 1813.

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.

Bedding, Coatings and Forrest Cloths

Kerseys, Half-Thicks and Plains

Jersey Stripes and Plains

Superfine Cloths & Cassimères } assorted

Middle and low-priced ditto, } colors

Bedford Cloths and Stockinets

Velvets and Velvetines, assorted

Marcelline, Toillette, 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 Stationery

China and Queen's-ware.

Together with a variety of other arti-

cles, and with great necessity as of elegance

and taste. They are determined to sell

their goods at a remarkably low advance

for ready payment—and to punctual cus-

tomers, at a short credit