

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.]

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1813.

[No. 251.

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

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; inasmuch 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 Vermillions, 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 Winebag 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. Duval's company. On the 22d upwards of 60 horsemen, under the command of Lieut. Cols. Miller and Wilcox, anxious to bury their comrades 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 a 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 camps; but the shoelless, 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 spies—all this will have been done in twenty days. No sigh, 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 aid-de-camp, and Major J. C. Breckenridge, my secretary, for a prompt and effectual support in every instance. The firm and almost unparalleled defence of Fort Harrison by Capt. Z. Taylor, has raised for him a fabric of character not to be effaced by my eulogy. 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 Lieut. Richeson, Hawkins and Sullivan, of the U. States troops, I have to acknowledge my obligations for their steady and uniform conduct, as well as 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-Thicks and Plains  
Jersey Stripes and Plains  
Superfine Cloths & Cassimeres, } assorted  
Middle and low-priced ditto, } colors  
Bedford Cords and Stockinets  
Velvets and Velveteens, assorted  
Marseilles, Toilettie, Swansdown and Silk Vestings  
Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery  
Silk, Kid; Shabby and other Gloves  
Black, pink, crimson, blue and straw-colored Canton Crapes  
French ditto ditto  
Groceries and Liquors  
Hardware and Cutlery  
Books and 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. tf

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

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

**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.

**A Stray Bull.**  
CAME to the subscriber's residence near Charles-town, 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 Goat.**  
CAME to the subscriber's farm, near Shepherd's Town, about the 1st of May 1812, a black and red goat Shave. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away.  
JOSEPH M-MURRAN.  
January 1.

**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.

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

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

**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 add 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 Charles-town, 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 Goat.**  
CAME to the subscriber's farm, near Shepherd's Town, about the 1st of May 1812, a black and red goat Shave. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away.  
JOSEPH M-MURRAN.  
January 1.

**Hides & Skins wanted.**  
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.

**Ten Dollars Reward.**  
DESERTED from the Recruiting Rendezvous at Charles-town, Jefferson County, Va. on the 10th inst. 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 house-maker. Had on when last seen, light colored fur hat, soldier's frock, and a brown broad cloth coat—other articles of clothing not recollected.—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 Charles-town and the White House Tavern, nine yards of homemade drab cloth, with trimmings for a coat. Any person finding the above cloth, and will return it to the subscriber, at Dan Collett's, shall be generously rewarded.  
WILLIAM WEST.  
Dec. 18.

**THO** defendant William Worthington not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in May next, and answer the bill of the complainants, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county: And if he further order that the defendant Joseph W. Davis be restrained from paying away or secreting any money, goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendant William Worthington, until the further order of this court.  
A Copy. Tests. GEO. HITE, Clk.  
November 27.

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

**TERMS OF THIS PAPER.**  
The price of the Farmer's Repository is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.  
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks to non-subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion.—Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

**AN ACT**  
To increase the Navy of the United States.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the President of the United States shall be, and he hereby is authorised, as soon as suitable materials can be procured therefor, to cause to be built, equipped and employed four ships to rate not less than seventy-four guns, and six ships to rate forty-four guns each.  
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be employed on board each of the said ships of seventy-four guns each, one captain, six lieutenants, one captain, one first lieutenant and one second lieutenant of marines, one surgeon, one chaplain, one purser and three surgeon's mates.  
Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be employed in each of the said ships, carrying seventy-four guns, the following warrant officers, who shall be appointed by the President of the U. States: one master, one second master, three master's mates, one boatswain, one gunner, one carpenter, one sail maker, and twenty midshipmen; and the following petty officers, who shall be appointed by the captains of the ships respectively: five armorer, six boatswain's mates, three gunner's mates, two carpenter's mates, one sail-maker's mate, one cooper, one steward, one master at arms, one cook, one coxswain, one boatswain's yeoman, one gunner's yeoman, one carpenter's yeoman, ten quarter gunners, eight quarter-masters, and one clerk & one school-master, also to be appointed by the captain.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the crews of each of the said ships of seventy-four guns shall consist of two hundred and fifty seamen, three hundred ordinary seamen and boys, three sergeants, three corporals, one drummer, one fifer and six marines.  
Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the pay of the school-master shall be twenty five dollars per month and two rations per day.  
Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the sum of two millions five hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the building and equipping of the aforesaid ships of war.

**H. CLAY,**  
Speaker of the House of Representatives  
**WM. H. CRAWFORD,**  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
January 2, 1813.  
APPROVED,  
**JAMES MADISON.**

**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 Plattsburgh, 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 Plattsburgh, and their march to the lines, one third of the men had been seized with the measles, a disease subject to no human controul; a disease which predispose 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 alarming, in consequence of the many

sudden deaths which were the consequence of it. This notwithstanding, was not owing to any inattention on the part of Government, or neglect of the Officers who had the immediate care of them.—Nearly 500 of Gen. Chaudler's Brigade who are stationed at Burlington, were at one time reported unfit for duty, and perhaps not a less number of Gen. Bloomfield's Brigade at Plattsburgh, New-York.  
It has been well ascertained that the disease was most fatal to those who had been previously seized with the measles, but more especially to those who were in the habits of intemperance. It is to be lamented, that a combination of causes, viz. measles, intemperance, and exposure to colds, which last, all who enter upon a military life are necessarily subjected to, should be instrumental in depriving, at this particular juncture, the service of many valuable men, and the public of useful citizens. Still it is not less to be lamented, that there are citizens snug at their own homes, enjoying all the comforts of life, and for which these same soldiers have exposed their lives to defend, should by direct and indirect measures, attempt to lay to the charge of government or their officers the providential disasters which fall upon their Army. It is in my power to assert that the army have been well provided with medicine in great abundance, with Spirits, Wine, Molasses, Sugar, Rice, Chocolate, Milk, and other productions of the country, in profusion.—Officers of every grade, have been assiduously attentive to the wants of the sick; while the Physicians of the army are not ignorant of their professions nor negligent of their duty. About 100, not exceeding 120 men, have been lost to the nation by this severe disease. The mortality has now altogether ceased.—The convalescent, I am happy to state, are fast recovering their healths, and appear to be in good spirits. At some future period, the public may have laid before them, a more particular history of the disease, which may be useful to the medical philosopher.  
**JAMES MANN,** Hospital Surg.  
U. S. Army.

In addition to the above statement, we can, from personal knowledge assure the public that the account of the statement of the dying and dead, in the Washingtonian, part of which appears to be copied from papers equal in purity, is not founded in fact. We have been very frequent in our visits to the barracks, and made repeated inquiries both of officers and privates, and believe that in no instance can a charge of inattention be substantiated against surgeon, mate, or commissioned officer. Their time and their every thought has been dedicated to their sick, and their pockets have been opened to supply those wants that no human foresight can provide against.  
The dead have in all cases been interred in coffins, and the graves dug more than five feet deep.—Sometimes the comrades that have fought side by side, have been placed so in death, but never more than two together, and but seldom. They have not been carried to the grave unnoticed; the honors due to the brave have been paid them; they have been moved to their last home with the solemn sound of the muffled drum, and volleys of musquetry have echoed over their graves.

where every hope is precluded, and slavey renders life loathsome.  
Having examined our records (for here are the laws of all nations) it is recommended to the United States to imitate the rules and regulations of her enemy, which, being adopted in war, cannot leave room for just cause of complaint in peace, should her national name survive the war; this, as a republic, some ghosts think possible, though not as a monarchy, particularly if Napoleon should act honestly and wisely.  
Britain justifies all her measures, by saying she is contending for existence, the United States are truly in that trial. On the issue of this contest, Independence depends.  
The following will be exactly imitative of her conduct.  
Any man serving in the navy of the U. States, or in time of war for two years on board a privateer or merchant vessel, to become ipso facto a citizen of the U. States.  
Any man entering into a voluntary contract to serve the United States by land or sea, to be declared entitled to the complete protection thereof; and, if taken prisoner and injured in life or limb, retaliation to be instantly exercised.  
In imitation of Mr. Tupper's\* proclamation at Alicante, a reward to be offered for desertion from the land and sea service of the enemy, † \$100 cash and 100 acres of land. This will reduce Canada more certainly and more speedily than any means the United States can employ, and secure the coast from insult and depredation from their cruisers, many of which will in consequence soon be safe anchored in our waters: when brought in by the crew, the value of the vessel to be divided amongst the men, share and share alike. British seamen who would scorn to take their ships to France, to Spain, or to Holland, will join their friends in the United States. Many of their departed spirits, broken by the impress, give assurance of this determination.  
And finally, endeavoring to be on equal terms with the enemy, let the U. States impress 6357 English seamen, being an equal number with those ascertained to be taken by Great Britain from our service, and in the cause of freedom they will fight as Englishmen should do.  
Ghost of Montgomery.

\* British Consul.  
† Who steal our bravest men, and make them slaves? who butcher our women and children with the tomahawk and scalping knife? who equip the Algerine fleet to prey on our commerce and our people?

**WEST TENNESSEE PATRIOTISM.**  
From the Nashville Clarion of Dec. 15.  
Thursday the 10th instant, was the day fixed upon for the rendezvous of the Volunteers. It was a day looked to with the most anxious expectation by all the friends of their country. The character, the honor of the state was fairly put to stake, and the result was to decide the question, whether the representatives of Tennessee had spoke the truth when they vouched for the patriotism of their constituents, or whether those gentlemen were correct who undertook to say that the western country might well clamor for war because she was in no danger of feeling its dangers and calamities.  
It will be remembered that fifteen hundred men was the number required to rendezvous; that from West Tennessee alone the whole were required to come; a district of country which thirty years ago first received the impression of a white man's track, which at this time has but one Representative in the Congress of the United States. It will also be recollected the country, to the defence of which they were ordered to repair, was at a vast distance from their homes.—New-Orleans, the ostensible point of destination, could not be reached under a voyage of 1800 miles upon the Cumberland, the Ohio, and the Mississippi rivers; and the return march would be at least eight hundred miles over land, one hundred of which would lie through the wilderness inhabited only by savages. But New Orleans was considered as nothing but a post which they were to visit on their way. Mobile and Pensacola, upwards of two hundred miles further off, were in all probability the real points of

destination; and both these places were without the limits of the United States. If then the professions of the Tennessee volunteers had been intended only for the newspapers, here would be an admirable pretext to save their honor, and evade their engagements. The constitutional question would save them. It would certainly avail them as well as it had availed Governor Strong and Gov. Griswold, and the New York militia who debated an article of the Federal compact while the blood of their friends and neighbors were flowing in torrents before their eyes. Many good men from all these considerations felt a deep solicitude lest the tenth of December, instead of being the most honorable in the history of Tennessee, should become a day of humiliation to all its friends, and a day of triumph to all its enemies, and the enemies of the government under which we live.  
The day arrived! One more bitterly cold had never been experienced in the same season in a latitude so southern.—It was truly the first day of winter. A piercing north east was blowing in the morning; and at nine o'clock a heavy fall of snow had set in, and continued to drive with great violence during the day. But the zeal of the volunteers breasted the fury of the elements. Before eight o'clock some companies were perceived to be entering the town; by twelve they were pouring in in shoals; the streets and public square were continually filled with crowds of men who pressed upon the heels of each other; orderly in their behaviour, animated in their step, and cheerful amid

"The pellings of the pitiless storm."  
By four o'clock in the evening one thousand eight hundred volunteers had filed through the streets of Nashville, and pitched their tents on the hills which overlook the town.  
Then indeed the pride of honest exultation broke forth from the hearts of all good men. Citizens of all ranks, of all political descriptions, congratulated each other that one more proof was exhibited in behalf of free governments which the monarchist has so often styled inefficient, weak, and incapable to defend or assert their rights. Strangers from different states beheld the scene with admiration, they said they had often been where Volunteers had turned out; but they had never seen such a turning out as that. In fact we have never seen any thing like it ourselves. We do not pretend to know every thing which history contains; but we aver that we know of no instance in history, where on the simple request of the government, a detachment so large, with a surplus so great, rendezvoused with so much precision on a given day, at a given point, prepared to make a voyage of 1800 miles in search of any enemy their government shall point out to them.  
But the most remarkable circumstance was the silence with which every thing had been brought about. No noise, no bustle, no tumult through the country had announced any great result. No factitious excitement had been brought to bear upon the feelings of the people; no extraordinary occurrence had happened to throw them into a fever; but in silence and in cold blood these men had come forth in compliance with the engagements which they had signed nine months before. In March, gen. Jackson had invited them to repair to the standard of their country. He then placed before their eyes the snows of Canada and the heights of Abraham; he now turns their views towards the gulph of Mexico, whether the bounds of the Republic will now be extended.  
In the evening Gov. Blount, the general, and a multitude of the citizens visited the encampment. They there witnessed a scene of cheerful activity which cannot be rivalled. They saw some men with their feet clearing away the snow to get a place for pitching a tent; and others cutting and conveying wood; some kindling fires; others with buckets in their hands running for water. The palace of the Thullieries never presented an aspect of such entire satisfaction.  
The next day despatches arrived from five companies to inform the General they were upon the way, and to make their excuse for not having arrived the day before. These companies enclose the number of volunteers to about two thousand men; that is about 500 more than called for.  
But the praises of the volunteers should



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 were being in sufficient abundance, they were crowded together at the rate of nine or ten 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. Each company in 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 unaccountable 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 defensible in a few hours against a strong force. By this operation General Van Rensselaer would have obtained the command of the communication between Chippewa and Fort George, and the possession of the battery on the heights of Queenstown would enable him to silence the main British battery, from which our troops were exposed to annoyance in crossing the Niagara. His next object, after securing the heights of Queenstown, was, that Gen. Smyth (who was in the mean time to march from Buffalo with his brigade of regulars) should cross over to the boats left for that purpose at the four mile Creek, and attack Fort George, which being deprived of any aid from Chippewa, 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 reinforcement in season.

Col. Van Rensselaer and Lieut. Col. Chrystie embarked and set off from the American 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 peremptorily refused either to obey his orders or yield to his earnest solicitation for crossing. By this refusal, all the advantages which had been gained of 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 seasonable 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. Another unfavorable occurrence happened during the attack. In the hurry of the conflict, the cannon in the enemy's battery on the heights were hastily spiked without orders, and thereby rendered useless for the purpose which Gen. Van Rensselaer had contemplated.

It has been stated in some of the newspapers, and there are reasons to believe that general Smyth has given countenance to the statement, that Gen. Van Rensselaer meant to exclude him (Smyth) from any participation in the operations against Queenstown, &c. This statement is unaccountable and groundless. General Smyth knows that general Van Rensselaer can falsify it by general Smyth's own letter, dated the day before the attack on Queenstown, in which Smyth approves of the time appointed for the attack and wishes it success, but suggests reasons why it would be agreeable to him, that the co-operation of his brigade should be dispensed with, and intimates a strong

opinion that the enterprise might be executed without his aid. It may be asked why the attack was not delayed until Gen. S's brigade 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. Chippewa particularly is a strong and advantageous position, which by destroying the bridges over Chippewa River would present an almost insuperable obstacle to the progress of our troops.
3. 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 unmerited. 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 designedly 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, 38 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, from whence the French retreated so precipitately that the sick were left in the power of the enemy.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The following most important intelligence was last night published by government in a Gazette Extraordinary.

THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY. Foreign Office Nov. 11, 1812.

"A despatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from his Excellency Gen. Viscount Cathcart, his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. Petersburg, addressed to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 27, 1812.

"MY LORD—I have the pleasure to acquaint your Lordship, that the guns are now firing, and Te Deum is to be sung to-morrow in the Cathedral for a most brilliant affair on the 18th, between the advanced guards of the French and Russian armies, near Moscow, in which the former, under Murat, were defeated with great loss; and for the deliverance of Moscow by Gen. Wintzingerode on the 22d October.

"The bulletin is not yet published, but I have the honor to enclose a copy of the note I have this morning received by the Emperor's command.

"I have also inclosed a translation of the official account of the defeat of Marshal St. Cyr, by Count Wittgenstein, and of the storming of Polozk on the 20th October, as also that of the repulse of Marshal Macdonald's corps, by Gen. Siringell.

"Lieut. Gen. Count Wittgenstein has been promoted to the rank of general of cavalry, a Te Deum for his victory was sung yesterday.

"It appears that Prince Schwarzenberg has retired to the westward, leaving some corps which have been cut off; that the province of Volhynia is entirely cleared of the enemy; and that admiral Tchichagoff may probably have reached Minsk about or soon after the 21st of October.

"I have the honor to be &c. (Signed) "CATHCART."

[TRANSLATION OF FIRST ENCLOSURE.] St. Petersburg, Oct. 27, 1812.

"On the 18th October marshal Kutusoff having learnt that the corps of Victor had quitted Smolensk to reinforce the grand army, resolved to attack the advanced guard under the orders of Murat being 45,000 strong in face of our troops, in order to defeat the same before the junction of Victor, and before Napoleon could support him with the main body of his army. The attack completely succeeded: thirty-eight pieces of cannon fell into our hands, as well as a standard of honor belonging to the first regiment of cuirassiers. We have made 1500 prisoners, among whom is a general. Two thousand men were left on the field of battle. Our loss is considerable.

"On the 22d, the corps of Gen. Wintzingerode entered Moscow, and obliged the garrison which the enemy had left in it, to evacuate the capital in such haste, that the French hospitals remained in our power."

LONDON, Nov. 9.

An American gentleman, who has just arrived at Paris, states, that the American minister, Joel Barlow, had set off for the head quarters of the French army, for the purpose of personally soliciting from Bonaparte 12 sail of the line and 36 frigates to be manned by Americans.—He also mentions, that Paris is in a most agitated state when he left it, and confirms the report which was received a few days since of the death of Savary.

The Russian Cabinet has failed in engaging the Grand Seigneur in an offensive treaty. Letters from Constantinople, of the 24th September, state, that both Count Italsky and Admiral Tchitschagoff had been authorised to offer the renunciation of all the countries situated on the left bank of the Pruth by the Russians, on the condition that the Ottoman Porte would conclude with that power an offensive treaty of alliance; but which, after many intrigues, had entirely failed. The object of this proposal was, to arm the Grand-Seigneur against the French and Austrians.

CARLSHAM, Nov. 13.

The latest accounts from the other side inform us, that Bonaparte is on his way to Paris, and is now at Konigsberg, where he has ordered quarters for 17,000 men. He has issued a proclamation, signifying his intention of immediately returning to Berlin, as soon as he has complied with the wishes of 52,000 of his people, who entreat him to spare the Russians, and return to the bosom of his country, where he is so much adored.

NEW-YORK, 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, had 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. 10.

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.

"Today 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 body, and the other Indian through the hip—the one mortal, the other but slightly. 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 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 Wynamak (a celebrated hostile chief) was one, the other was considered a British officer from his dress. About sunset the prisoners resolved to liberate themselves, or fall a sacrifice.—They succeeded in killing at the same instant, Wynamak, 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 has 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.

Whig and Vindicator came to hand too late for publication this week. They shall appear in our next.

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.

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 in to 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 Galata. 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 (commanded Rodgers) have traversed a vast space of ocean; as far E. as long. 22, and S. to lat. 17 N. From long. 23, they ran down the trade winds to long. 30, 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 sunset. 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 waggon, in each waggon 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 captured British gold and silver, are seen in cart loads in our streets to such an extent as to make a Tories heart ache at the officiating 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, 3
- To the sea Lieutenants and Sailing-masters, 2
- To the Marine Officers, surgeons, pursers, 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 at arms, armorers and coxswains, 3
- To gunner's mates, boatswain's yeomen, quarter masters, quarter gunners, coopers, sail-maker's mates, sergeants and corporals of marines, drummers and fifers, and extra petty officers, 3
- To seamen, ordinary seamen, marines and boys, 7

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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 has any better claim to truth under the supposition that it refers to a particular section of the country.—Let it be remembered, that we have proved beyond contradiction that our agriculturalists comprise that class of our citizens, whose interests are in every respect most deeply affected by the present war; a fact from which we are authorised to infer, that in proportion as the different sections of the union contain agriculturalists, and these agriculturalists contribute to furnish the ingredients of our domestic exports, are they interested in the present struggle, and possess of the right of interference with it. In what section of the union then do the agriculturalists principally reside who furnish most considerably the materials of our domestic exports? In the north or the south; in the east or west; on the Atlantic shores or the interior regions? In the cold rugged barren mountains of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont, or the fertile districts of N. W. York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and so forth? Whence come our Flour, rice, Indian corn, beef, pork, cotton, indigo, tobacco, &c. From the north or from the south of the Hudson? These are questions, which we presume, none are at a loss to answer, and in answering them, they answer the question, what section of the union have their interests most deeply affected by the present conflict. For our part we do not hesitate to assert that the states lying to the south and west of the Hudson, as being beyond comparison the principal furnishers of our domestic exports, are beyond comparison chiefly interested in the war, and of course in all questions that relate to its management and termination. (What could be more unreasonable and presuming than the conduct of the eastern members of Congress during the discussions in both houses that ushered in our present hostile relations with Great Britain; and what can manifest grosser ignorance and inattention, or canker absurdity and unscrupulousness, than the degraded practice of the Staunton self created convention, when spouting its platitudes on the matter of their discussions? They both affect for the Staunton Junta is the mere echo of the federal or eastern party in Congress, to consider and speak of the eastern states not only as principally interested in the war, but in the high ratio of five to one, a ratio which if inverted would come very near the truth. For in the ratio of more than five to one do the materials of our domestic exports come from the middle, western and southern states above those of the east. Who cannot but feel astonished at the want of common sense, or unbounded assurance of some people, who pretend to great things, on this important subject. They pay no regard to truth or even to their own reputation. They assert any thing and every thing, no matter how insupportable. INDEX.

Deparied this life, at his residence in Smithfield, on Monday night last, Mr. John M. Knight, in the 80th year of his age, after a severe illness which he bore with fortitude and resignation. Mr. M. Knight was a Lieutenant in the revolutionary war, and braved the dangers of the memorable battle of Trenton. In the character of Mr. M. Knight were combined the following invaluable traits, genuine, piety, honesty, temperance and industry: He has left behind him a numerous train of relatives to deplore his loss.

Dancing & Fencing Schools. THE subscriber respectfully informs THE inhabitants of Charlestown and its vicinity, that his Dancing and Fencing Schools will commence on the 22d inst. and continue every Friday and Saturday, until the end of the quarter.—Those who may be inclined to favor him with their patronage, are requested to apply at Capt. George Hite's, where a subscription paper has been left. J. A. XAUPI. Charlestown, January 15, 1813.

Trustee's Sale. BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to the subscriber by Patrick Sprout, to secure the payment of a debt due Wiloughby W. Lane, I shall offer for sale, on Monday the first of February next, before the door of Fulton's Hotel, a half lot of ground, situated near the Clerk's Office, in Charles-Town.—The sale to commence at 11 o'clock. THOS. GRIGGS, Junr. January 15, 1813.

For Sale or Hire. I have a stout healthy young Negro Woman that I would sell, or hire to a strict master, as a field hand. EDMUND DOWNEY. January 15.

For Sale or Rent. THE yellow house on Congress street, in Charlestown, adjoining the Presbyterian meeting house lot. The house is large and convenient, with three rooms below and three above stairs, exclusive of two neat pantries. There is a full lot of ground attached to the house, with a kitchen, smoke house, corn house, stable, &c. For terms apply to Samuel H. Harper, Charlestown, or to the subscriber at Stable's Ferry. THOMAS RAWLINGS, January 15.

Having finished our first head of enquiry, and having given an analytical survey of the respective interests of the six great component classes of our citizens, our agriculturalists, tradesmen, manufacturers, professional men, seafaring men and merchants, in the branch of our commerce, the exportation of our domestic productions, in defence of whose freedom the present war is principally if not



From the Columbian.

Freedom's sons, awake to glory; Bid Columbia's eagle soar!

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! hast thou no feeling, When the harpy tar complains?

See the British press gain 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 on 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 Edition, (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 bees-wax, 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 Dour-lach'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 Carlshue 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. Shepherds-town, January 8, 1813.

LIST OF LETTERS

In the Post Office, Charlestown (Va) on the 31st Decr. 1812. A—David Arnold. B—Thomas W. Barton (2) William Breckle, John Berry (2) William Rober, Frederick Bowers, Jane H. Bryan, Martha Baylor, Moses Blackburn. C—Nathaniel Craighill, C. Conell, Zachariah Casey, Stephen Cromwell, Gies Cooke, William Clark, Edward Christian, William Carroll. D—John Dixon, Samuel Dookemiller, Joseph Dure, John Davenport, Michael Duro 2 Joseph Duckwall. E—John Everett. F—John Fletcher, Robert Fulton, (4) G—James Glen (2) Gabriel P. T. Greenfield, Jacob Gones, Samuel Griffith, Rachael James, William Gilpin. H—James Hartford, Jeremiah Harris (2) Helen Gullitt, George D. Harrison, Henry Haines, Samuel Howell (2) George Hite, Thomas Hart (2) John M. Hopkins, John Hess. I—Lieutenant John Jamison. K—George Keiser, Christian Kerford, Benjamin Kercheval. L—John Lock, Charles C. Little, Edward Lucas, Cavalier Martin, William F. Luck, Barbara Lanciskuss. M—Joseph Munginner, Elijah Mattson, Frederick Mofie, Samuel D. Miller, (3) William M'Pherson (2) Wm. & Daniel M'Pherson, Josiah H. Magruder, Matthew M'Garry, John M'Pherson, Jesse 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 Ritzenhour, Josiah Reeves. S—Smith Slaughter, James Stephenson, William Stewart, Susanna Seibert, William Speaks, Jesse Siall, Alexr. Stewart, Jacob Staten, William Shekell. T—Samuel Tallett, William Tate. U—Hugh Urquhart. V—William Vesal. W—Benjamin Whitebire (2) Joseph Wiesong, Jane Woods, George Ward, Beverly Whiting (2) Horace Walpole, James Wright Jonathan Wright, James Wood, Adam Weaver, 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 Shepherds 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 Bell, Baltimore, Van Beshears, John Banks, John Baker. C—John Corcoran, Alice Clever, Jacob Coons, Joseph Crown, Constables, Shepherds Town. D—John Duke, Joseph D'apl'ine. E—Elizabeth Engle, Phillip Engle. F—Mrs. Frey, James Fitch. G—H. z. kiat Griffin. H—John Hesse, Mary Hector. I—Edward Jenkins. K—Daniel Krou, Betsy Kidwell. L—John Lowry. M—David Moore, Charles Miller, Alexander Mason, Joseph Menner, Mrs. Mason. P—William Perrott, Neady Page, John Pearce, John Perry. R—John Robinson, William Ragan, George Reynolds, Jun. S—Priscilla Strode, George V. Spangler 2, James Swann, Andrew Smurr, Thomas Shepherd. 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 Earnshan, Daniel B. Hennings-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 for 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, secr. 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. Bearskins, Coatings and Forrest Cloth Kerseys, Half-Thicks and Plains Jersey Stripes and Plains Superfine Cloths & Cassimeres } assorted Middle and low-priced ditto, } colors Bedford Cords and Stockinets Velvets and Velveteens, assorted Marselles, Toilenette, Swansdown and Silk Vestings Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery Silk, Kid, Shabby and other Gloves Black, pink, crimson, blue and straw-colored Canton Crapes French ditto ditto Groceries and Liquors Hardware and Cutlery Books and Stationary China and Queens-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. tf

10 Dollars Reward.

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

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Recruiting Rendezvous at Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va. on the 10th instant, a soldier named SAMUEL MASSY, 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 fur hat, soldier's frock, and a brown broad cloth coat—other articles of clothing not recollected. 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.

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.

NEW STORE,

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

John Carlike,

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, 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 he possibly can be sold in this part of the country December 4, 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 stabling, grain, and hay are provided for their horses, and genteel accommodations for themselves.

GEO. HITE.

Charles-Town, Dec. 25.

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, Clementine R. Davis, and Aquila Davis, an infant, by Joseph W. Davis, his next friend, and William Worthington, Defendants. In Chancery.

THE defendant William Worthington not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in May next, and answer the bill of the complainants, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county: And it is further ordered that the defendant Joseph W. Davis be restrained from paying away or secreting any money, goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendant William Worthington, until the further order of this court. A Copy. Tescer. November 27. GEO. HITE, Clk.

LOST,

On Thursday night the 17th inst. between Charlestown and the White House Tavern, nine yards of homemade drab cloth, with trimmings for a coat. Any person finding the above cloth, and will return it to the subscriber, at Dan. Collett's, shall be generously rewarded. WILLIAM WEST. Dec. 18.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.]

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1813.

[No. 252.]

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

The price of the Farmer's Repository is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks to non-subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion.—Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

BATTLE OF MASSASINEWA.

To the Editor of the Ohio Centinel. SIR—Discovering, in your paper of the 23d, an account of the battle of Massasinewa, in many respects incorrect, arising probably from statements given by gentlemen belonging to the detachment, who were not properly informed upon the subject, to prevent which from being generally propagated, I have been directed by the Colonel commanding, to hand you a statement of facts, which I shall do, and leave comments to the public.

On the 25th November, the detachment under the command of Lt. Col. John B. Campbell, took up the line of march from Franklinton, (Ohio) against the Indian towns on Massasinewa. On the march from Franklinton to Fort Greenville, nothing worthy of public notice transpired. From the latter place, we took up the line of march the 14th inst. and marched 19 miles, the 15th marched 20 miles, the 16th marched 20 miles and halted about sun down to refresh the men and horses; after remaining about two hours, again took up the line of march and having marched 15 miles halted within 3 miles of the first town; on the march that night, the detachment was detained 3 hours crossing oacreek, where many were completely immersed; this delay prevented our approaching as near the town as necessary, until about 4 in the morning. About day-light, on the 17th, we again took up the line of march, and being compelled to take a circuitous route of about two miles, to avoid a swamp of which the guides were unapprized, arrived undiscovered within a mile of the town about eight; there we were discovered by 3 or 4 Indians on horse-back. In a little time the town was completely surrounded.—Some Indians fled over the river, on the bank of which the town was; some made a slight resistance, and others surrendered. The resistance made by those in the town was very slight, perhaps not more than two or three guns fired.—Those who fled over the river, kept up a fire for some minutes, until several of them were killed. They were pursued by capt. Johnson, at the head of a part of his troop, a part of Col. Simrall's regiment of light dragoons, and some prisoners taken. One of our men was wounded, who has since died. The number of warriors killed, eight—the number of prisoners taken, forty-two. The town, consisting of about 12 houses, was immediately burnt, except two or three, in which the prisoners were confined. All the stores were over, a sergeant in Capt. Hopkins' troop went out to get some provisions he had left in the charge, and was killed. The infantry and riflemen being left as a guard over the prisoners, the cavalry marched down the river about 2 or 3 miles to Silver Heels and two other villages, which we found evacuated by all but one squaw, whom we found and left in a cabin; the other houses, amounting in all, perhaps to 40, were reduced to ashes, and property of every description we could find destroyed. The towns had been very suddenly abandoned, leaving their victuals over the fire. In the evening we returned and encamped on the ground where stood the first town attacked. This village was inhabited by a mixture of Delaware and Miami Indians. We encamped, on the night of the 17th in a square—the infantry and riflemen on the front line facing the river, maj. Ball on the left and half of the rear line, and Col. Simrall on the left, and the residue of the rear line.—The reveille was beaten on the morning of the 18th, at 4 o'clock, as was usual on our march. About half an hour before day, and whilst the field officers and captains were in council with the colonel commanding, relative to future opera-

tions, the right rear angle of our camp was most furiously attacked. In a second the troops were formed, and the enemy's fire returned with interest. The angle attacked was formed by capt. Gardner's right and capt. Hopkins' left. In a little time the action became general along the left line, & on the rear line about as far as Capt. Hopkins' troop extended. The angle first attacked was reinforced by the spy company, consisting of eight men, and capt. Butler's company of infantry, Capt. Hopkins inclining to the right, so as to give him room to form on the left of the rear line. The action continued about an hour, and was most gallantly supported by maj. Ball's squadron, with the addition of Capt. Butler's company and a few of capt. Elliot's near the right front angle. A gallant charge was made by Capt. Trotter, at the head of his troop, who was followed soon after by capt. Johnson with a part of his troop, these being the only troops called on for that service. Between day light and sunrise, the enemy retreated, leaving many killed on the ground, whom they had not time to remove. Col. Simrall's regiment, with the exception of part of Capt. Trotter's troop, capt. Alexander's, and a part of Elliot's companies were not engaged, but all formed with alacrity in the best order, impatiently awaiting an attack. The spies were sent out after sunrise, and reported that from the number found dead, and the trails in the snow where they had drawn them along, they supposed the enemy had lost at least 30. The number wounded we could make no estimate of. We lost six in the action, and 48 wounded, two of whom have since died. So soon as the wounded could be dressed and litters provided, we commenced our return and came three miles that night. With easy marches of from 9 to 14 miles per day, we reached Fort Greenville on the evening of the 24th, worn down and nearly exhausted with fatigue, hunger and cold. Major Adams met us with a reinforcement of 95 men, on the 22d about 12 o'clock. He also supplied us with about half a ration to the man, some of the troops having been two and three days without provision.

The next day col. Holt met us with a partial supply; but scant as these supplies were, they enabled us to reach the settlements, and were greater than we supposed could possibly reach us so far from the settlements. The morning of the action on the 18th there were about fifty men unfit for duty, being very much frost bitten. On the morning of the 24th from the reports returned, there appears to have been 303 men unfit for duty on the same account. The detachment consisted of 500 rank and file, one-third upon guard every night on our march out, and one half on our return, whilst the other half were engaged nearly half the night building a breast work around the camp, yet not a murmur was heard to escape from the lips of any. We labored under difficulties of the most serious nature. The men were not only unable to perform labor with despatch, but were really without tools to perform it with. So great was the imposition on government, that out of the fifty axes provided at this place, not more than ten stood more than a day, but broke and were battered all to pieces in performing ordinary service. This may account for axes being left as a guard over the prisoners. The scarcity of provision was measurably owing to its being lost on the evening of the first attack upon the town, the troops having charged at full speed for nearly a mile through the woods. The prisoners have been sent on to Piqua, 39 in number, two squaws having been left in the towns and two warriors sent to the Delaware towns, urging them to move into the settlements, abandoned, leaving their victuals over the fire. In the evening we returned and encamped on the ground where stood the first town attacked. This village was inhabited by a mixture of Delaware and Miami Indians. We encamped, on the night of the 17th in a square—the infantry and riflemen on the front line facing the river, maj. Ball on the left and half of the rear line, and Col. Simrall on the left, and the residue of the rear line.—The reveille was beaten on the morning of the 18th, at 4 o'clock, as was usual on our march. About half an hour before day, and whilst the field officers and captains were in council with the colonel commanding, relative to future opera-

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tion, the right rear angle of our camp was most furiously attacked. In a second the troops were formed, and the enemy's fire returned with interest. The angle attacked was formed by capt. Gardner's right and capt. Hopkins' left. In a little time the action became general along the left line, & on the rear line about as far as Capt. Hopkins' troop extended. The angle first attacked was reinforced by the spy company, consisting of eight men, and capt. Butler's company of infantry, Capt. Hopkins inclining to the right, so as to give him room to form on the left of the rear line. The action continued about an hour, and was most gallantly supported by maj. Ball's squadron, with the addition of Capt. Butler's company and a few of capt. Elliot's near the right front angle. A gallant charge was made by Capt. Trotter, at the head of his troop, who was followed soon after by capt. Johnson with a part of his troop, these being the only troops called on for that service. Between day light and sunrise, the enemy retreated, leaving many killed on the ground, whom they had not time to remove. Col. Simrall's regiment, with the exception of part of Capt. Trotter's troop, capt. Alexander's, and a part of Elliot's companies were not engaged, but all formed with alacrity in the best order, impatiently awaiting an attack. The spies were sent out after sunrise, and reported that from the number found dead, and the trails in the snow where they had drawn them along, they supposed the enemy had lost at least 30. The number wounded we could make no estimate of. We lost six in the action, and 48 wounded, two of whom have since died. So soon as the wounded could be dressed and litters provided, we commenced our return and came three miles that night. With easy marches of from 9 to 14 miles per day, we reached Fort Greenville on the evening of the 24th, worn down and nearly exhausted with fatigue, hunger and cold. Major Adams met us with a reinforcement of 95 men, on the 22d about 12 o'clock. He also supplied us with about half a ration to the man, some of the troops having been two and three days without provision.

THE BRIG ARGUS.

The nautical skill of the officers of our Navy has been before proven and acknowledged by the enemy. The instance now offered to the public cannot be ungratifying to the friends of a Navy or to the friends of the officer who conducted the retreat. The United States' Brig Argus, Capt. Sinclair, sailed from Boston in company with the United States.—After parting with her consort she proceeded to the coast of Brazil, down the north coast of that country from St. Roque to Surinam; thence he passed to the windward of the Islands and in every direction between the Bermudas, Halifax and the continent. After a lapse of 90 days, she has returned into port, having made five prizes valued at about 200,000 dollars. During her cruise she fell in with a squadron of the enemy, consisting of six sail, two of which were of the line, one of them a remarkably fast sailer.—The favor of the moon enabling them to chase as well at night as in the day, the chase was continued for three days with-

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From the National Advocate.

The United States and Macedonian are now in our harbor, and have been examined by hundreds of our citizens—who having enjoyed this pleasure may not

want any information as to the comparative size and force of these frigates; but our friends at a distance have, doubtless, some curiosity on this subject, and it may be gratified by the following statement. It is not without regret that we add, England has her friends and devotees among us, who would triumphantly correct the most trifling error we might commit on an occasion like the present.

The frigate United States is one hundred and seventy six feet deck; forty two feet beam: her gun-deck is six feet six inches high; has fifteen port holes on a side, and carries on the gun deck, twenty-four pounders.

The frigate Macedonian is one hundred and sixty six feet deck, forty two feet eight inches beam; her gun deck is six feet ten inches high; her birth deck, six feet three inches; has fifteen port holes on a side; and carries on her gun deck eighteen pounders.

From this statement it will be seen that the Macedonian has more beam, and is higher between decks than the United States; but that the latter is about ten feet longer. To men not acquainted with nautical affairs it would seem that in this respect, the American frigate had the advantage, whereas the reverse is the fact. From the great length of the United States she will neither wear nor stay as well as the Macedonian; or, in other words, she cannot be put about as soon; and so perfectly satisfied are our officers of this fact, that we are authorised in saying, some of the most intelligent of them have recommended, that the forty fours which we are about to build, shall have from six to ten feet less deck, than those now in use have. Thus adopting, in point of size, the model of the Macedonian, as best calculated for effective service.

The next consideration is the weight of metal. It is well known, that the British were formerly in the habit of carrying 24 pounders on board their large frigates; that the Acasta mounted them, when first built; but that they have abandoned this system, and adopted the 18 pounders, as the most advantageous piece of ordnance; because handled and managed with so much more ease and facility to the men, and consequently fired oftener; and because, it is generally admitted, that at a distance no shot can be fired with more certainty than an 18 pound ball.

On this point however, Capt. Carden give his opinion to Capt. Decatur some months previous to the war, at Norfolk—after examining both frigates Capt. Carden preferred his own; & speaking of the weight of metal he remarked to Capt. Decatur, that as to 24 pounders on board frigates they had been completely tried in the British navy; that after long practice they had been abandoned in his Majesty's service and the 18 pounders adopted; and sir, added he, when the Americans as we have had, they too will prefer the 18 pounders. The frigate Macedonian, is only two years old, and we venture to assert, in every respect, is one of the finest frigates that ever floated on the ocean. Comments on the result of this action, between these two frigates, under such circumstances are useless.

The army marches on Smolensk.—Count Winzingerode had the audacity to enter Moscow before the rear guard of the army had retreated; he suffered for his temerity, and was made prisoner. Marshal Kutusoff mistook the Emperor