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! 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 Carlsrhue 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 Breckile, John Berry (2) William Rober, Frederick Bowers, Jane H. Bryan, Martha Baylor, Moses Blackburn.
C—Nathaniel Craighill, C. Conell, Zacariah Casey, Stephen Cromwell, Giles Cooke, William Clark, Edward Christian, William Carroll.
D—John Dixon, Samuel Drookemiller, Joseph Dare, John Davenport, Michael Dutro 2 Joseph Duckwall.
E—Joshua Everett.
F—John Fletcher, Robert Falton, (4)
G—James Glen (2) Gabriel P. T. Greenfield, Jacob Gones, Samuel Griffith, Rachael James, William Gilpin.
H—James Hartford, Jeremiah 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 Keiber, Christian Kefferd, Benjamin Kercheval.
L—John Lock, Charles C. Little, Edward Locus, Cavalier Martin, William F. Luck, Barbara Lancickuss.
M—Joseph Munginner, Elijah Mattson, Frederick Moffie, 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 Olber, George Osbourne.
P—John Patterson, John Packett, David Pusey, Charles Perry, Jacob Parson (2) David Potts, Elizabeth Potter.
R—Samuel Roberts, George Reynolds, Christopher Rifenhour, Josiah Reves.
S—Smith Slaughter, James Stephenson, William Stewart, Susanna Seibert, William Speaks, Jesse Stall, Alexr. Stewart, Jacob Staten, William Shekell.
T—Samuel Tollett, William Tate.
U—Hugh Urquihart.
V—William Vestal.
W—Benjamin Wiltshire (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 Delapline.
E—Elizabeth Engle, Philip Engle.
F—Mrs. Frey, James Fitch.
G—Hezekiah Griffin.
H—John Hesscie, Mary Hectord.
J—Edward Jenkins.
K—Daniel Krout, Betsy Kidwell.
L—John Lowry.
M—David Moore, Charles Miller, Alexander Mason, Joseph Menner, Mrs. Mason.
P—willam Parrott, Neady Page, John Pearce, John Perry.
R—John Robinson, william Ragan, George Reanolds, 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 Dec'r, 1812.

Benjamin Boyles, Robert Chriswell, James Coun, Thomas Earnshan, 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 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, 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
Bearskins, Coatings and Forrest Cloths
Kerseys, Half-Thicks and Plains
Jersey Stripes and Plains
Superfine Cloths & Cassimeres } assorted colors
Middle and low-priced ditto, }
Bedford Cords and Stockinets
Velvets and Velveteens, assorted
Marseilles, Toilenette, Swansdown and Silk Vestings
Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery
Silk, Kid, Shammy and other Gloves
Black, pink, crimson, blue and straw-colored Canton Crapes
French ditto ditto
Groceries and Liquors
Hardware and Cutlery
Books and Stationary
China and Queen's-ware

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

November 6. 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 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 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 Crowley Steel, warranted first quality, for Axes and other edge Tools,
Best English Blister, for Mill Irons, Hammers, &c.
Do. Country Blister, Bar Iron, Sheet Iron, Strap Iron. ALSO,
Anvils and Vices,
of the first rate.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 20.

NEW STORE,

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

John Carlile,

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

WINTER GOODS,

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

Wines, Spirits & Whiskey,

Molasses, and Sugars of every quality,
Coffee, Teas, &c. &c.

All of which was purchased very low, and will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash or country produce.—Any person wishing to purchase for cash, will find a great advantage in calling on him, as he is determined to sell as low as they possibly can be sold in this part of the *country*

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 stableage, 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 Y. Davis, Thomas W. Davis, and William R. Davis, Complainants,
vs.
Mary Davis, Joseph W. Davis, Nancy Davis, Clementius R. Davis, and Aquila Davis, an infant, by Joseph W. Davis, his next friend, and William Worthington, Defendants. In Chancery.

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

A Copy. Teste,

GEO. HITE, Clk.

November 27.

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. Colleti's, shall be generously rewarded.

WILLIAM WEST.

Dec. 18.

Digitized by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.

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 one creek, 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. After the skirmish was over, a sergeant in Capt. Hopkins' troop went out to get some provisions he had lost 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 right and half of the rear line, and Col. Simrall on the left, and the residue of the rear line.—The reveillee 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 operations, 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. Garrard's right and capt. Hopkin's left. In a little time the action became general along the left line, & on the rear line about as far as Capt. Hopkins's 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. Johnston with a part of his troop, these being the only troops called on for that service. Between day light and sun rise, 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 those 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 at the encampment near this place. The scarcity of provision was measureably 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, agreeable to the request of the commander in chief. After the action our guide, Mr. Wm. Conner, described to the prisoners we had, the length of line attacked, and requsted to know what number they thought had attacked us—they answered about 300.

JOHN PAYNE, 1st Lt.
Ky. Vol. L. Drag. & Adj. to Detch'mt.

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 abondoned in his Majesty's service and the 18 pounders adopted; and, sir, added he, when the American officers have had as much *experience* 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 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 without intermission and under various circumstances, but the unremitted exertions of his officers and crew enabled him to elude the pursuit.

Pressed on all sides by the number of the enemy and the baffling and unsettled state of the weather, the Argus was at one time within musket shot of a 74, and at another surrounded; the determined vigilance of Captain Sinclair rescued her however from the difficulty.

They had joined in the chase an armed transport, with a view no doubt of distracting the attention and deceiving the chase, which being discovered, captain Sinclair bore down upon her and compelled her to clear the way. Such was the confidence of Capt. Sinclair in the sailing of the Argus, that during the chase although at one time so closely pressed as to be compelled to lighten his vessel, by throwing over his spare anchors and spars and deck boats, and starting the salt water with which his casks had been filled as the fresh water had been used, and reduced to the last necessity of wetting his sails; yet did he preserve all his guns, and one night during the chase he found time to capture, man and dispatch a prize. So close were they upon his heels that when he again made sail, 2 of the ships opened their batteries upon him.

The Argus was built at Boston about 10 years ago, and has not since undergone any material repairs—she has been with a short intermission constantly in service, is admitted to be one of the finest vessels in the service of her class. During the late cruize we understand she complained a good deal, and cannot proceed to sea without repairs. The model of such a vessel as the Argus is certainly inestimable. *Nat. Intel.*

TWENTY FIFTH FRENCH BULLETIN.

Head Quarters on the Neva, Oct. 23.

The army has quitted the smoking remains of Moscow, converted into the tomb of Russian glory, by Russian barbarity. The Emperor Alexander has refused peace. Napoleon is preparing measures to give the world that blessing which the folly of the Russian Nobility compels a feeble Monarch to refuse to his bleeding country.

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's manœuvres for flight, and ventured to attack the united corps of Prince Poniatowski and the Viceroy; he was defeated and driven back to his position on the Pakra. The King of Naples commanded, and added, by his judicious manœuvres, to his former reputation. His numerous charges of cavalry were brilliant—the Cossacks were overthrown or dispersed. Our loss is trifling: we fear however it will be some time before Prince Poniatowski resumes the command.

When it was known that the Emperor determined to quit Moscow, the members of the new municipality demanded an audience, when they fell upon their knees before his imperial majesty, seated upon the throne of the Czars, and implored him not to desert their rising liberty. In him alone they reposed for the means of shaking off their chains. The Emperor replied—"the liberty of my good citizens of Moscow is near my heart—great consilerations postpone the hour of your deliverance. When you can comprehend the destinies of Napoleon, you will be able to measure your own."

A deputation from the Foundling Hospital having waited upon the Emperor, he ordered three male infants to be christened—the first Napoleon; the second Felix; the third Bonaparte; and three female infants—the first to be called Josephine, the second Marie Theresa, the third Adelaide; and he promised them a pension each of twelve hundred livres upon the day of their marriage to be paid from the Imperial Treasury. The deputation melted into tears at this proof of the Emperor's goodness.

The Emperor participates in the feelings which will animate his good citizens of Paris, upon learning that his Imperial Majesty is approaching near his Capital.

It is for their happiness that he braves all seasons and all climates; it is for their glory that he spreads his arms from the Pillars of Hercules to the Arctic Circle. The time is not yet arrived for the Emperor to develope the great plans he at present meditates. They are locked in the sacred shrine of his august bosom, and will be unfolded by high destiny.

The cavalry are in complete order.—There is great nutriment in the pastures round Moscow. The air has been found peculiarly propitious to the cure of gun shot wounds.

New-York Jan. 12.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

By the ship Massachusetts, Captain Stevens, arrived yesterday from Lisbon, which port she left on the 5th of Nov. we learn, that the French army had retaken Madrid; that Lord Wellington had retreated from thence to Salamanca, leaving his sick, wounded and cannon; and that no Algerine cruizers had been lately seen without the Straits. Flour at Lisbon $18 3-4 per barrel.

The brig Calliope sailed the 13th Nov. from Lisbon for Baltimore. Passenger, Wm. Smith, late mate of the ship Eliza, capt. Wallington, laden with flour, from Philadelphia for Cadiz, captured on the 7th Nov. off San Lucar, by the British frigate Romulus, capt. Knight, and taken in tow for Lisbon. On the 9th, off Lisbon harbor, capt. Knight spoke the British frigate Pomona, and enquired if England had made a formal declaration of war against America. He was answered in the affirmative. The Eliza having only Admiral Sawyer's protection, which was considered good in Lisbon, Capt. Knight ordered her for Gibraltar. Capt. W. went in the ship, and his crew were carried into Lisbon. Mr. Smith informs us, that on board the Romulus were two American seamen, one belonging to New-Castle, and the other to Rhode-Island. They had been on board above two years, and neither of them had entered. On hearing that their country was at war with England, they refused to do duty, and asked permission to be considered prisoners of war. The capt. of the frigate ordered the New-Castle man to receive three dozen lashes, after which he returned to do duty; but the Rhode-Island man, making use of threatening language, was put in irons, and was to be sent to England to be tried for his life. Mr. Smith received this intelligence from the capt. of the frigate. The ship Apollo, Bell, and brig Mary, both from Philadelphia for Cadiz, were captured off San Lucar by a British frigate. On board the Mary were Mr. Baker, consul for Tripoli, and his lady. On Saturday, off the Chesapeake, spoke a British frigate; and in half an hour afterwards received a shot from a 74 gun ship; but, it blowing a gale of wind, escaped without further interruption.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, January 11.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting certain accounts of Consuls to foreign powers, and of the expences of intercourse with the Barbary powers.

WAR MEASURES.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Bibb in the chair, on the bill for raising an additional military force of 20,000 men for one year.

Mr. Sheffey spoke at a great length in opposition to the bill, and Mr. Robertson in support of it,

When the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

Tuesday, January 12.

Mr. Quincy presented the petition of ——Tappan and —— Sirr, of Boston, stating that they had property in St. Andrews, one of the British dependencies, and that on the declaration of war, they had taken measures to bring their property into the United States, and praying to be relieved from the penalties of the law. Referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Bacon presented the petition of sundry manufacturers of Iron Wire in Massachusetts, praying additional duties may be laid on that article when imported. Referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from Wm. Duane, requesting the attention of the house to a book laid before the house at the last session, entitled a Hand Book for infantry. Referred to the committee on military affairs.

A message received from the President of the U. States yesterday, covering an account of the contingent expences of the government—was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The house in a committee of the whole, Mr. Bibb in the chair again resumed the consideration of the bill for rasing an additional number of troops.

Mr. Emott occupied the floor 4 and a half hours, and in the course of his remarks, took an able view of our relations with the British government, and the impolicy of the war, and expressed his decided disapprobation of the bill under consideration and the continuance of the war.

Mr. Macon in reply, occupied the floor, until 6 in its favor.

The committee then rose and reported the bill with the amendments which were agreed to.

Wednesday, January 13.

Mr. Poindexter presented the petition of Moses Hooper of the Mississippi Territory, praying the right of pre-emption to a tract of land. Referred to the committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. Newton from the committee of Commerce and Manufactures reported a bill imposing a duty on the importation of Iron Wire. Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole house for Friday next.

Mr. Jennings called up for consideration the three resolves offered by him some days since, for enquiring into the expediency of raising additional companies of Rangers, &c. for the defence of the frontiers.

Mr. Williams hoped the resolutions would not pass. If the bill now before the house for raising an additional number of troops, should pass, which he hoped would be the case this day, it would not be expedient to make the enquiry as the contemplated force would not be wanted.

The two first were negatived, and the third agreed to, after being amended on motion of Mr. M'Kee, by striking out that part which confines it to a particular territory, so as to make it general.

The Speaker laid before the house, a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury in obedience to a resolution of the house, covering a statement of the amount of duties received since the establishment of the government.

An engrossed bill in addition to an act for raising an additional military force and for other purposes, was read a third time.

On the question, shall the bill pass?

Mr. Cutts rose and attempted a reply to the observations made by Mr. Quincy on a former day.

Mr. Kent spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Randolph followed in opposition to the bill when the house adjourned.

Thursday, January 14.

Mr. Quincy presented the petition of J. A. C. Wright of Boston, stating that being an American citizen he has been obliged to remove from Canada into the U. S. and that his goods had been seized by the revenue officers, praying relief—Referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Milnor presented a petition from the Bible Society of Philadelphia, praying the remission of duties on a set of sterio-type plates for printing the whole of the scriptures in the English language—Referred to the committee of ways and means.

A message, received from the president of the U. S. yesterday, was read, communicating a law passed by the general assembly of Maryland at their last session, being a supplement to a former act for cutting a canal between the river Delaware and the Chesapeake bay—Read and referred to a select committee of seven.

Mr. Troup rose and stated that he had a proposition to make which in his opinion required secrecy; upon which the galleries and house were cleared of all but members and officers, and about an hour after the doors were again opened.

A message was received from the senate stating that they had passed an act supplementary to the act entitled an act for the more effectual organization of the army of the U. States, in which they desire the concurrence of the house.

The house then resumed the consideration of the army bill.

Mr. Stow spoke for a short time in favor of the passage of the bill.

Mr. Calhoun spoke on the same side.

Mr. Key spoke in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Cheves spoke in support of it; and then being past 6 o'clock,

The question was taken on the passage of the bill and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

For the bill	77
Against it	42

And the House adjourned.

Friday, January 15.

On motion of Mr. Bassett, the house took up for consideration the report of the committee on naval affairs on the amendments of the Senate to the bill concerning letters of marque, prizes & prize goods. The committee recommended a disagreement to the amendments of the Senate. The house concurred in the report of the committee, and appointed a committee of conference on their part of three members.

A bill from the Senate supplementary to an act entitled an act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, supress insurrection, and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for those purposes, was twice read and referred to the committee on military affairs.

The house in committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair, on a bill making certain partial appropriations for the service of the year 1813.

The blank for defraying the expences of the military establishment was filled with 1,000,000 dollars.

Towards defraying the expences of the naval establishment 1,000,000 dollars.

The committee rose and reported the bill as amended, and the house ordered it to a third reading this day.

An engrossed bill making partial appropriations for the service of the year 1813, was read a third time and passed.

On motion it was ordered that when the house adjourn, it adjourn till Monday next.

Mr. Troup from the committee on military affairs reported a recommendation to agree to the amendments made by the senate to the bill supplementary to the act entitled an act for the more perfect organization of the army of the U. States. The house concurred, & then adjourned.

CHARLES-TOWN, January 22.

☞ *The publication of the piece signed* WHIG *is unavoidably postponed till next week.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

IN the House of Representatives of the U. S. January 2d, the Bill supplementary to the act for the more perfect organization of the army was read a third time.

Mr. Stow, asked the indulgence of the house for one moment—nowthat he might advocate or oppose the present bill, but that he might explain to this house and the nation the vote he was about to give. "I was," said he, "decidedly opposed to the war, & I have by every lawful means in my power, endeavoured to change the executive. Shall I then vote the means for carrying on a war which I opposed—and place those means in the power of men in whom I had but little confidence? I deliberately say *yes*. When the *people* by their constituted agents have said *we will have war*, and when they have decided who shall be the executive to conduct it, I conceive it my duty to furnish all reasonable means for carrying *their will* promptly and vigorously into effect. If the executive misuse the means, he is answerable to seven millions of people—if he use them wisely, we shall all share in the prosperity and glory of our country." Mr. Stow is a federalist—his sentiments do him infinite honor—and we mean not to offend when we say to all honest men of the same party "go ye and do likewise."

COM. RODGERS.

This gallant *son of Neptune* is well known to be a *federalist*; and yet few men have been more foully aspersed by the opposition prints than himself. And why? only because he was first fired upon by *his majesty's* ship the Little Belt, and then had the audacity, handsomely, to *dress her jacket*. Had he tamely submitted to the insult thus offered to himself, and to his country, the Tories would have eulogized him to the skies. He has just returned to *Port*, and safely landed the *cash*, after a cruise of several months in quest of the enemy—for all which, he must expect to be decently pelted, by Lord Castlereagh's "friends in Congress" and other British adherents.

TORIES—WHO ARE THEY?

Not liberal minded, patriotic *federalists* who cheerfully submit to the *will of the people*, and who fight the battles of their Country—like Mr. Stow, Commodore Rodgers and others. A *Tory* is governed by very different principles.—With him it is a rule that the many should submit to the few—That the people should be "hewers of wood and drawers of water." That George III. is our lawful sovereign. That the "*defender of the faith*" can do no wrong—and that our own executive, ordained by the will of the nation, is every way "incompetent" to manage the helm of State.

WASHINGTONIANS;

Who are they? *Hypocrites*, who affect to revere the memory of Gen. Washington; but who utterly disregard his valedictory advice. *British-subjects*, who have witnessed the day when they would have been filled with joy and exultation to see him flayed alive; but who now exercise the right of suffrage. *Native Americans*, who instead of following his example, in asserting our rights, adhere in principle, to a foreign foe. *Usurers*, who would gladly sell their country or their God for gold. *Federalists*, who are anxious to dissolve the *federal* union. And *Tories*, who delight in the triple alliance formed against our country by Indian savages, Algerine barbarians, and British blood-hounds. From all such, *Washingtonians*, good lord deliver our country.

The Martinsburg Gazette says that "letters have been received at Washington from Vermont, dated since the counting of the votes for members of Congress for that state, which contain the *disagreeable* intelligence of the success of the democratic ticket by a majority of about 230." That intelligence is disagreeable to all Tories here and there and every where.

TO ALFRED.

To guard against the attack of an assassin is difficult, yet he may sometimes miss his aim, or you may parry the blow aimed at your life, but it is still harder to guard yourself against the blow of the assassin, whose stroke is aimed at your character. Happily, however, the assassin Alfred in his efforts to destroy the good name of Mr. Daniel Bedinger, late navy agent at Norfolk, can be completely foiled. By a note from the Secretary of the navy, dated the 10th of February, 1808, Mr. Bedinger was notified that T. Armisted, esq. was appointed navy agent for the port of Norfolk. On the 15th of the same month, Mr. Bedinger acknowledged the receipt of his dismissal from office. Mr. Bedinger made up his accounts as speedily as possible, which were forwarded by mail to the Navy Department, at which time there was due to him for advances on account of the government $3920. On the 22d of the aforesaid month that sum was remitted to him from the Navy Department, which can be proven by documents now deposited in the office of the Repository for the inspection of the inquisitive; Alfred not excepted, (provided he gives up his real name.) I would ask you my fellow citizens, if the empty threat taken from the National Intelligencer, and published in the Martinsburg Gazette, could be designed (if done by the Secretary of the Navy's consent) for any other purpose than to shield him for a time from the scorn which he deserved for dismissing a valuable officer. Has the prosecution threatened in that publication ever been instituted? No—It has not; because the Secretary well knew it would terminate in his disgrace. Mr. Bedinger was five years navy agent at Norfolk, during which period his accounts were forwarded monthly to the Navy Department for settlement, in the whole of which time no mistake occurred. The Secretary assigned, to a friend of Mr. Bedinger, who was then a senator in the congress of the United States, as a reason for dismissing him, that he could, not trust him nor the agent at New York to buy bills of exchange, or a pound of beef or pork. He dismissed them both. At that period Mr. Bedinger had in his possession on account of the Navy Department upwards of $100,000 which was unaccounted for. Does not this shew that the Secretary had confidence in Mr. Bedinger, who had given no bond to secure the United States for the disbursements of the money committed to his care, though he did deny that he had. And does it not further prove that the confidence reposed in Mr. Bedinger was well bestowed, when upon a settlement of all his accounts with the Navy Department, the government, for advances made by Mr. Bedinger, was in his debt the sum above stated. Alfred farewell, for thou art too mean to have any further communication with.

VINDICATOR.

FOR THE REPOSITORY.

THE readers of the Repository will recollect that, not long since, the Editor published a letter from Messrs. Boyd and Cook, who were desirous of appearing before the public in the columns of his paper. Since that time "certain impostors" have raked up an old exploded fabrication, and published the same, in the Martinsburg Gazette, with the design of injuring the reputation of Mr. D. Bedinger—who, thereupon, expressed an intimation that his *reply* might also be published in the same paper. This reasonable request, it seems, could not be granted! How different then has been the conduct of a *republican* printer towards Messrs. Boyd and Cook: for, no sooner did *they* request to be heard, than his press was at their service, and this too, notwithstanding it was suspected that the very same men were striving to draw him into the trammels of law, and to harrass him with vexatious suits on pretences the most frivolous and contemptible.—Still, he was willing to *do to others as he would have them do unto him*. Besides, in the two cases were materially different. Messrs. Boyd and Cook had rendered themselves obnoxious to many, by publishing an inflammatory address, well calculated to irritate the public mind. Mr. Bedinger, on the contrary, had never, with a view, to deceive any portion of his fellow citizens, *laid his hand on his heart and called upon heaven to attest his truth and sincerity*—and then (in the same breath) uttered a number of gross, palpable and abominable falsehoods. It might therefore have been reasonably expected that his refutation of the calumny revived by the Gazette, would have gone through the same channel, to the world. That the antidote would have gone with the poison: and that (if it was only to save appearances) one solitary act of justice might have been done by those who have the controul of that paper. But no, no. "That would not have answered our purpose" (as one of the pack expressed himself, on a late occasion.) *That* might have undeceived some few, who have long been our dupes, and lead them to doubt the truth of our statements generally.

Very true gentlemen—Dealers in fraud will always be found unwilling to assist in pulling off the mask from their own faces: And those who have long been habitually and uniformly treacherous, will never become traitors to their own principles, so far as to perform a single act of impartial justice.

As to the Editor of the Gazette—whether he is most entitled to our pity or contempt, is a question which may be settled *hereafter*. And as to the character of the paper, *nominally his*, (though believed to be under the complete direction of the most profligate characters in the community) it may justly be considered as an ulcer in society, which, as far as its baneful influence extends, would render every thing morbid, loathsome and pestilential.

AN OBSERVER.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Esq. now a Brigadier-General in the Army of the U. S. and lately our Minister in France, is appointed, by the President and Senate, SECRETARY OF WAR of the United States. *Nat. Intel.*

William Jones, Esq. of Pennsylvania, is appointed, by the President and Senate, *Secretary of the Navy* of the United States. *Ibid.*

At a late hour last evening the question was taken in the house of representatives on the additional army bill, and carried in the affirmative by a large majority.—The debate has been thus far protracted on general topics and not on the particular merits of the bill; it was finished, after many able speeches on both sides of the house, by a brilliant speech from Mr. Cheeves in support of the war, not less conclusive than brilliant. We congratulate our readers on the proud ascendancy which we conceive to have been maintained by the republican side of the house in this parliamentary contest. *Nat. Intel. Jan. 15.*

The bill from the House of Representatives supplementary to the act for the more perfect organization of the army of the United States, has passed the Senate, with several amendments, requiring the concurrence of the House, one of which substitutes an advance of pay, to the amount of twenty-four dollars, for the increase of bounty proposed by this act. *Ibid.*

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Yesterday, Mr. Archer (of Amelia) submitted the following resolution to the house of Delegates, with much appropriate remarks. On his motion, it was committed to a committee of the whole house:

Resolved, that the sum of dollars be appropriated by law for the purpose of a loan to be offered on behalf of this commonwealth to the government of the U. States, to be applied in the building of a ship of the line of the number of those authorised to be built at the present session of congress, or other vessel of war; for the use of the U. States.

Mr. Gold has lately said in Congress, that it was the belief in England "of our government's leaning to France, which had carried the present ministry so triumphantly through the late elections to parliament." And pray, sir, what has occasioned the prevalence of this injurious and false opinion among the English people? It is the conduct of federal members of Congress and federal newspapers. Their licentious assertions of the existence of a French influence over our government, have found their way into every London and country British newspaper. The honest but ignorant part of the British people, reading such infamous fabrications as truths coming from American legislators and American papers, naturally put faith in them; because they do not know the real state and character of the parties in this country. The government there know better; but it is their interest to deceive the people into a belief that Bonaparte directs the councils of America, as this belief will enlist the English nation, almost to a man, on the side of the profligate cabinet against America—The federal leaders and newspapers in this country have done to degrade its character abroad by libellous speeches and publications, more to secure the power of England in the hands of a ministry the most bitter and hostile to this country, than an age of patriotic zeal on their part could expiate.—*Amer.*

GENERAL TECUMSEH.

We find in the history of gen. Hull's expedition the following "brief description" of the celebrated anglo savage brigadier general Tecumseh, now in the British service:

"Tecumseh is about 45 years of age, of the Shawanoe tribe, six feet high, of erect and lofty deportment, penetrating eye, rather stern in his visage; artful; insidious in preparing enterprizes, and bold in their execution—His eloquence is nervous, concise and impressive. In his youth, and before the treaty of Greenville he was of the boldest warriors who infested the Ohio river—seizing boats—killing emigrants—loading the horses he took with the most valuable plunder—and retiring to the Wabash, where, careless of wealth himself he soon lavished the treasures of his rapine upon his followers, which, when exhausted he replenished by fresh depredations. Among the Indians Tecumseh is esteemed the boldest warrior of the west."—*Amer.*

We understand that a number of boxes of gold dust were taken from the Swallow packet by commodore Rodgers, besides the money, that the whole amount landed yesterday from the President, and deposited in the state bank, is above 300,000 dollars.—*Essex Reg.*

FROM THE FLORIDA FRONTIER.

From an extract of a letter published in the Georgia Journal, from one of the volunteers under capt. Cumming, dated camp, Newhope, St. John's, December 1, 1812, we have selected the following:

"The army at this place is now about 500 strong, and in the course of a few weeks we shall be joined by about 400 more that are encamped at Point Petre. As soon as the other troops join us, we are informed that we shall march to col. Smith's camp, before St. Augustine; and the gun boats stationed on the river opposite to our camp have received orders to repair to Augustine to be joined by some other naval force, for the purpose of besieging the fortress of Saint Augustine."

Cincinnati, Dec. 29.

Capt. Bradford's company of regulars, about seventy men, raised partly in Kentucky, and partly in this state, passed through this town on Thursday last, on their way to join General Harrison.

On the 8th inst. General Harrison with detachments from the Pennsylvania and Virginia lines, arrived at Upper Sandusky. The following munitions of war from Pittsburg have also arrived at Upper Sankusky—viz.

Five 18 pounders. Eight 12 pounders. Six 6 pounders. Two 5 1-2 inch howitzers. The residue of the Virginia troops under the command of Gen. Leftwich, will leave Delaware for Sandusky in a few days. *Scioto Gaz.*

Philadelphia, Jan. 12.

It is said that Brigadier Gen. Hull is to be tried by a Court Martial in this city. The court to open on the beginning of February.

NEW-LONDON, Jan. 6.

The report of capt. Stackpole having been killed in a duel with captain Dacres appears unfounded; the former having been seen in Halifax since the latter sailed for England. It is stated and believed that the first lieut. of the Guerriere received several challenges from his brother officer at Halifax, who were indignant at the capture of that ship. The lieut. who is a cool and brave fellow, replied that when one of his B. M. frigates took single handed, an American 44, he would be ready to give a meeting to his calumniators.

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.) Jan. 9.

Marine and Naval Intelligence.

It appears from a record kept in this town by an accurate person, that THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHT British vessels have been captured, and actually arrived, sunk, burnt or given up, by the public and private armed vessels of the United States, since the commencement of the war in June last.

AN ACT

Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit fines, forfeitures and penalties, in certain cases.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled*, That in all cases where goods, wares and merchandize, owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States, have been imported into the United States from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, which goods, wares and merchandize were shipped on board vessels which departed there from between the twenty third day of June last, and the fifteenth day of September last, and the person or persons interested in such goods, wares or merchandize, or concerned in the importation thereof, have thereby incurred any fine, penalty and forfeiture, under an act, entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the U. States and Great Britain, and France, and their dependencies, & for other purposes," and an act, entitled "An act concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain, and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes," and the act supplementary to the act last mentioned, on such person or persons petitioning for relief to any judge or court proper to hear the same, in pursuance of the provisions of the act, entitled "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the fines, forfeitures and penalties, in certain cases therein mentioned;" and on the facts being shown, on inquiry had by said judge or court, stated and transmitted, as by said act is required, to the Secretary of the Treasury; in all such cases wherein it shall be proved to his satisfaction that said goods, wares and merchandize, at the time of their shipment, were bona fide owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States, and shipped and did depart from some port or place in the United kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, owned as aforesaid, between the twenty third day of June last, and the fifteenth day of September last, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to remit all fines, penalties and forfeitures, that may have been incurred under the said acts, in consequence of such shipment, importation or importations, upon the costs and charges that have arisen or may arise being paid, and on payment of the duties which would have been payable by law on such goods, wares and merchandize, if legally imported; and also to direct the prosecution or prosecutions, if any shall have been instituted for the recovery thereof, to cease and be discontinued: *Provided nevertheless*, That no case in which the purchase of such goods, wares and merchandize, was made, after war was known to exist, between the United States and Great Britain, at the port or place where such purchase was made, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

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

☞ A CARD.

ALL those in arrears to the subscriber are earnestly requested to discharge their respective balances—The utility of this must be obvious to every one, as it will enable him to supply them on better terms than if they withheld his funds. To his punctual customers he tenders his most grateful thanks, and assures them, nothing will afford him more pleasure than to serve them at all times with such articles as they may want, on the best possible terms.

JAMES. S. LANE.
Shepherd's-Town, Jan. 22, 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.

A SALE
ON TWELVE MONTHS CREDIT.

ON Wednesday the 10th day of February next, at the plantation I purchased of M'Intire, and have lately sold to William Butler, two miles from Shepherd's-Town, on the great road leading to Smithfield: will be sold by Public Vendue, a number of able work horses, one or two saddle horses, a waggon and geers, milch cows and young cattle, a flock of sheep of an excellent breed, a windmill for cleaning wheat, a machine completely fixed for gathering cloverseed by combing off the heads, a light riding carriage fit for a plain family, with harness complete, a cider mill and press, hay in stack, plows, harrows, and farming tools of almost every description, with a variety of other articles——Also one elderly Negro Man, well acquainted with the farming business. The sale to commence exactly at 11 o'clock.—Notes with security payable in one year, will be required.

JOHN KEARSLEY.
January 22, 1813.

ATTENTION!!

IT will be recollected that at the Regimental court of Inquiry, held the 28th of Nov. last, in Charles-Town, there was an order made requesting the commandants of battalions and the commandants of companies, composing the 55th regiment Virginia Militia, to attend at Mr. R. Fulton's Hotel, in Charlestown, on the last Friday in this month, which will be the 29th, for the purpose of making alterations in certain company districts, &c. Punctual attendance will be expected at 11 o'clock.

JOSEPH CRANE, Lt. Col.
Com. 55th regt. V. M.
Jefferson county, January 22.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber living in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. on Sunday night the 17th inst. a boy bound by the Overseers of the Poor of Jefferson county, named Samuel Gray, but goes by the name of Samuel Tully—about 20 years and 9 months old, small of his age. Had on and took with him a brown cloth coat and pantaloons, and sundry other clothing. I will give the above reward and no thanks for apprehending the said runaway and securing him in the jail of Charlestown.

JOHN LEMON.
January 22.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to the subscriber by Patrick Sprint, to secure the payment of a debt due Willoughby 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.

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.

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.

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 Russell, Charlestown, or to the subscriber at Harper's Ferry.

THOMAS RAWLINGS.
January 15.

Apprentices Indentures
For sale at this Office.

BRITISH MAGNANIMITY.

Journal of an American officer (captured at Queenstown, on the 18th October) kept on his passage from Fort George to Boston.

Part of the regulars taken prisoners in the action had been sent to York, the day after. On the 19th October, the remainder embarked for Montreal. Touched at York to receive the prisoners sent ahead, and here lieutenant colonel Scott (the senior officer) and lieutenant Bayley were shifted to the Royal George, of 22 guns; lieut. colonel Christie, lieutenants Kearney, Huginin, Sammons and Reab, remained on board the Earl of Moira, of 10 guns; and lieuts. M'Cartey, Turner, Fink, and Carr, on board the Simcoe. Besides seamen, there was on board each vessel a strong guard of land troops.

Arrived at Kingston on the 21st, and remained till the 26th; during which period, officers and men were confined on board. Lieut. col. S. addressed a note to colonel Vincent, commanding officer at Kingston, requesting leave to go a-shore for a few minutes, *but received no answer.* Lieut. col. Christie, made a similar application in behalf of a sick officer and experienced a like neglect. A British lieutenant on board the Earl of Moira, having witnessed the effects of confinement in that miserable dungeon, permitted some of the American officers to walk on the adjoining wharf with himself. For this act of humanity, *he was deprived of his sword!* Lieutenant Turner being sick, remained behind at Kingston for a few days, and signed a parole, which gave him the limits *of the whole town.* When he became a little convalescent, he stepped across the street into a shop, to have himself shaved. An officer was despatched to order him back to his room; but finding the barber had not finished the operation, a moment's respite was allowed. This unmanly weakness did not escape the keen eye of col. Vincent.—The subaltern was arrested, and another officer *of better nerves* instantly despatched to force the sick American from the hands of the barber, shaved or not shaved.

Descended the St. Lawrence from Kingston, on the 26th October in a brigade of batteaux, with a strong guard, commanded by captains Evans & Niern, and quarter master Finney. These officers performed their respective duties with vigilance, but not without politeness. Reached Prescott, (opposite Ogdensburg) on the 27th. Col. Pearson commanded this post. In a recent passage out from England, he had been taken by an American privateer, but recaptured near the port of Salem. Col. Pearson made to us every acknowledgment for the politeness he himself had received while a prisoner. At this place col. Leftbridge, (the same who had a little time before made an attempt on Ogdensburg) took command of the guard. He was polite and attentive to his charge. At the mouth of the river Raisin, on the 29th of October, we fell into the hands of the deputy-quarter-master-general, one Gray, sent hither to receive the prisoners, by his excellency sir George Prevost. From this moment we were made *to feel* our approach toward the governor general of his majesty's provinces, by every studied indignity, which the low and vulgar mind of quarter-master Gray, could invent, aided by the instructions of his excellency.

On the night of the 30th, we slept at La Chine, nine miles above Montreal.—The next day a triumphal procession commenced. Under the pretence of politeness to the officers, calashes were provided for them, but with the real intention of giving *effect* to the procession; and with the same view a large escort of troops came from Montreal.

The march commenced early in the morning; officers in calashes, at the head of the men; the whole preceded by the said deputy-quarter-master-general, who, seated in his car, rode in triumph and insolence. On entering Montreal, the band began to play, and was occasionally relieved by field music. In this manner the march continued through the principal streets, to the front of the *prison,* where a halt was made, and the American officers *ordered* to dismount for the gratification of his excellency. When a competent time had been allowed for staring from the prison the procession continued, the whole on foot, to the grand parade, and here marched from right to left of the garrison turned out for that purpose. The parade being cleared to accommodate the multitude of spectators; and sufficient time allowed the garrison to *look well in the face* an enemy without "those vile things called *guns,*" the officers were *turned off* to a hotel, and the other prisoners to places of confinement. At the hotel a parole was given which limited us to the city.

These indignities of barbarous and exploded usage, did not fill up the measure of wrongs which this handful of unfortunate Americans were doomed to suffer.

At Kingston, seven prisoners were *seduced* from their allegiance to enter the British service. One of these miscreants, by way of testifying his zeal to his royal master, was induced to charge lieut. col. Scott with having killed a British soldier after the surrender. This false and ridiculous accusation, the British officers *affected* to check; but before our arrival at Montreal, it had been reported to his excellency, and was so generally propagated and believed at head quarters, as to render it in the opinion of a British officer, highly imprudent for lieut. col. S. to be seen in the streets. Thus was *assassination invited* by an infamous report, which sir George Prevost must have known to be false. Major general Sheaffe, in his official dispatch, could have given no grounds, for such a belief, because this officer and every other who was in the action, would know it to be false. Captain Gibson, and lieut. Totten, (of the U. S. Army) from their situation, particularly know it to be so.

Nov. 2d, embarked for Quebec, guarded by Canadian militia. The officers of this corps did every thing in their power to ameliorate the condition of the prisoners. Arrived before Quebec on the 7th, and ordered on board a prison ship, anchored in the middle of the river—The next morning a note was received from maj. gen. Glasgow, commanding officer at Quebec, stating "I am directed to acquaint you that his excellency, the commander of the forces, has thought proper to detain the prisoners of war on board the transports with them." This afforded a tolerable prospect of a winter in a floating dungeon; but lest our feelings should not have been sufficiently outraged by the past, we were *courteously* told in the same note, as also from sir George, that "this measure is attributable solely to the want of faith in the American government." We had frequent experience of this sort of British magnanimity. "Your government is sold to France," said an officer of rank to an American.—"France obliged you to declare war," said another. There was safety in these insults—their noble ally the Indians, had stripped us of our swords* in the face of the British officers, after the surrender.

A flag of truce having passed between the American and British commanders in chief, we were at length told to prepare for departure, and lieut. colonels Scott and Christie *only* permitted to go ashore. The latter finally obtained permission to return home by land.

While at Quebec, between 15 and 20 Irishmen, (naturalized citizens, and having, several of them, families in the U. States) were separated from the other prisoners, and put on board a ship of war, to be sent to Botany Bay, or executed, for having borne arms against a power, which, by its multiplied oppressions, had driven them from their native homes to seek shelter in a foreign land. On the 20th November, sailed for Boston, in a cartel. The season was so far advanced, that the ship could not have been insured against the dangers of the Gulph of St. Lawrence, and the coast, at a premium less than 40 or 20 per cent. November 28th, anchored in the Gut of Canso, to take in water and ballast; the ship having sailed out of trim. Remained here 13 days. Many had been sick before. The ship now became a perfect hospital. In the cabin, the officers worn down by long confinement, whilst in the ship's hold, a third were seriously sick.——The climate was severe and no stove in the hold. In British transports, beef or pork is issued only four times a week. For the other three days, the issues consist of small articles, of which butter and cheese are principal parts. Neither of these had been laid in, and the bread, beef and pork would have been rejected by convicts.—The provisions were thus not only insufficient in quantity, but of qualities particularly destructive to the sick. There being no agent for the United States at Quebec, the senior officer engaged a physician, and purchased hospital stores and medicines. It now became necessary to purchase something for both sick and well. Accordingly the best provision was made which the country would admit, and fresh meat and soup furnished the men almost every day for the remainder of the passage. December 13th, sailed out of the Gut of Canso. Forced into Penobscott bay on the 20th, and again into Portland on the 23d December. January 5, 1813, arrived at Boston after a passage of 46 days from Quebec, and 84 from Queenstown.

*Some of the swords, the least valuable, were restored on embarking at Quebec.

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, Zacariah Casey, Stephen Cromwell, Giles Cooke, William Clark, Edward Christian, William Carroll.
D—John Dixon, Samuel Drookemiller, Joseph Dare, John Davenport, Michael Dutro 2 Joseph Duckwall.
E—Joshua 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 Gallatt, George D. Harrison, Henry Haines, Samuel Howell (2) George Hite, Thomas Hart (2) John M. Hopkins, John Hess.
I—Lieutenant John Jamison.
K—George Keiber, Christian Kefferd, Benjamin Kercheval.
L—John Lock, Charles C. Little, Edward Lucus, Cavalier Martin, William F. Lock, Barbara Lanckiskuss.
M—Joseph Munginner, Elijah Mattson, Frederick Moffit, 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 Olber, George Osbourne.
P—John Patterson, John Puckett, David Pusey, Charles Perry, Jacob Parson (2) David Potts, Elizabeth Potter.
R—Samuel Roberts, George Reynolds, Christopher Rittenhour, Josiah Reves.
S—Smith Slaughter, James Stephenson, William Stewart, Susanna Seibert, William Speaks, Jesse Stall, Alexr. Stewart, Jacob Staten, William Shekell.
T—Samuel Tellett, William Tate.
U—Hugh Urquhart.
V—William Vesal.
W—Benjamin Wiltshire (2) Joseph Wiasong, 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 Best Baltimore, Van Beshears, John Banks, John Baker.
C—John Corcoran, Alice Clever, Jacob Coons, Joseph Crown, Constables, Shepherds Town.
D—John Duke, Joseph Dellaplaine.
E—Elizabeth Engle, Philip Engle.
K—Mrs. Frey, James Finch.
G—Hezekiah Griffin.
H—John Hesser, Mary Hectord.
J—Edward Jerkins.
K—Daniel Krout, Betsy Kidwell.
L—John Lowry.
M—David Moore, Charles Miller, Alexander Mason, Joseph Menner, Mrs. Mason.
P—William Parrott, Neady Page, John Pearce, John Perry.
R—John Robinson, William Ragan, George Reanolds, 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 Dec'r, 1812.

Benjamin Boyles, Robert Chriswell, James Conn, Thomas Earnshan, 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 for information of said Steer, so that I get him again.

JOHN HELLER.

January 8, 1813.

BLANK DEEDS

For Sale at this Office.

☞ 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.

NEW STORE,

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

John Carlile,

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

WINTER GOODS,

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

Superfine and common cloths, assorted,
Superfine and common cassimeres,
Bedford cords,
Cords, thicksets and velvets of the best quality,
Callicoes, flannels and umbrellas;

ALSO,

A good asssortment of Cutlery,
Britania spoons,
Gentlemens, fashionable and best spurs,
And many other articles too numerous to mention—together with a good assortment of

Wines, Spirits & Whiskey,

Molasses, and Sugars of every quality,
Coffee, Teas, &c. &c.

All of which was purchased very low, and will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash or country produce.—Any person wishing to purchase for cash, will find a great advantage in calling on him, as he is determined to sell as low as they possibly can be sold in this part of the country

December 4, 1812.

Jefferson County, to wit.

March Term, 1812.

Leonard Y. Davis, Thomas W. Davis, and William R. Davis, Complainants,

vs.

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

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

A Copy. Teste,

GEO. HITE, Clk.

November 27.

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, Toilenette, Swansdown and Silk Vestings
Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery
Silk, Kid, Shammy and other Gloves
Black, pink, crimson, blue and straw-colored Canton Crapes
French ditto ditto
Groceries and Liquors
Hardware and Cutlery
Books and Stationary
China and Queen's-ware

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

November 6. tf

BLANK BOOKS

For sale at this Office.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.] FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1813. [No. 253.

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.

From the Salem Register of Jan. 9.

IMPRESSMENT.

The following deposition of Mr. ISAAC CLARK, of this town, who has been torn from his family and country, and for three years compelled to serve on board his Britanic Majesty's ships of war, is entitled to an attentive perusal. Those Americans who can read this narrative without the strongest emotions of indignation and wrath towards the insolent and haughty oppressors of our brave and honest mariners, and commiseration for their suffering, or who can attempt to justify and palliate the atrocious conduct of our manstealing enemies, can be fit only for slaves to the corrupt Court of St. James, had better take refuge with their favorite "*Bulwark;* they are unworthy to breath the pure air of Liberty.

This narrative affords a most striking and affecting view of the sufferings which not only our townsman Mr. Clark, but *thousands* of American seamen *have endured,* and which all have been *liable* to endure by this infernal practice of impressment on the high seas from our vessels. But the day of retribution will come, and it ought to be the determination of every patriotic American, to compel the enemy to abandon this most insufferable and degrading practice, or, in the language of the hon. Mr. Macon, "to nail our colors to the mast, and sink in the effort."

"I ISAAC CLARK, of Salem, in the county of Essex, and commonwealth of Massachusetts, on solemn oath declare, that I was born in the town of Randolph, in the county of Norfolk; have sailed out of Salem aforesaid about seven years; that on the 14th day of June 1809, I was impressed and forcibly taken from the ship Jane of Norfolk, by the sailing master (his name was Carr) of his Majesty's ship Porcupine, Robert Elliot, commander. I had a protection from the custom-house in Salem, which I shewed to Capt. Elliot; he swore I was an Englishman, tore my protection to pieces before my eyes, and threw it overboard, and ordered me to go to work—I told him I did not belong to his flag, and I would do no work under it. He then ordered my legs to be put in irons, and the next morning ordered the master at arms to take me on deck, and give me two dozen lashes; after receiving them, he ordered him to keep me in irons, and give me one biscuit and a pint of water for 24 hours. After keeping me in this situation one week, I was brought on deck, and asked by captain Elliot, if I would go to my duty—on my refusing, he ordered me to strip, tied me up a second time, and gave me two dozen more, and kept me on the same allowance another week—then ordered me on deck again and asked if I would go to work; I still persisted that I was an American, and that he had no right to demand my services, and I would do no work on board his ship. He told me he would punish me until I was willing to work; and then gave me the third two dozen of lashes, ordered a very heavy chain put around my neck, (such as they had used to sling the lower yard) fastened to a ringbolt in the deck, and that no person except the master at arms should speak to me, or give me any thing to eat or drink, but my one biscuit and a pint of water, for twenty-four hours, until I would go to work. I was kept in this situation NINE WEEKS, when, being exhausted by hunger and thirst, I was obliged to yield. After being on board the ship more than two years and a half, and being wounded in action with a French frigate, I was sent to the hospital. When partially recovered, I was sent on board the Impregnable, a 98 gun ship. My wound growing worse, I was returned to the hospital, when the American consul received a copy of my protection from Salem, and procured my discharge on the 29th day of April last. There were seven impressed Americans on board the Porcupine, three of whom had entered.

ISAAC CLARK."

Foreign News.

TWENTY SIXTH BULLETIN OF THE FRENCH GRAND ARMY.

BOROWSK, Oct. 22.

"After the battle of Moskwa, general Kutusoff took a position a league in advance of Moscow, he established several redoubts to defend the town; he remained there till the last moment. On the 14th September, seeing the French army march towards him, he took his resolution and evacuated the position, passing through Moscow. He crossed the ough the city with his head quarters at half past 9 o'clock in the morning. Our advanced guard passed through it an hour after noon.

"The commandant of the Russian rear guard, requested to be allowed to defile in the city without firing: it was allowed him; but in the Kremlin, the canaille, armed by the governor, made a resistance, and were immediately dispersed. Ten thousand Russian soldiers were the next and following days collected in the city, into which they were bro't by their thirst of plunder; they were old and good soldiers, and augmented the number of prisoners.

"On the 15th, 16th and 17th of Sept. the Russian general commanding the rear guard said, that they should fire no longer, that they ought to fight no more, and talked much about peace. He marched upon the road of Kolumna, and our advanced guard placed itself five leagues from Moskwa upon the bridge of Moskwa. During this time the Russian army left the Kolumna road and took that of Kalouga, by cross roads. He thus made the half tour of the city at six leagues distance.

"The wind carried thither clouds of flame, and smoke, &c. This march according to the statements of the Russian officers, was *sombre* and religious—consternation filled every soul; they assert that officers and soldiers were so penetrated, that the most profound silence reigned throughout all the army, as during prayers.

"We quickly perceived the enemy's march. The duke of Istria marched to Desha, with a corps of observation.

"The king of Naples, at first, followed the enemy upon the Padol, and afterwards marched upon their rear, threatening to cut them off from the Kolouga road. Although the king only had with him the advanced guard, the enemy only allowed themselves time to evacuate the intrenchments they had constructed, and marched six leagues in the rear, after a glorious battle for the advanced guard.

"Prince Poniatowski took a position behind the Nara, at the confluence of the Isha.

"General Lauriston having, on the 5th October, gone to the Russian head quarters, the communications were re-established between our advanced posts and those of the enemy, who, between themselves, agreed not to attack each other without giving three hours notice; but on the 18th, at 7 o'clock in the morning, 4000 Cossacks came out from a wood, situate within half cannon shot of general Sebastiani, forming the extreme left of the advance guard, who had neither been occupied nor inspected that day.

"They made an attack upon this light cavalry at a time when they were on foot at the distribution of meal. This light cavalry could not form but at a quarter of a league at farthest. While the enemy penetrated by this hole, a park of twelve pieces of cannon, and 20 caissons of general Sebastiani, were taken in a ravine, with baggage waggons, in number 30, in all 65 waggons, instead of 100, as stated in the last bulletin.

"The same time the enemy's regular cavalry and two columns of infantry penetrated into the hole. They hoped to gain the wood, and the defile of Voronowo before us; but the king of Naples was there; he was on horse-back. He marched and penetrated the Russian line of cavalry in ten or twelve different charges. He perceived the division of six enemy's battalions, commanded by lieutenant general Muller, charged and penetrated it. This division was massacred—Lieutenant general Muller, was killed; whilst this was passing, general Poniatowski, successfully repulsed a Russian division. The Polish general Fischer, was killed by a ball.

"The enemy not only suffered a loss superior to ours, but have the shame of having violated the truce between the advanced guard, a thing hardly ever done. Our loss amounts to 800 men, in killed, wounded and taken.—That of the enemy is double; several Russian officers were taken; two of their generals were killed; on this day the king of Naples has proved what presence of mind, valor, and a knowledge of war, can effect. In general, throughout all this campaign, this prince has shewn himself worthy of the supreme rank in which he is placed.

"However, the emperor wishing to oblige the enemy to evacuate his entrenched camp, and drive them several marches back, in order to be able tranquilly to proceed to the countries chosen for his winter quarters, and actually necessary to be occupied for the execution of his ulterior projects, on the 17th ordered general Lauriston, with his advanced guard, to place himself behind the defile of Winkowo, in order that his movement might not be perceived.

After Moscow had ceased to exist, the emperor had determined either to abandon this heap of ruins, or only occupy the Kremlin with 3000 men; but the Kremlin, after fifteen days labour, was not judged sufficiently strong to be abandoned for twenty or thirty days to its own forces. It would have weakened and incommoded the army in its movements, without giving a great advantage. If we wished to protect Moscow from the beggars and plunderers, 20,000 men would have been necessary. Moscow is at present a truly unhealthy and impure sink.—A population of 200,000 wandering in the neighboring woods, dying with hunger, come to these ruins to seek what remains, and vegetables in the gardens to support life. It appeared useless to compromise any thing whatever for an object which was of no military importance, and which has now become of no political importance. All the magazines which were in the city having been carefully examined, the others emptied, the emperor caused the Kremlin to be mined. The duke of Istria caused it to be blown up at 2 o'clock A. M. on the 23d; the arsenal, barracks, magazines, all were destroyed. This ancient citadel, which takes its date from the foundation of the monarchy, this first palace of the Czars, has been destroyed.

"The duke of Treviso has marched for the Vereja.

"The emperor of Russia's aid decamp, baron Winzingerode, having, on the 22d, attempted to penetrate at the head of 500 cossacks, was repulsed and taken prisoner with a young Russian officer named Narisken.

"On the 19th, the head quarters were in the castle of Treitskoi; they remained there on the 20th. On the 21st they were at Ignatien; the 22d at Pontenskoi, all the army having made two flank marches, and the 23d at Borowsk. The emperor reckons upon marching on the 24th, to gain the Dwina, and taking a position which will bring him within 80 leagues of Petersburg and Wilna, a double advantage; that is to say, 20 marches nearer his means and his object.

"Of 4000 stone houses which were in Moscow, not more than 200 remain. It has been said a fourth remained, because in that calculation 800 churches were comprehended, a part of which are undamaged. Of 8000 houses of wood, nearly 500 remain.

"It was proposed to the emperor to burn what remained of the city, to treat the Russians in their own way, and to extend this measure round Moscow.—There are 2000 villages, and as many country houses and chateaux.

"It was proposed to form four columns, of 200 men each, and charge them with burning every thing for twenty leagues round Moscow. That will learn the Russians, said they, to make war according to rule, and not like Tartars. If they burn a village, or house, we must make them answer for it by burning one hundred.

"The emperor refused to allow these measures, which would have aggravated the misfortunes of this population. Of 9000 proprietors, whose castles would have been burned, one hundred, perhaps, would have been sectarists of the Marat of Russia, but 8,900 are brave men, already too much the victims of some wretched men. To punish one hundred guilty persons, 8,900 would have been ruined. We must add, that it would absolutely have left without resources two hundred thousand poor boors, innocent of every thing.

"The emperor, therefore, contented himself with ordering the destruction of the citadel and military establishments, according to the usages of war, without doing any thing to ruin individuals, already too unhappy by the consequences of this war.

"The inhabitants of Russia do not recollect such a season as we have had for the last 20 days. It is like the sun and fine days of a journey from Fontainbleau. The army is in an extremely rich country—it may be compared to the best in France or Germany."

[*Moniteur, Nov.* 16.

TWENTYSEVENTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

"*Vereja, Oct.* 27.

"On the 22d prince Poniatowski marched upon Vereja.

"On the 23d, the army was about to follow this movement, but in the afternoon we learnt, that the enemy had quitted his entrenched camp, and was on march to the little town of Malioardslavitz. It was found necessary to march after him, and obstruct his intentions.—The viceroy received orders to march.

"Delzon's division arrived on the 23d, at 6 in the evening, on the left bank, took possession of the bridge, and caused it to be repaired. In the night between the 23d and 24th, the Russian division arrived in the town, and took possession of the heights on the right bank, which are extremely advantageous.

"On the 25th, at day break, the battle commenced. During this time the enemy's army appeared quite entire, and took a position behind the town. The divisions Delzons, Broussier, and Pino, and the Italian guard, were successively engaged.

"This engagement does the greatest honor to the viceroy, and the 4th corps of the army. Two thirds of the enemy's army were engaged to maintain his position; but this was in vain, for the town was taken as well as the heights.

"The enemy retreated so precipitately that he was obliged to throw 20 pieces of cannon into the river. Towards night, marshal prince Eckmuhl debouched with his corps, and all the army was in battle with its artillery on the 25th, in the position which the enemy occupied the night before.

"The emperor moved his head-quarters on the 24th, to the village of Ghorodnia. At 7 in the morning 6000 Cossacks, who had stepped into the wood made a general huzza in the rear of his position, and took six pieces of cannon which were parked.

"The duke of Istria set off at a gallop with all the horse guards: this horde was sabred, brought back, and thrown into the river; the artillery it had taken was recovered, and several of his waggons were captured.

"Six hundred of these cossacks were killed; wounded or taken; 30 men of the guards were wounded, and three killed.

"The general of division, count Rappe, had a horse killed under him; the intrepidity of which this general has given so many proofs, is shown on every occasion.

"At the commencement of the charge, the cossack officers called the guard, which they remembered (*Muscadins de Paris,*) Paris Dainties. The major general of dragoons, Letort, distinguished himself. At eight o'clock order was re-established.

"The emperor marched to Malioardslavitz, reconnoitred the position of the enemy, and ordered an attack for the next morning; but in the night the enemy retreated. Prince Eckmuhl followed him for six hours.

"The emperor then let him go, and directed the movement upon Vereja.

"On the 26th, head quarters were at Borowsk, and on the 27th at Vereja.

"Prince Eckmuhl is, to-night, at Borowsk; the duke of Elchingen at Mojaisk.