

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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Vol. V.]

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[No. 250.

OFFICIAL REPORT

TO BRIGADIER GENERAL SMYTH,
Commanding the Army of the Centre.

SIR,
I beg leave to inform you that on the morning of the 21st Nov. at 8 o'clock a heavy cannonading opened upon this garrison from all the batteries at and in the neighborhood of Fort George, which lasted without intermission until after sun down. They had five detached batteries, two mounting 24 pounders, one mounting a 9 and two mortar batteries, one 10 1-2 inch. The batteries firing hot shot which set some of our buildings on fire, but from the extraordinary vigilance of the officers and men, particularly Major Armistead of the U. S. corps of engineers, whose indefatigable exertions were extended to all parts of the garrison, the fires were got under without being observed by the enemy.

Our garrison was not as well provided with artillery and ammunition as I could have wished; however the batteries opened a tremendous fire upon them, in return, with hot shot admirably well directed.

Several times during the cannonading, the town of Newark was in flames, but was extinguished by their engines—as also the centre building in fort George. Their mess house and all the buildings near it were consumed. Capt. McKean commanded a 12 pounder in the S. E. block house, and distinguished himself by his usual gallantry and skill. Capt. Jacks, of the 7th regiment militia artillery commanded a 6 pounder on the N. block house and together with a party of his own company, though placed in a situation most exposed to the fire of the enemy, maintained their position like veterans.

Lt. Rees of the 3d regiment artillery had the command of an 18 pr. on the S. E. battery which was pointed at a battery en barbette, mounting a 24 pr. and also at Fort George; several well directed shot were made from this gun, which proved the skill of its commander. About 10 o'clock Lt. Rees had his left shoulder bruised by a part of the parapet falling on him; which though it did not materially injure him obliged him, to retire, and capt. Leonard of the 1st regt. U. States artillery at that moment arriving, he took command of this battery for the remainder of the day. Lt. Wendel of the 3d regt. artillery, had the command of an 18 and a 4 pounder on the W. battery—and Dr. Hooper of capt. Jacks' company, had command of a 6 pr. on the mess house. Of these gentlemen and their commands, I cannot speak with too much praise, and from their shot (all of which was hot) the town of Newark was repeatedly fired, and one of the enemy's batteries silenced for a time.

An instance of extraordinary bravery in a FEMALE (the wife of one Doyle, a private of the U. States artillery, made a prisoner at Queenstown) I cannot pass over. During the most tremendous cannonading I have ever seen, she attended the five pounder on the old mess house with red hot shot, and showed fortitude equal to the Maid-of-Orleans! Lieuts. Gansvoort and Harris of the 1st regiment U. States artillery, had command of the Salt battery at Youngs-town, mounting an 18 and a 4 pounder. These two guns played upon the garrison of Fort George and the buildings near it; from every observation I could make during their fire, I am happy to say they merited my warmest thanks for their skill in the service of these guns. Lieut. Harris, from his 4 pounder, sunk a schooner which lay at their wharf—she was one of those taken by the enemy at the mouth of the Genessee river a short time since. He also assisted in burning and destroying the buildings near the wharf. These two officers and their men, in the warmest part of the cannonading, having fired away all their cartridges, cut up their flannel waistcoats and shirts, and the soldiers their trousers to supply their guns!

I cannot say too much in praise of all the officers and soldiers of the artillery immediately under my observation in this garrison; they merit the thanks and esteem of their country for the defence of it, and I believed it never sustained so sharp and continued a bombardment.

The enemy threw more than 2000 red hot balls into it, and a number of shells amounting to more than 180, only one of which did injury to our men.

Lt. col Grey commanded the artillery—the unremitting attention paid to his duty, proving him an officer whose zeal and science do honor to himself & country, to this gentleman I feel much indebted for the manner he acquitted himself.

To the officers of my regiment [particularly capt. Milligan] and the soldiers who assisted the artillery, and those employed in extinguishing the fires and car-

rying off the killed and wounded, I am also much indebted, they merit my warmest thanks. To Dr. West of the garrison, Dr. Hagan of the 14th regt. U. S. infantry, and Dr. Craig of the 22d regt. U. States infantry, I offer my thanks.—They were employed during the entire day in the most critical duties of their profession.

Our killed and wounded amount to 11; Killed—
Sergeant Jones 1st regt. U. S. artillery.
Salisbury 3d do. do.
Privates Stewart 22d do. do.
Lewis 1st do. do.
Wounded—
Lieut. Lewis 22d regt. U. S. infantry.
Privates Bowman 14th do. do.
McEvoy 1st do. do.
Campbell 1st do. do.
Welsh 1st do. do.
Ray 3d do. do.
Woodworth 7th regt. militia arty.

From the numbers we saw carried off from the enemy's batteries, I presume many more were killed and wounded on their side.

Only two of the above men were killed by the enemy's shot, the rest by the bursting of a 12 pounder in the S. E. block house and by the spunges of the guns on the N. block house & at the Salt battery. GEORGE McFEELY, Lt. col. commanding Fort Niagara.

OUR "FIR BUILT FRIGATES."

The following singular article is extracted from the London Evening Star. It is a curious text—the officers and crews of our "fir-built frigates" have made an excellent comment upon it.

Bost. Pap.
"We have received letters and papers from New York to the 14th, and from Washington to the 9th ult. We are not surprised to find from these, that the repeal of the Orders in Council, ample and unconditional as it was, has not satisfied the demagogues of America. The American Government has now thrown off the mask even of moderation, which its members have assumed in their negotiations with this country, and has made common cause with France in her attempt to subjugate the world. The tone of the "National Intelligencer," the organ of Mr. Madison's Government previous to the arrival in America of the formal repeal of the orders in council, was moderate if not pacific; but now that Great Britain has receded from her high and commanding attitude as mistress of the seas and dictator of the maritime law of nations, America, like an ungrateful minion, turns upon her Benefactor, and demands still further concessions—the American flag is now to secure "all that sails under it." This is precisely the language of the French government—Free ships make free goods," has been eternally echoed in our ears, since the commencement of the war, and yesterday we were told by France that the Treaty of Utrecht was the line of demarcation of our maritime rights.—This is bold language to utter to a nation whose seamen have successively beaten every power in Europe into a confession of their superiority—a nation whose fleets have annihilated, in succession, those of Spain, Holland, France, Russia and Denmark. Our maritime superiority is, in fact, part of the law of nations. It has been the conqueror, since men associated together in a civilization, to give laws to the conquered; and is Great Britain to be driven from the proud eminence which the blood and treasures of her sons have attained for her among the nations by a piece of striped bunting flying at the mast heads of fir-built frigates, manned by a handful of bastards and outlaws?"

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

BATAILE MUSE.
December 25, 1812.

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

BLANK BOOKS
For Sale at this Office.

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. October 25, 1812.

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

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.

Valuable Negroes for Sale.
I will sell eight valuable negroes, viz. three men, two women, and three very fine children—the children will not be parted from the mother. One of the women was hired for several years by Mr. Williamson, as a cook, at 45 dollars per year. As those negroes are not sold for any fault, they will not be sold to what is termed negro buyers, nor to any man that is not reputed a good master.
HENRY GANTT, December 11, Jefferson County, to wit, September Court, 1812.

Isaac Evans and his wife, late Jane Barnhouse, vs. Richard Barnhouse, William Barnhouse, Nancy Barnhouse, Caleb Barnhouse, Magnus P. Barnhouse, and Augustus Barnhouse, heirs at law of Richard Barnhouse, deceased. Defendants.
IN CHANCERY.
THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the fourth Monday in October next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and published at the door of the court-house of said county.
A copy, Teste, GEO. HITE, C. J. C.

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

Negroes for Hire.
THE subscriber as Trustee for the children of Mrs. Harriet Christian, late dec'd. will offer for hire on the first day of January next, opposite the door of Robert Fulton's Hotel, in Charles-Town, a negro woman aged about 26 years, and a boy aged about 11; and the woman is well known in this place, and has the character of being as valuable a slave as any in the valley, she is an excellent cook, washer, and table servant; the boy although of tender years, is remarkable for his activity & usefulness.—Bond with approved security will be required.
ROBERT C. LEE, Charles-town, Dec. 11, 1812.

Ten Dollars Reward.
DESERTED from the Recruiting Rendezvous at Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va. on the 17th inst. a soldier named SAMUEL MASSIEY, born in Chester county, state of Pennsylvania, aged 29 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, light complexion, light eyes, dark hair, brown look when spoken to, and by profession a shoemaker. Had on when last seen, a light 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.

Notice.
THE highest price in cash will be given for Hides and Skins, delivered at my shop opposite Ann Frame's store.
HENRY ISLER, scnr. Charlestown, Dec. 16.

Hides & Skins wanted.
THE highest price, in cash, will be given for hides and skins, delivered at the subscriber's tan yard, about 50 yards from the Charlestown mill.
JACOB E. PARSON, Charlestown, Nov. 13, 3m.

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

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, Clementine R. Davis, and Aquila Davis, an infant, by Joseph W. Davis, his next friend, and William Worthington, Defendants. In Chancery.
THE defendant William Worthington not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; on the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in May next, and answer the bill of the complainants, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and pasted 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.

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, thickets and velvets of the best quality; Calicoes, flannels and umbrellas; ALSO, A good assortment of Cutlery, Britania spoons, Gentlemen's, fashionable and best spurs, And many other articles too numerous to mention—together with a good assortment of

Wines, Spirits & Whiskey,
Molasses, and Sugars of every quality, Coffee, Teas, &c. &c. All of which was purchased very low, and will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash or country produce.—Any person wishing to purchase for cash, will find a great advantage in calling on him, as he is determined to sell as low as they possibly can be sold in this part of the country
December 4, 1812.

Negroes for Hire.
THE subscriber as Trustee for the children of Mrs. Harriet Christian, late dec'd. will offer for hire on the first day of January next, opposite the door of Robert Fulton's Hotel, in Charles-Town, a negro woman aged about 26 years, and a boy aged about 11; and the woman is well known in this place, and has the character of being as valuable a slave as any in the valley, she is an excellent cook, washer, and table servant; the boy although of tender years, is remarkable for his activity & usefulness.—Bond with approved security will be required.
ROBERT C. LEE, Black Rock, Dec. 13, 1812.

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

BRITISH SAILORS.
By his royal highness the prince regent, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty.

PROCLAMATION.
George, P. R. Whereas we are informed, that great numbers of mariners and seafaring men, his majesty's natural born subjects, are in the service of divers foreign princes and states, to the prejudice of his majesty's kingdom; and whereas attempts may be made to seduce some of his majesty's subjects contrary to their allegiance and duty to his majesty, to enter on board ships or vessels of war, or other ships or vessels belonging to the United States of America, with intent to commit hostilities against his majesty or his subjects, or otherwise to adhere or give aid or comfort to his majesty's enemies upon the sea; now we, in order that none of his majesty's subjects may ignorantly incur the guilt and penalties of such breaches of their allegiance and duty, have thought it necessary, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, and by and with the advice of his majesty's privy council, to publish this proclamation, hereby notifying, & declaring that all persons, being his majesty's subjects, who shall enter, or serve, or be found on board any ships or vessels of war, or other ships or vessels belonging to the United States of America, with intent to commit hostilities against his majesty or his subjects, or who shall otherwise adhere or give aid or comfort to his majesty's enemies upon the sea, will thereby become liable to suffer the pains of death, and all other pains and penalties of high treason and piracy; and we do hereby declare in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, our intention and firm resolution to proceed against all such offenders, according to law.

Given at the court at Carlton-house, the 26th Oct. 1812, and in the 53d year of his majesty's reign.

BUFFALO, December 15.
DUEL.
[We are happy to have it in our power to give the official account of the recent affair on Grand Island; it will tend to counteract the numerous falsehoods which are in circulation respecting the meeting. The challenge, we understand, was given by Gen. Smyth.]
A meeting took place between Gen. SMYTH and Gen. PORTER yesterday afternoon on Grand Island, in pursuance of previous arrangements.

They met at Dayton's tavern and crossed the river with their friends and surgeons—both gentlemen behaved with the utmost coolness and unconcern—a shot was exchanged in as intrepid and firm a manner as possible, by each gentleman, but without effect. It was then represented by Gen. Smyth's second, that Gen. Porter must now be convinced that the charge of cowardice against General Smyth was unfounded, and should, in honor, be retracted; which, after mutual explanations, as to the matters which had given rise to the charge, was accordingly done by him. General Smyth then explained, that his remarks on Gen. Porter, were the result of irritation, and were intended as provocatives, from having been assailed by Gen. Porter, and that he knew nothing derogatory to Gen. Porter's character as a gentleman & officer.

The hand of reconciliation was then offered and received.
We congratulate the friends of these gentlemen upon the fortunate termination of a difference, arising from too much precipitation, but which has been adjusted in a manner so honorable to both.
WM. H. WINDER, SAMUEL ANGUS, Black Rock, Dec. 13, 1812.

TO THE PUBLIC.
In the Gazette of last week, I promised to give an account of some of the most prominent transactions of the 28th November and first of December. Having since that time received from general Smyth, assurances which, as a man of honor, I am bound to believe, that the course pursued by him on these days, was such as was required by his orders and instructions from the secretary of war, and general Dearborn, this communication will assume a character quite different from the one then contemplated. I am pledged, however, to the public to give facts, which I shall proceed to do without comment: leaving it to time to develop the object of military movements which have appeared to me and others not only extraordinary but inexplicable.

On the 27th of November there was collected at this point a military force of about 4,500 effective men, consisting of regular troops, New York, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore volunteers, all under the command of gen. Smyth.

There were lying at the navy yard near Black Rock, which had been previously prepared for the purpose of transporting the troops across the river, 75 public boats calculated to carry 40 men each, 2800 5 long boats belonging to individuals, but which had been taken into the public service, calculated to carry 100 men each, 500 10 scows for artillery, and 25 men in each, 250 Besides a number of small boats, 3,350

At two o'clock on that day I received a copy of general Smyth's order for the march of all the troops, the succeeding morning at reveille to the navy yard to embark for Canada. I immediately gave orders for the New York volunteers who had been placed under my command, to parade at 4 o'clock in the morning at their encampment about one and a half miles from the navy yard. In the evening I learned that the parties mentioned in general Smyth's dispatch were to cross the river at 11 o'clock at night to attack the enemy's batteries opposite Black Rock. Gen. Smyth not being here, I waited on lieutenant Angus and suggested to him the propriety (if within the scope of his orders) of postponing the enterprise until morning, to give as little time as possible before the passage of the army, for the enemy's troops to collect from their station down the river. They landed at three in the morning under a severe fire of musquetry and grape shot from two pieces of flying artillery. Lieut. Angus with his little band of sailors, assisted by capt. King and a few of his party, attacked the principal force of the enemy consisting of about 250 at the Red house (the seamen charging with their pikes and swords against muskets and bayonets) and routed them in all directions; capt. Dox, who took a distinguished part in this affair, was severely wounded.

After a hard and destructive engagement, the enemy were completely dispersed, the two field pieces spiked, and the house in which the enemy quartered fired, the seamen returned to our shore, bringing off their wounded and several prisoners. Out of 12 naval officers who embarked in this enterprise, nine of them with more than half their men, were killed or wounded. If bravely be due to those who gallantly and desperately assert their rights, the government will make ample and honorable provision for the heirs of those brave tars who fell on this occasion, as well as those who survived. Captain King proceeded to spike and dismount the guns in the batteries. Lt. col. Barstler dispersed the enemy lower down the river, taking a number of prisoners.

By sunrise in the morning, most of the troops had arrived at the place of embarkation, and the day was fine. I marched 340 of the volunteers who had rallied under gen. Smyth's invitation, well armed and provided, and in high spirits: about 150 more who came in the evening before, were at Buffalo drawing their arms and ammunition, with orders to join as soon as possible. I stationed my men as instructed by general Smyth, in a field at 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and to proceed at half past four, according to the order of a line of battle submitted a

few days before by gen. Smyth—the regulars on the right, or in the front boats; gen. Tannehill's troops in the centre, and the New-York volunteers on the left, I was to go in the front boats with a chosen set of men, direct the landing, and join the New York volunteers on their arrival.

On Monday evening seven boats for col. Swift's regiment, and eight for the late volunteers, were brought some distance up the river and left at different points to avoid the noise and confusion of embarking the whole army at one place. At half past 3 on Tuesday morning, the eight boats were filled with volunteers (col. Swift's regiment being higher up) and dropped down, taking their station above the navy yard. On our arrival I found that about one half of the artillery (a corps, which has on every occasion while on the lines, shown great exactness of discipline, promptitude and zeal for the service) had embarked, and the residue were embarking. Not a man of the regular infantry was in the boats for about half an hour, when col. Winder's regiment entered the boats with great order and silence.

About three quarters of an hour after this, the remaining regulars commenced the embarkation, when I dropped down the front of the line, with a flag in my boat to designate it as the leading boat. I was accompanied by majors Cyrenias Chapin and John W. Macomb, capt. Mills of the cavalry, adjutant Chace and quarter master Chaplin, two pilots and 26 volunteers from Buffalo, under lieut. Haynes.

I mention the names of these gentlemen because they had the day before decidedly objected to passing at the proposed point by day light, but when day light appeared, and one of the men raised some difficulty on that account, he was induced to remain, and it was unanimously agreed to incur the additional hazard and patiently wait the order of the general to put off. At day light we discovered the troops disembarking, and were informed that the invasion of Canada had been abandoned for this season, and that the troops were ordered to winter quarters. A scene of confusion ensued which it is difficult to describe. About 4000 men without order or restraint discharging their muskets in every direction.

About one thousand volunteers came in under gen. Smyth's proclamation; but owing to the state of the roads, which was bad beyond example, many did not arrive until after the first of December. It is impossible for me to form any estimate of the number of troops embarked at any one time this morning; it was yet scarcely light, and I was at one end of a line of boats occupying a distance of half a mile. When the volunteers first arrived at the navy yard and it was found that the regular troops had not yet appeared, their officers were instructed to permit them to land and keep themselves warm by exercise, as the boats were covered by snow which had fallen during the night; but they were instructed not to leave the side of the boats, that they might immediately re-enter.

PETER B. PORTER, Black Rock, Dec. 14, 1812.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.
Extract of a letter from Halifax, dated December 12.
"A ship (the Diligence) has just arrived, 32 days from Portsmouth, England—sailed under convoy of the Atlantic, of 18 guns, captain Hickey, in company with several other store ships, &c. for this place and Bermuda. The London papers are to November 5. She brings a confirmation of the declaration of war by Great Britain against the U. States, which took place on the 13th of October last—and an order from the prince regent for the condemnation of all American vessels and property hitherto detained, or which may hereafter be brought in as prize—with the exception of the negotiation of sir J. B. Warren having been successful; in the event of which, the declaration to be considered null and void.

"The advances of Massena in Spain, with a considerable force, have induced lord Wellington to raise the siege of Burgos, and retire to Madrid.

"A gentleman who was a passenger in the Diligence, says, that it was fully un-

derstood in England, that Bonaparte was on the retreat—and strong hopes were entertained, that he might not be able to effect even a retrograde movement in good order. In the interim a serious insurrection has broken out in Paris; which some think is a piece of finesse on the part of the emperor, to justify his sudden return there.

"The packet for this place sailed from Falmouth about 4 days before the Diligence left England—a signal is now hoisted for a ship to the eastward, and we have strong hopes that it may be her.

"The declaration of war on the part of Great Britain, appears to have given rise to very little animadversion in England—at least, so far as I have seen; and many people in that country seem still to entertain a strong opinion that the war will be of short duration. Insurance in the merchant vessels from thence for this port, is still done at 12, to return 6—which argues their opinion of the risk to be very small.

"In a previous packet I have sent a copy of the agreement between Sir J. B. Warren and Mr. Mitchell, American agent here, for exchange of prisoners.—The terms appear to be liberal and equitable on both sides. Both parties have ranked privatersmen in the lowest grade of warfare."

BOSTON, Dec. 25.

From Canada.—A person arrived in town last evening from Montreal who left there on Saturday. An order had been issued, for Americans, who would not take an unqualified oath of allegiance, to leave Canada immediately.—In consequence of which many had departed, and others were preparing to come away in a few days.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, dated 8th December.

"The privateer Revenge, of Salem, was brought in here yesterday; on which day admiral Warren sailed for Bermuda. A squadron of three frigates is ready for sea, to cruise for com. Rodgers."

PORTLAND, Dec. 24.

Put into this port for a harbor, yesterday afternoon, the cartel ship Regulus, from Quebec for Boston, with 236 prisoners of col. Scott's regiment taken at the battle of Queenston—colonel Scott we understand, came in the ship, and has landed below at Fort Preble. The troops are said to be sickly with the dysentery.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 31.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.
By the sch'r Polaire, capt. Adams, in 50 days from Nantz, we have been favored with the "Journal Politique" as late as the 3d November. They contain very little matter of moment. Bonaparte was at Moscow in good health on the 12th October. He is endeavoring to restore the city to its former splendor as far as he can. Theatres are already opened for the amusement of its inhabitants, which are said to be crowdedly attended. A military commission has also been instituted at Paris for the trial of three ex-generals, viz. Malet, Laborie, and Guidai, and their accomplices, for an attempt on the internal safety of the state by striving to destroy the government and the order of succession to the throne by exciting the citizens to arm themselves against the imperial authority. The number of conspirators were twenty-four. Three ex-generals, a colonel, a chief of battalion, and several others were executed on the 29th October on the plains of Grenelle in the midst of a vast concourse of spectators.—There are also some advices from the armies in Spain, but the late hour at which we were loaned the papers prevented us from giving further information.

NORFOLK, Dec. 28.

The American privateer Jack's Favorite, of New-York, mounting 5 guns was cruising off St. Barts lately. The British privateer Sully, of Antigua, was sent to drive her off; she fell in with the Tankee on the 1st inst. and gave chase to him. She had not continued the chase above half an hour, when a sudden gust capsize the Englishman.—The Americans seeing their pursuers thus knocked up, with that humanity which has invariably characterised the American tar, put back with all speed, with the intention of saving the lives of their enemies, who but a moment before were straining every nerve to plunder them of their all, and incarcerate them in a loathsome prison.—They put back to the very spot where the disaster happened, but not a vestige of wreck or crew was to be seen; the sea had literally swallowed up all.—A number of spectators at the fort at St. Bart's, witnessed this awful scene, in which more than 100 souls were instantaneously launched into eternity. Arrived schooner Antelope, Hassel, from New River, (N. C.) The Antelope

was bound to Philadelphia with a cargo of 291 barrels tar and turpentine; on Thursday last, off Smith's Island, was detained by the Maidstone British frigate, the Peitiers and Acosta in company.—They took out the whole of the cargo and put on board of us 18 American prisoners.

The squadron generally cruize in the day time within sight of the land; but haul off at night.

The British brig Active, captured by the privateer Highflyer of Baltimore, going from St. Johns to Demerara, had arrived at Charleston. The Active is a staunch vessel, copper bottomed, and mounts 10 guns; her cargo, codfish.

LEXINGTON, Dec. 22.

North Western Army.—It appears that General Winchester, with the left wing, had arrived at the Rapids of the Miami—7 miles from Detroit. General Harrison was at Sandusky. The Indian chief Logan, is dead—his family, at his request, were to be sent to this state, as his only place of safety.

The regular soldiers were suffering for want of their winter clothing, and their summer supply was almost exhausted.

We understand that General Harrison has written to Governor Shelby, that in case he can procure supplies for 3000 men, he will proceed with that number to Detroit, and leave the rest to follow him when additional supplies are obtained.

BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS,

From the Freeman's Chronicle Extra. FRANKLINTON, (Ohio) Dec. 20, 1812.

Capt. Hite has just arrived, express from col. Campbell's detachment, which it will be recollected, left this place on the 18th ult. on a secret expedition.—From him we learn the following account of a most obstinate and hard fought battle, in which the valor, intrepidity and firmness of the American troops shone with a lustre which has never been surpassed during the present war.

On the 17th, after marching all night, col. Campbell, with his command, arrived at one of the Massinawee towns, and instantly charged upon the town drove the savages across the Massinawee river, killed 7 of them and took 37 prisoners—only two of our men were killed in this skirmish. While contending with the enemy at this town they sent a runner to another of the towns, about three miles distant, which was immediately evacuated. On the 18th, before day-break, the horrid savage yell was heard, the word was given to arms, and a most desperate conflict commenced. Capt. Pierce, of the Zanesville troop, behaved gallantly, and died nobly. Lieut. Walz, of capt. Markle's company (from Greengburg, Pa.) was shot through the arm, and not being satisfied with that, he again endeavored to mount his horse, and in making the effort was shot dead. His death was glorious. Capt. Trotter, while charging with fury upon the enemy, was wounded in the hand. Lieuts. Bacey and Hickman, were slightly wounded. A great number of horses were killed.—The action continued with unabated fury for one hour, when the savages were routed and driven in all directions.

Captain Hite states that between 30 and 40 Indians were known to be killed—how many were wounded could not be ascertained—37 were taken prisoners.—We had two officers and six privates killed, and three officers and about twenty-three privates wounded, eight supposed dangerous. The town where the battle was fought was burnt, and three other towns were burnt without resistance.—The Indians were of the Delaware and Miami tribes, and entirely destitute of any kind of valuable property. It was stated that Tecumseh, with 4 or 500 warriors, was about 15 miles from the scene of action, and our troops anticipated another attack on their return.

The attack commenced on the right line commanded by Major Ball, who repelled it with that firm and manly courage which is his distinguishing characteristic. To attempt to bestow praise upon one officer, or one private, more than another, would be unjust and ungenerous. All fought with equal bravery—all deserve the highest encomiums. Col. Campbell's force was about 500—that of the enemy about 300. One hundred volunteers are to march from Greenville to reinforce Colonel Campbell.

BURLINGTON, (Vt.) Dec. 10.

Further particulars from the Northern Army while at Champlain.
On the 19th ult. col. Pike obtained permission from the general to surprise a camp of the enemy, said to be from 4 to 500 strong, and about 9 miles from the encampment of our army. About seven o'clock in the evening, col. P. marched

with about 400 of his regiment, and a small detachment of militia, under the command of major Smith, of Plattsburg, who had volunteered, and part of a company of light dragoons, commanded by capt. Smith. About one o'clock next morning this detachment reached the river Lacole, within sight of the fires of the enemy's camp. The bridge on the river had been destroyed, and the troops were obliged to cross over on a single log, which caused great delay in approaching the enemy and gave them time to retreat. When about two-thirds of the troops had crossed, col. Pike, unwilling to wait for the rear of the column, approached the camp with those that had crossed and surrounded the right flank of the camp. A brisk fire commenced on both sides for a few minutes. Col. Pike made a charge, took the camp, set on fire, burnt their block houses, and then retreated to camp at Champlain. Col. P. had six wounded, but not by his own men as is stated in the round of newspapers. The number killed of the enemy was not known; eight were found dead on the ground in the morning—many must have been wounded. While passing through this part of Canada, the inhabitants were extremely civil, and all plead neutral.—It is said the enemy next day approached Odletown, burnt some of their barns and all the hay and grain they could find, and also burnt the mills on Lacole river, and as they returned to their main body, they burnt all the provender on the way.

Orders were given by the general to our army forbidding all depredations upon the property, religion, or upon the persons of the peaceable and unoffending citizens of the province. The punishment to be inflicted for a violation of this order, was the life of the offender.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. SATURDAY—January 2.
The engrossed bill for authorizing the president of the United States to establish certain post-roads during the continuance of the war from the head quarters of the armies, &c. was read the third time and passed.

The engrossed bill for providing navy pensions in certain cases, was read the third time and passed.

The bill No. 30, supplementary to the act, entitled "an act for the more perfect organization of the army of the United States." [This bill provides for the appointment of a number of additional officers in the different corps—it also provides for giving a bounty of 40 dollars in money.] It passed, 65 to 34.

The house then took up the bill No. 39 entitled, "an act to raise an additional military force and for other purposes."

This bill contemplates the raising of 20 regiments, to be enlisted for the term of one year, unless sooner discharged. These regiments to consist of 1 colonel, 2 majors, one quarter-master, one surgeon, two surgeon's mates, one sergeant-major, one quarter-master-serjeant, two principal musicians, and ten companies.

The company officers to be one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, five serjeants, six corporals, two musicians and ninety six privates.

The colonels of these regiments to be appointed by the president and senate, all the other officers by the president only.

The 7th section of this bill provides for compensating the recruiting officer with a sum of two dollars for each recruit.—It makes it penal for any officer to enlist a minor without the consent of his parent or guardian in writing.

Mr. Mosely and Mr. Gold spoke in opposition to this bill and the shortness of the term of enlistment.

Mr. Clay (of Va.) thought that the house were falling into the errors of the revolution, by such short enlistments; he moved to strike out the words "one year," and insert "during the war."

This motion was lost.

Mr. Macon rose to have five years instead of one. This motion was also lost.—It was supported by Messrs. Macon and M. Clay, and opposed by Messrs. Pleasants, Fisk and Rhea.

Mr. Pearson made a speech of some length in opposition to the bill because he conceived it possible to have an honorable settlement of differences, and he wished the experiment tried by legislative act on the part of the house.—Adjourned at 4 o'clock.

[Nat. Intell.]

CHARLES-TOWN, January 8.

The following is the result of the late election to fill the vacancy in the Senate of this State, occasioned by the resignation of Lewis Wolfe, Esq. The candidates were Henry St. Geo. Tucker, republican, and Alfred H. Powell, federal.

Maj. for Mr. Powell in Berkeley 40
Do. for Do. in Jefferson 26
Do. for Do. in Hampshire 80
Do. for Do. in Hardy 202

Maj. for Mr. Tucker in Frederick 348
Maj. for Mr. Powell in the district 177

Gen. Alexander Smyth, of the army of the Centre passed through Martinsburg on the 29th ult. on his way from Niagara to his residence in Wythe county, in this state.

It was rumored in the City of Washington, on Tuesday last, that Com. Rodgers had captured the British frigate Spartan, of 44 guns, with six of her convoy.

FOR THE REPOSITORY.
It is with pleasure that we discover our wonderful Alfred once more in full blaze in the columns of Martinsburg. Our admiration has the appearance of being immensely interested in his intelligence, that he is neither a native nor a resident in the famous town of Martinsburg, and that of course certain congratulations go for nothing.

Ought not Alfred, out of pure consideration to the inferior capacities of his fellow creatures, to abate a little in the profundity of his dark sayings, and afford some ground of conjecture respecting his mysterious allusion Alfred is also pure: None can fathom him. Alfred is also pure: Polar-snow is not so clear. He says, he has never declared, that he would admit British horses into his stack. A wonderful proof, no doubt, of exemption from British influence. But, has Alfred never pleaded Britain's cause in open day? Has he never asserted that she has done us little or no harm by the capture of 900 of our vessels, and the imprisonment of 6 or 7 thousands of our men? Has he never alleged, that our contest with her for our national and national rights is a wicked, unnecessary and impolitic undertaking? Has he never attempted to impede enlistment, discourage our recruits and induce them to desert? Has he never exaggerated trifling hardships, or momentary wants into scenes of chilling horror and insupportable distress; never invented nor circulated lies and calumnies, with the malignant intention of having a pernicious influence on the volunteers and militia? Has he never gloried in British success, lamented British defeat, and proclaimed American disasters ominous news? Has he never pronounced a successful issue of the war to be ruin, and an unsuccessful one to be disgrace? It is he never invited that money and British goods are infinitely preferable to natural rights, to national honor and independence? Has he never attempted to misrepresent the true object of the war? Has he not, instead of ascribing it to its real and sole cause, the preservation of our natural right to export our property where and to dispose of it to whom we please, without molestation or danger from any nation, ascribed it to ambition, to thirst of conquest, to hatred of John Bull, and great love to a man called Napoleon Bonaparte? Has he never asserted, that we were fighting the battles of Napoleon, and while he lies smoking on his lips, canted religion like a saint of God? Alfred, what does thy conscience answer? Guilty or not guilty? Do none of these ugly symptoms of hostility to thy native or adopted country, and of attachment to a foreign twine about thy heart?

But Alfred is not only free from British influence, according to his account of the matter, but he is a paragon of integrity. He says he was never ejected from office for misapplication of public property. For, this there is the best of all reasons, and yet no proof of Alfred's integrity.—Who knows whether Alfred ever was in office? But if Alfred never was ejected for this crime, we know who were hurried from power for this very offence. On this very account John Adams and a whole host of federalists were frowned into obscurity by not more than twelve years ago.

And if Alfred's wish is to learn the justice of their doom, he may peruse the expenditures of the western and other insurrections, particularly the hot water insurrection; the manoeuvres of the Algerine treaty, and other paragraphs of diplomatic wisdom and honesty; the history of the city and other loans; the sale of public vessels; the boards of commissioners that sprung up like moths in the sun, &c. &c. all of which occurred since the memory of man. But this good-business was carefully confined to federal hands, in no reputable way, but permitted to show, so far as we know, but perhaps our wonderful Alfred may find such out, and to him we consign the discovery.

AN ADMIRER OF ALFRED.

In a gazette lately published in a neighboring county, there are various things asserted of General Dearborne and Smyth, which could we be induced to admit their truth, are truly interesting to the public, and ruinous to the reputation of these commanders. But when we regard the manner with which the charges are stated, the bitter malice breathed in every line of the accusation; but particularly when we reflect that federal editors have rendered themselves notorious above all mankind for the publication of lies and calumnies in their shameless pages; our resentment might well be repel belief; we find it impossible to force ourselves to put confidence in any assertion which we discover abroad in these polluted

pages of malice and detraction. It may be, they sometimes publish truth; but of this the public lose entirely the advantage by their well known propensity to fabricate and circulate malicious falsehoods. In this they participate the common fate of other liars. They are not believed, even when they offer the truth. We could wish to see their papers retracted, and made the depositories of truth, that their credulity might be retrieved, and the public benefited by their communications.

FOR THE REPOSITORY.

Mr. Williams, IN the last Martinsburg Gazette was re-published an anonymous paragraph from the National Intelligencer of the 8th April, 1808. The same paragraph also appeared in the Norfolk Herald on the 13th of the same month, accompanied, however, by something in opposition, which was not anonymous.—But which, it seems, the caterers for the Gazette, in their righteous endeavours to enlighten the public mind, either could not, or would not find. The whole is herewith submitted to the judgement of a discerning public.

"Mr. Daniel Bedinger, late Navy-Agent at Norfolk, has just published a pamphlet complaining of his removal from office. The Secretary of the Navy, we are informed, has some time since made the necessary official arrangements to obtain full statements in writing, in relation to certain vessels that had been freighted in behalf of the government by Mr. Bedinger, in relation to various purchases stated by Mr. Bedinger, to have been made from Solomon Bedinger, his brother—from Francis M. Armistead, a clerk of Solomon Bedinger, and from James & Wm. Bennett, and also in relation to repairs that had from time to time been made at the public Navy Yard upon the vessel of Mr. Bedinger. These statements are to be obtained, it is said, not for the newspaper vindication of the Executive, but for the solemn consideration of the Attorney General of the United States." [Wash. Intell.]

Mr. Armistead, mentioned in the above modest paragraph, is out of town; it is therefore hoped the public will suspend their opinion until he has an opportunity of repelling the vile insinuations attempted against him.

Mr. O'CONNOR, A publication appeared in the "National Intelligencer" of the 8th instant, which states, that the Secretary of the Navy has some time since been collecting written materials, for the Attorney of the U. S. relative to certain transactions, which took place between Daniel Bedinger, late Navy Agent at Norfolk, and the firm of James & Wm Bennett, to be used by the Secretary of the Navy as insinuation in a threatened prosecution against Daniel Bedinger, by way of reply to his late exposition of the Secretary's official conduct. The circumstances which the Secretary alludes to, took place about four years ago.

It means to insinuate, that any fraudulent practices were carried on between that firm and Mr. Bedinger; the insinuation is false and infamous; and the books of the firm are open to the inspection of any person desirous of seeing them.

WILLIAM BENNETT, Surviving partner of J. & W. Bennett, Norfolk, 13th April, 1808.

The reader will readily observe that the anonymous paragraph above quoted (and which was piously selected for the Martinsburg Gazette) contains no specific charge whatever—and though it insinuates a number of gross falsehoods, yet it clearly admits that the late Secretary of the Navy had never at his command any evidence which could countenance or support those insinuations. This is fairly deducible from the tenor of the following words, to wit: "These statements are to be obtained, &c." Here then, we have a confession that such statements were not in his possession; but that they were to be hunted up by his minions.—And accordingly, exparte attempts were actually made for that purpose, but without effect. The secretary therefore, veiling prudently relinquished all thoughts of instituting any public investigation whatever.—And crouched under the lash which he had liberally applied.

This man's character is now too well understood to require further illustration. And yet, from such a source, even a shadow—a paragraph without a name, (fabricated at the most five years ago, and which carries with it, its own refutation) is basely resorted to, by certain impostors—of whose motives, principles and morals, the public will no doubt, now be able to form a correct opinion.

The respect due to the opinion of my

friends has induced me to enter into this explanation: otherwise you certainly would never have been troubled by me, on a subject so little interesting to the public. To which, permit me to add, that as you have lately published the letter of Messrs. Boyd and Cook—as the attack upon myself has been equally personal, and altogether unprovoked, it is presumed that the Editor of the Martinsburg Gazette, can have no reasonable objection to giving a place also to this publication in his paper.

DANIEL BEDINGER.

We understand that, in pursuance of what he has for some time past contemplated, the hon. PAUL HAMILTON has resigned the office of Secretary of the Navy.

Vermont Election.—We are happy to have it in our power to state that information has been received in this city of the Republican Congressional Ticket in the recent Election in the state of Vermont, by a majority of from one to four hundred votes.

A LAUNCH.—On Thursday last, about half past 11 o'clock, was launched from the Navy Yard at this City, the frigate Adams, of 32 guns, which had been hauled up, divided in the middle, lengthened fifteen feet, and almost re-built. She proudly swam into her destined element at the appointed time, amid the acclamations of hundreds, and under a salute of artillery. After the launch, many of the ladies and gentlemen assembled in a sail loft, which had been cleared for the occasion, and spent a pleasant hour. The Adams is to be commanded by Capt. Morris. [Ibid.]

The organized volunteers of Tennessee destined for the defence of New Orleans and the Mississippi, were ordered to rendezvous in Nashville on the 10th inst. prepared to descend the river without delay, under the command of Major Gen. Andrew Jackson, of the Tennessee Militia.

STATEMENT

Of the number of troops embarked on the morning of the 1st December, on the Niagara river under the command of brigadier Gen. Smyth.

12th and 13th infantry	214	
5th and 20th infantry	271	From official returns
14th and 23d infantry	214	
Artillery	177	
Col. McClure's vol.	276	
Col. Swift's volun's	230	Estimated
3 companies Dobbins regiment.	100	By estimate.
With Gen Porter	30	
	1512	

I certify that the strength of the 12th 20th, 5th, 13th, 14th & 23d infantry, the artillery and col. McClure's volunteers embarked, are stated from official returns and that no other troops than the above were embarked when the enterprise was abandoned.

JAMES BANKHEAD, Captain and Brigade Major.

LATE FROM GEN. HARRISON.

We have had the pleasure of conversing with Dr. Fairfield who arrived in this town last week, from the camp at Huron, in Ohio which place he left on the 24th of Nov. He informs that at that time General Harrison was at that place concerning measures with Gen. Wads: worth to effectuate a junction of the several bodies of troops composing the north-western army; that the whole of that army is doubtless at this moment concentrated at the rapids of the Sandusky, 160 miles from Detroit; that it comprises a force of about 10,000 men, regulars and volunteers, who are animated with the firmest spirit and the most patriotic zeal; who have the highest confidence in their commander, and submit cheerfully to the strictest discipline; that the army is well supplied with beef, pork and corn, and are nearly destitute of flour; that from Huron to Detroit the march of the army will be through a swamp nearly 40 miles in extent, which cannot be passed with the necessary artillery without much difficulty and delay, but that it is the intention of gen. Harrison to attempt the passage, push on to Detroit, and make an attack upon Malden.—Walpole Rep.

We understand that an arrangement has been made between the government of the United States and the British government, for the exchange of prisoners both by sea and land. Four cartels are to be established, with permission to land only at Boston, Portland, Philadelphia, and Charleston, (S. C.) and to go to Halifax, Quebec, Barbadoes and Jamaica.—The arrangement has been signed by the contracting parties, and approved by ad-

miral Warren on the part of the English government, and only waits for the final approbation of the President. A copy of the arrangements, we understand, was received by the marshal of this district on Wednesday. Our seamen, therefore, who have been captured by the enemy, may calculate on an immediate exchange.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

We are, from various sources apprized that on Tuesday the 1st inst. the votes of the assembled electors of the several states, mentioned below, were given in as follows:

	FOR PRESIDENT.	
	Madison.	Clinton.
Pennsylvania	25	
New Jersey		8
Delaware		4
Maryland	6	5
Virginia	25	
North-Carolina	15	
Massachusetts		22
New Hampshire		8
Connecticut		9
Vermont	8	
South-Carolina	11	
Rhode-Island		4
Tennessee	3	
Georgia	8	
Kentucky	11	
Ohio	7	

	FOR VICE PRESIDENT.	
	Gerry.	Ingersoll.
Pennsylvania	25	
New Jersey		8
Delaware		4
Maryland	6	5
North Carolina	15	
Massachusetts	2	20
New Hampshire	1	7
Connecticut		9
Vermont	8	
South Carolina	11	
Rhode Island		4

[Nat. Intell.]

Another Revolutionary patriot gone.—The Death of gen. CLINTON, announced in this paper, is another reduction of the greatly diminished catalogue of the heroes of seventy-six and takes from the country one of its most faithful and tried friends, and our republican institutions one of their most firm and unwavering supporters. He has soon followed to the tomb the late vice president, his brother in consanguinity, his late compeer in arms, and his compatriot in public service.—History will do justice to his merits, and posterity will long venerate and cherish his memory.—N. J. Col.

DIED.

In this city, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the venerable JOHN SMILIE, a Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, aged about 71 years. He was a native of Ireland, but arriving in this country at an early age; was engaged in the Revolutionary war both in civil and military capacities. Since that period he has never been out of public service, in conventions, in the Legislature of Pennsylvania and of the United States, in which several capacities he has distinguished himself as the firm and undeviating supporter of Republican government and his country's rights. At the commencement of the present session the estimation in which he was held was evinced by his appointment to the important station of Chairman of the committee of Foreign Relations. He has descended to the Tomb of his Fathers, crowned with years and honor, carrying with him the profound regrets of his intimate acquaintances, and the respect of all mankind.

Extract from the Philanthropist, published in London, 1796.

LAWYERS of all denominations, from the Lord High Chancellor to the veriest pettifogger torment all who have money, others they torment because they have no money at all. The creditor, torments the debtor, the debtor plagues his creditor, until the LAWYER is called in; when the lawyer and creditor join issue, and torment the debtor; and it frequently happens that the lot of tormenting falls to the honest lawyer, who has no other alternative but to torment the debtor and creditor together in the same prison, there view each other's folly in the Mirror of their own faces.

Stray Steer.

STRAYED from the subscriber's farm, near Charleston, 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.

LIST OF LETTERS

In the Post Office, Charleston (Va.) on the 31st Decr. 1812.
A—David Arnold.
B—Thomas W. Barton (2) William Breckin, John Berry (2) William Rober, Frederick Bowers, Jane H. Bryan, Martha Baylor, Moses Blackburn.
C—Nathaniel Craighill, C. Conell, Zachariah Casey, Stephen Cromwell, Giles Cook, William Clark, Edward Christman, William Carroll.
D—John Dixon, Samuel Drockmiller, Joseph Dyer, John Davenport, Michael Duro 3 Joseph Duckwall.
E—Joshua Everett.
F—John Fletcher, Robert Fulton, (4)
G—James Glen (2) Gabriel P. F. Greenfield, Jacob Gooch, Samuel Griffith, Rachel 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 Keiferd, Benjamin Kercheval.
L—John Lock, Charles C. Little, Edward Lucas, Cavalier Martin, William F. Lock, Barbara Lancikus.
M—Joseph Manginer, Elijah Mattson, Frederick Mofse, 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 Nappertany.
O—Peter Oiler, George Oubourne.
P—John Patterson, John Packett, David Pusey, Charles Perry, Jacob Parson (2) David Potts, Elizabeth Potter.
R—Samuel Roberts, George Reynolds, Christopher Rippenhour, J. wish Reeves, S—Smith Slaughter, James Stephenson, William Stewart, Susanna Seibert, William Speaks, Jesse Stall, Alex. Stewart, Jacob Staten, William Shekell.
T—Samuel Fellett, William Tate.
U—Hugh Urquhart.
V—William Vestal.
W—Benjamin Whitshire (2) Joseph Wiersong, 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 Beseaters, John Banks, John Baker.
C—John Corcoran, Alice Clever, Jacob Coons, Joseph Crown, Constables, Shepherds Town.
D—John Duke, Joseph D laplaine.
E—Elizabeth Engle, Philip Engle.
F—Mrs. Frey, James Fitch.
G—H. K. Kiah Griffin.
H—John Hesse, Mary Hector.
I—Edward Jenkins.
K—Daniel Krout, Betsy Kidwell.
L—John Loday.
M—David Moore, Charles Miller, Alexander Mason, Joseph Menner, Mrs. Mason.
P—William Parrott, Nancy Page, John Pearce, John Perry.
R—John Robinson, William Regan, George R. Anshels, Jun.
S—Priscilla Stode, George V. Sprongler 2, James Swann, Andrew Spurr, Thomas Supleed.
T—Charles Turner.
W—Jane Walker, Catharine Walz.
Y—James Young.
JAMES BROWN, P. M.
January 8, 1813.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Harper's Ferry, 31st Decr, 1812.
Benjamin Boyles, Robert Chriswell, James Coun, Thomas Earnshan, Daniel B. Henning Way, Jacob Knight, Geo. Little, Francis Moore, John Miller, Geo. Nunimaker, John P. Pierce, John Ring-John Reynolds, jun. William Shoebridge Robert Waters.

Public Sale.

TO BE SOLD, at Public Auction, at the late dwelling of James Steadman deceased, on Tuesday 12th inst. all the personal estate of said deceased, viz. a Four Horse Team complete, Cows, Sheep, Hogs and Geese, Feather Beds and Bedding, Tables, Chairs, and Kitchen Furniture. Sale to commence at one o'clock in the afternoon, when conditions will be made known, and attendance given by
SAMUEL ANNIN, Admin'r.
Harper's Ferry,
January 8, 1813.

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, Shepherdstown, January 8, 1813.

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

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

MY DEAR SIR,

By Col. Richard Taylor, quarter master general, who goes on as quick as possible to Frankfort, I have it in my power to give you general information of the movements of the army since my last. On the 11th the army marched from Fort Harrison on the road formerly made by Gov. Harrison's army, and the boats set out at the same time. The length of time the enemy had expected us made it necessary to guard ourselves in an especial manner. The rise of the waters, from the heavy fall of rain preceding our march, and some large creeks, left us no doubt of considerable difficulty and embarrassment; inasmuch that not until the 14th did we pass Sugar Creek, three miles above the road.

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

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

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

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

SAMUEL HOPKINS.

James Brown & Co.

At their Store in Shepherd's Town, are now opening and selling,
ROSE, striped and plain Blankets
Superfine white and scarlet Flannels
Yellow, red and white ditto, assorted qualities
Bearskins, Coatings and Forrest Cloths
Kerseys, Half-Thicks and Plains
Jersey Stripes and Plains
Superfine Cloths & Cassimeres, } assorted
Middle and low-priced ditto, } colors
Bedford Cords and Stockinets
Velvets and Velveteens, assorted
Marseilles, Toilettie, Swansdown and Silk Vestings
Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery
Silk, Kid; Shabby and other Gloves
Black, pink, crimson, blue and straw-colored Canton Crapes
French ditto ditto
Groceries and Liquors
Hardware and Cutlery
Books and Stationary
China and Queen's ware
Together with a variety of other articles, as well of necessity as of elegance and taste.—They are determined to sell their goods at a remarkably low advance for ready payment—and to punctual customers, at a short credit.
November 6. tf

Stray Heifer.

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

Private Entertainment.

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

NEW STORE,

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

John Carlile,

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

WINTER GOODS,

suitable for the present season, consisting in part of the following articles: Superfine and common cloths, assorted; Superfine and common cassimeres, Bedford cords, Cords, thicksets and velvets of the best quality, Calicoes, flannels and umbrellas; ALSO,

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

Wines, Spirits & Whiskey,

Molasses, and Sugars of every quality, Coffee, Teas, &c. &c. All of which was purchased very low, and will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash or country produce.—Any person wishing to purchase for cash, will find a great advantage in calling on him, as he is determined to sell as low as they possibly can be sold in this part of the country
December 4, 1812.

FALL GOODS.

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

MERCHANDISE,

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

To Blacksmiths.

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

Valuable Negroes for Sale.

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

Six Cents Reward.

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

10 Dollars Reward.

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

BLANK DEEDS

For Sale at this Office.

Negro Man for Sale.

TO be sold, at private sale, a young, healthy, strong Negro Man. He will be sold for ready money or on a credit of twelve months, as may best suit the purchaser; but if sold on a credit, approved security will be required. Persons who wish to buy with a view of carrying him out of the state, need not apply. For a view of this negro add for the price, &c. apply to Robert Worthington, of Shepherd's-Town, Va.
January 1, 1813.

A Stray Bull.

CAME to the subscriber's residence near Charles-town, some time in September, a dark red bull, with some white under his belly, supposed to be about four years old—Appraised to 12 dollars. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.
JOHN BOLEY.
December 31, 1812.

A Stray Goat.

CAME to the subscriber's farm, near Shepherd's-Town, about the 1st of May 1812, a black and red goat. 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.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Recruiting Rendezvous at Charles-town, Jefferson County, Va. on the 10th inst. a soldier named SAMUEL MASSEY, born in Chester county, state of Pennsylvania, aged 29 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, light complexion, light eyes, dark hair, down look when spoken to, and by profession a house-maker. Had on when last seen, light colored frock, soldier's frock, and a brown broad cloth coat—other articles of clothing not recollected. The above reward will be paid on his delivery to any officer of the U. S. army, together with all reasonable charges.
OTHO W. CALLIS, Lieut.
12th regt. U. S. Infantry.
December 18.

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

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

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

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

Caution.

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

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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

AN ACT

To increase the Navy of the United States. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the President of the United States shall be, and he hereby is authorised, as soon as suitable materials can be procured therefor, to cause to be built, equipped and employed four ships to rate not less than seventy-four guns, and six ships to rate forty-four guns each.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be employed on board each of the said ships of seventy-four guns each, one captain, six lieutenants, one captain, one first lieutenant and one second lieutenant of marines, one surgeon, one chaplain, one purser and three surgeon's mates.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be employed in each of the said ships, carrying seventy-four guns, the following warrant officers, who shall be appointed by the President of the U. States: one master, one second master, three master's mates, one boatswain, one gunner, one carpenter, one sail maker, and twenty midshipmen; and the following petty officers, who shall be appointed by the captains of the ships respectively, viz. one armorer, six boatswain's mates, three gunner's mates, two carpenter's mates, one sail-maker's mate, one cooper, one steward, one master at arms, one cook, one coxswain, one boatswain's yeoman, one gunner's yeoman, one carpenter's yeoman, ten quarter gunners, eight quarter-masters, and one clerk & one school-master, also to be appointed by the captain.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the crews of each of the said ships of seventy-four guns shall consist of two hundred and eighty seamen, three hundred ordinary seamen and boys, three sergeants, three corporals, one drummer, one fifer and six marines.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the pay of the school-master shall be twenty five dollars per month and two rations per day.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the sum of two millions five hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the building and equipping of the aforesaid ships of war.

H. CLAY,

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

SICKNESS IN VERMONT.

Burlington, Vt. Dec. 24.
MR. EDITOR, Having noticed some incorrect statement in the Washingtonian, printed at Windsor, Vermont, respecting the prevalent disease among the soldiers at Burlington and Plattsburgh, I feel it my duty concisely to state to the public, the commencement of the disease, its progress and its causes.

Previous to the army leaving their encampment at Plattsburgh, and their march to the lines, one third of the men had been seized with the measles, a disease subject to no human control; a disease which predispose those who are seized with it, to pneumatic affections, or inflammation of the lungs. It is true, that a large proportion of those, although in a state fit for duty, at the time of marching, were in consequence of exposure, seized with violent coughs, accompanied in many instances, with inflammations within the chest which proved fatal in a short time. The disease for several days was alarming, in consequence of the many

sudden deaths which were the consequence of it. This notwithstanding, was not owing to any inattention on the part of Government, or neglect of the Officers who had the immediate care of them.—Nearly 500 of Gen. Chaudler's Brigade who are stationed at Burlington, were at one time reported unfit for duty, and perhaps not a less number of Gen. Bloomfield's Brigade at Plattsburgh, New-York.

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

JAMES MANN, Hospital Surg.
U. S. Army.

In addition to the above statement, we can, from personal knowledge assure the public that the account of the statement of the dying and dead, in the Washingtonian, part of which appears to be copied from papers equal in purity, is not founded in fact. We have been very frequent in our visits to the barracks, and made repeated inquiries both of officers and privates, and believe that in no instance can a charge of inattention be substantiated against surgeon, mate, or commissioned officer. Their time and their every thought has been dedicated to their sick, and their pockets have been opened to supply those wants that no human foresight can provide against.

The dead have in all cases been interred in coffins, and the graves dug more than five feet deep.—Sometimes the comrades that have fought side by side, have been placed so in death, but never more than two together, and but seldom. They have not been carried to the grave unnotified; the honors due to the brave have been paid them; they have been moved to their last home with the solemn sound of the muffled drum, and volleys of musquetry have echoed over their graves.

Ghost of Montgomery.

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

where every hope is precluded, and slavey renders life loathsome.

Having examined our records (for here are the laws of all nations) it is recommended to the United States to imitate the rules and regulations of her enemy, which, being adopted in war, cannot leave room for just cause of complaint in peace, should her national name survive the war; this, as a republic, some ghosts think possible, though not as a monarchy, particularly if Napoleon should act honestly and wisely.

Britain justifies all her measures, by saying she is contending for existence, the United States are truly in that trial. On the issue of this contest, Independence depends.

The following will be exactly imitative of her conduct.

Any man serving in the navy of the U. States, or in time of war for two years on board a privateer or merchant vessel, to become ipso facto a citizen of the U. States.

Any man entering into a voluntary contract to serve the United States by land or sea, to be declared entitled to the complete protection thereof; and, if taken prisoner and injured in life or limb, retaliation to be instantly exercised.

In imitation of Mr. Tupper's* proclamation at Alicante, a reward to be offered for desertion from the land and sea service of the enemy, † \$100 cash and 100 acres of land. This will reduce Canada more certainly and more speedily than any means the United States can employ, and secure the coast from insult and depredation from their cruizers, many of which will in consequence soon be safe anchored in our waters: when brought in by the crew, the value of the vessel to be divided amongst the men, share and share alike. British seamen who would scorn to take their ships to France, to Spain, or to Holland, will join their friends in the United States. Many of their departed spirits, broken by the impress, give assurance of this determination.

And finally, endeavoring to be on equal terms with the enemy, let the U. States impress 6357 English seamen, being an equal number with those ascertained to be taken by Great Britain from our service, and in the cause of freedom they will fight as Englishmen should do.

WEST TENNESSEE PATRIOTISM.

From the Nashville Clarion of Dec. 15. Thursday the 10th instant, was the day fixed upon for the rendezvous of the Volunteers. It was a day looked to with the most anxious expectation by all the friends of their country. The character, the honor of the state was fairly put to stake, and the result was to decide the question, whether the representatives of Tennessee had spoke the truth when they vouched for the patriotism of their constituents, or whether those gentlemen were correct who undertook to say that the western country might well clamor for war because she was in no danger of feeling its dangers and calamities.

It will be remembered that fifteen hundred men was the number required to rendezvous; that from West Tennessee alone the whole were required to come; a district of country which thirty years ago first received the impression of a white man's track, which at this time has but one Representative in the Congress of the United States. It will also be recollected the country, to the defence of which they were ordered to repair, was at a vast distance from their homes.—New-Orleans, the ostensible point of destination, could not be reached under a voyage of 1800 miles upon the Cumberland, the Ohio, and the Mississippi rivers; and the return march would be at least eight hundred miles over land, one hundred of which would lie through the wilderness inhabited only by savages. But New Orleans was considered as nothing but a post which they were to visit on their way. Mobile and Pensacola, upwards of two hundred miles further off, were in all probability the real points of

destination; and both these places were without the limits of the United States. If then the professions of the Tennessee volunteers had been intended only for the newspapers, here would be an admirable pretext to save their honor, and evade their engagements. The constitutional question would save them. It would certainly avail them as well as it had availed Governor Strong and Gov. Griswold, and the New York militia who debated an article of the Federal compact while the blood of their friends and neighbors were flowing in torrents before their eyes. Many good men from all these considerations felt a deep solicitude lest the tenth of December, instead of being the most honorable in the history of Tennessee, should become a day of humiliation to all its friends, and a day of triumph to all its enemies, and the enemies of the government under which we live.

The day arrived! One more bitterly cold had never been experienced in the same season in a latitude so southern.—It was truly the first day of winter. A piercing north east was blowing in the morning; and at nine o'clock a heavy fall of snow had set in, and continued to drive with great violence during the day. But the zeal of the volunteers breasted the fury of the elements. Before eight o'clock some companies were perceived to be entering the town; by twelve they were pouring in in shoals; the streets and public square were continually filled with crowds of men who pressed upon the heels of each other; orderly in their behaviour, animated in their step, and cheerful amid

"The pellings of the pitiless storm."
By four o'clock in the evening one thousand eight hundred volunteers had filed through the streets of Nashville, and pitched their tents on the hills which overlook the town.

Then indeed the pride of honest exultation broke forth from the hearts of all good men. Citizens of all ranks, of all political descriptions, congratulated each other that one more proof was exhibited in behalf of free governments which the monarchist has so often styled inefficient, weak, and incapable to defend or assert their rights. Strangers from different states beheld the scene with admiration, they said they had often been where Volunteers had turned out; but they had never seen such a turning out as that. In fact we have never seen any thing like it ourselves. We do not pretend to know every thing which history contains; but we aver that we know of no instance in history, where on the simple request of the government, a detachment so large, with a surplus so great, rendezvoused with so much precision on a given day, at a given point, prepared to make a voyage of 1800 miles in search of any enemy their government shall point out to them.

But the most remarkable circumstance was the silence with which every thing had been brought about. No noise, no bustle, no tumult through the country had announced any great result. No factitious excitement had been brought to bear upon the feelings of the people; no extraordinary occurrence had happened to throw them into a fever; but in silence and in cold blood these men had come forth in compliance with the engagements which they had signed nine months before. In March, gen. Jackson had invited them to repair to the standard of their country. He then placed before their eyes the snows of Canada and the heights of Abraham; he now turns their views towards the gulph of Mexico, whether the bounds of the Republic will now be extended.

In the evening Gov. Blount, the general, and a multitude of the citizens visited the encampment. They there witnessed a scene of cheerful activity which cannot be rivalled. They saw some men with their feet clearing away the snow to get a place for pitching a tent; and others cutting and conveying wood; some kindling fires; others with buckets in their hands running for water. The palace of the Thullieries never presented an aspect of such entire satisfaction.

The next day despatches arrived from five companies to inform the General they were upon the way, and to make their excuse for not having arrived the day before. These companies enclose the number of volunteers to about two thousand men; that is about 500 more than called for.

But the praises of the volunteers should

be given to the volunteers should