

Portrait of Logan, the Indian Chief.

Who was lately killed, nobly fighting in the American cause; being an extract from a letter, written by a young gentleman in the N. W. army, to his friend in Lexington.

"In a letter I wrote you some time ago, I gave you an account of the action between three of our Indian spies, Logan and two others, and five Indians and a British officer. I consider that exploit as one of the greatest exertions of heroic valor ever performed by any man in any country. None but a mind naturally great could conceive the idea of attacking and defeating a force doubly as strong as his own, possessing every advantage which time and situation could give them. He did attack and defeat them, but the victory was purchased by the sacrifice of his life. All this was done to remove the suspicion of gen. ... meanly and insultingly expressed to Logan, before his departure—He said "Logan, we have for some time entertained suspicions of your fidelity; we think you come into our army with the intention of betraying our situation to the enemy." Although every man is at liberty to form his own opinion respecting men, and their intentions, no man who was possessed of any feeling would have expressed himself in such a manner, so insulting so wounding to the feelings of a man of sensibility. Logan said after he returned, "I have done this for my country.—I have sacrificed my life to prove my fidelity to my employer." He expressed himself to Major Harden as a man of honor should have done, who had his feelings so grossly insulted. In his last moments he was calm and tranquil as the summer's setting sun; not a wave of trouble rolled over his placid mind. He had been apprized that his wife and children should be removed to the settlements and tenderly provided for; and his every earthly anxiety was removed. Almost the first words he spoke after he arrived in camp, were expressive of his sentiments as a husband and father.—"What will poor squaw say when she hears this; what will poor children do when Logan is dead?" It would have melted the heart of adamant to have heard and seen him. He gave directions to have his family conveyed to Kentucky, and his children educated. "If they do not do well" he said "turn them loose, let them live as the brutes."

Logan was naturally one of the greatest men I ever knew; his mind was of an uncommon texture; his whole character was marked with the strongest features. Every feature of his face (which was one of the noblest order) portrayed the native dignity of a mind which danger could not appal, nor difficulties depress. But he is gone. I never knew a man I respected more from the slight acquaintance I have had with him. I took particular delight in seeing him and hearing his remarks, which were always pertinent and aptly fitted to the company and subject. My feelings have seldom been so much excited as they have been by the fate of this man. The manner of his death and the treatment he received from several officers heighten the interest I feel in his misfortune. At the head of his Shawnee warriors, Logan would have been of essential service to the U. States. Every thing conspired to make him faithful; his town was almost in the settlements & surrounded by our troops. He was liberally paid by congress and treated with great respect by Harrison.—He was yesterday buried at the fort with all the honors of war. He was borne in a litter made for the purpose, by eight officers. His Indian friends were extremely affected. The tears of friendship glistened in their eyes. They turned away in mournful silence when his remains were deposited in the ground.

From a late London Paper.

SLAVE TRADE.

In the sixth annual report of the directors of the African Society, there is some singular and important information respecting the yet existing traffic in human beings. It will be scarcely credited by the public, that during the year 1810, not less than 76 and 80,000 negroes were transported as slaves from the western coast of Africa to the opposite shores of the Atlantic. This enormous traffic (says the report) was chiefly confined to that part of the African coast which lies between Cape Palmas and Bengalla.—The naval force stationed in that quarter had succeeded in nearly destroying the trade to the northward of Palmas, and it was the opinion of a late English commander (capt. Columbine) that it would have been in his power to have delivered

the whole of that district from its ravages, had not the Portuguese settlement of Bissao intervened and furnished the slave traders with a point from which they could carry slaves without the risk of capture. It will be recollected, by the 10th article of the late treaty of amity with the court of Brazil, the Portuguese were restricted in carrying on this traffic to places belonging to their sovereign. Though the Portuguese take a share in this traffic, yet it appears that the greater proportion is either British or American trade, conducted under the flags of Spain or Portugal. A great number of the coasters are American vessels, and manned by the subjects of the United States, who avail themselves of the Spanish and Portuguese flags. An abstract has been transmitted, however, to the American secretary of state, of the captains' and vessels' names, tonnage, &c. in order that a prosecution may be instituted against the offenders. The directors say that they have made frequent representations to government on this subject.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

From the following important act, (now a law of the land,) it appears that slaves purchased hereafter are not admissible into this state.—*Enquirer.*

AN ACT CONCERNING SLAVES.

[Passed January 15, 1813.]

BE it enacted by the General Assembly, That any person a citizen of this commonwealth, and residing therein, now being the actual owner of any slave or slaves out of this commonwealth, and born within the United States or the territories thereof; and any person who may hereafter remove to this commonwealth, with a bona fide intention of becoming a citizen and inhabitant thereof, and shall be, at the time of his removal, the actual owner of any such slave or slaves, and shall moreover, either have been the actual owner thereof for two years immediately preceding such removal, or have acquired title thereto by marriage, descent, or devise, shall be, and he is hereby authorized to bring into this commonwealth, and to hold therein, any such slave or slaves—Provided, That such owner shall, within sixty days after such slave or slaves shall have been brought into this commonwealth, exhibit to some justice of the peace for the county or corporation in which he may reside, or may have removed to, a statement in writing containing the name, age, sex and description of each and every slave so brought in; and moreover shall make oath, or solemn affirmation, before such justice, that the statement contains a true account of the slave so brought in; and that the said slave or slaves have not been brought into this commonwealth for the purpose of sale, or with intent to evade the laws of this commonwealth to prevent the further importations of slaves, or in any manner contrary to the provisions of this act; and within sixty days thereafter, shall return such statement, together with a certificate of the said oath or affirmation, to the court of the county or corporation, then to be recorded.

Be it further enacted, That any person, being a citizen of this commonwealth, and residing therein, who may have heretofore brought any slave or slaves into the same, contrary to the provisions of the act passed the twenty-fifth day of January 1806, entitled, "an act to amend the several laws concerning slaves," shall be permitted to retain such slave or slaves within this commonwealth, and shall be discharged from all fines, penalties and forfeitures, incurred thereby: Provided, That he shall conform to the provisions of the foregoing section on or before the first day of June next.

Be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person, who shall have brought any slave into this commonwealth, or retained any one therein, under the authority of the first or second section of this act, to make any voluntary sale, or contract for the sale, of such slave, within the space of two years from the time that such slave shall have been so brought. And if any person shall make such sale or contract, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, the slave so sold, or contracted to be sold, shall be forfeited, and be subject to the same proceedings and appropriation, as if this act had never been passed.

Be it further enacted, That the act entitled, "an act to amend the several laws concerning slaves," passed on the 17th of January, 1811, shall be and the same is hereby made perpetual.

All acts and parts of acts, coming within the purview of this act, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed. This act shall commence and be in force from and after the passing thereof. (A true copy.) WM. MUNFORD, C. H. D.

Clover Seed.

IT is the opinion of the best judges, that success in raising this valuable article, is more than two to one, in favor of early sowing.—It is now ready for delivery, at a low price in Shepherd's-Town: JAMES S. LANE. January 20, 1813.

NOTICE.

BOOKS will be opened at Mr. W. W. Lane's store, Charles-Town, and at Mr. R. Rumphrey's store, Harper's Ferry, on the 22d February next, by the commissioners of Harper's-Ferry & Charles-Town Turnpike road, to receive subscriptions to the same under the act of incorporation. January 29.

A SALE

ON TWELVE MONTHS CREDIT.

ON Wednesday the 10th day of February next, at the plantation I purchased of M-Inure, and have lately sold to William Butler, two miles from Shepherd's-Town, on the great road leading to Smithfield: will be sold by Public Vendue, a number of able work horses, one or two saddle horses, a wagon and gears, milch cows and young cattle, a flock of sheep of an excellent breed, a windmill for cleaning wheat, a machine completely fixed for gathering cloverseed by combing off the heads, a light riding carriage fit for a plain family, with harness complete, a cider mill and press, hay in stack, plows, harrows, and farming tools of almost every description, with a variety of other articles.—Also one elderly Negro Man, well acquainted with the farming business. The sale to commence exactly at 11 o'clock.—Notes with security payable in one year, will be required. JOHN KEARSLEY. January 22, 1813.

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
Kersey's, Half-Thicks and Plains
Jersey Stripes and Plains
Superfine Cloths & Cassimeres } assorted
Middle and low-priced ditto, } colors
Bedford Cord and Stockings
Velvets and Velvetens, assorted
Marseilles, Toiletette, 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

To Millers & Millwrights.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF BEST WARRANTED

BOLTING CLOTHS;

ALSO,
BEST HOME-MADE
TWWILLED BAGS.

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

A CARD.

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

JAMES S. LANE.
Shepherd's-Town, Jan. 22, 1813.

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 Charles-town mill.
JACOB E. PARSON.
Charlestown, Nov. 13. 3 m.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Geo. A. Muse, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons, to whom the estate is indebted, are solicited to produce their accounts to the subscriber, properly authenticated. BATTLE MUSE, Adm'or. of the estate of Geo. A. Muse, dec'd. Jefferson County, Jan. 29. 3 m.

Six Cents Reward.

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

JOHN LEMON.
January 22.

Negro Man for Sale.

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

For Sale or Rent,

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

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

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

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

Jefferson County, to wit
January Court, 1813.
Leonard Y. Davis, Thomas W. Davis, and William R. Davis, Plaintiffs,

vs.
Joseph W. Davis, Samuel Davis, Clementine A. Davis, Aquila Davis, Mary Davis, Nancy Davis, and William Worthington, adm'ors of the will annexed, of Joseph Wilkox dec'd, Defendants, in Chancery.

THE defendant William Worthington not having entered his appearance and there being 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 Plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered that the said def. Wm. Worthington do appear here on the 4th Monday in April next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be forth with inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court house of said county: And it is further ordered that the other defendants do not pay, convey away or secret any monies, in their hands due, or goods or effects belonging to the said defendant William Worthington, until the further order of this court.
A Copy. Teiz: GEO. HITE, CLK

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.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, January 29.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. Grundy, from the committee of Foreign Relations, made the following report:

The Committee to whom was referred so much of the President's Message of the 4th day of November last, as relates to our Foreign Affairs,

REPORT—

That in presenting to the House at this time a view of our relations with Great Britain, it is deemed unnecessary to recite the causes, which produced the war. The wrongs which the United States had received from that power, for a long series of years, had already been laid before the public, and need not again be enumerated, they were too deeply felt to have been forgotten, although they may be forgiven by the American people. The U. States having engaged in the war for the sole purpose of vindicating their rights and honor, that motive alone should animate them to its close. It becomes, a free and virtuous people to give an useful example to the world. It is the duty of a representative government, to render a faithful account of its conduct to its constituents.—A just sensibility to great and unprovoked wrongs and indignities will justify an appeal to arms, an honorable reparation should restore the blessings of peace; every step which they take, should be guided by a sacred regard to principle.

To form a correct estimate of the duties which the United States have to perform, it is necessary to take a view of the communications which have passed between the Executive of the United States and the British government since the declaration of war.—Such a view, the committee is persuaded, will show distinctly the existing ground of controversy between the two nations, and the indispensable obligation on the United States to maintain it.

Your committee has seen with much satisfaction, that at the moment of the declaration of war, the attention of the Executive was engaged in an effort to bring it to a speedy and honorable termination. As early as the 26th of June last, the Charge des Affairs of the U. S. at London was instructed to propose to the British government an armistice, to take immediate effect, on conditions which it is believed the impartial world will consider safe, honorable and advantageous to Great Britain. They were few in number and limited to positive wrongs daily practised. That the orders in council should be repealed, and that our flags should protect our seamen, were the only indispensable conditions insisted on.—Other wrongs, however great, were postponed for amicable negotiation. As an inducement to the British government to repeal these wrongs, it was proposed to repeal the non-importation law and to prohibit the employment of British seamen in the public and private vessels of the United States; particular care was taken that these propositions should be made in a form as conciliatory, as they were in substance.

Your committee cannot avoid expressing its astonishment at the manner in which they were received. It was not sufficient to reject the proposed armistice; terms of peculiar reproach and insult were adopted to make the rejection offensive.

It happened, that almost on the same day, in which the United States, after having been worn out with accumulated wrongs, had resorted to the last and only remaining honorable alternative, in sup-

port of their rights, the British government had repealed, conditionally, its orders in council. That measure was unexpected, because every application for it had failed, although repeated to the very moment it was decided on. Conditional as the repeal was, it was admitted to have removed a great obstacle to accommodation.

The other only remained: the practice of impressment. It was proposed to the British government to open an amicable negotiation to provide a substitute to it, which should be considered an ample equivalent. The substitute proposed was defined, and of a character so comprehensive, as was presumed, every positive objection to an accommodation. The proposition before made to exclude British seamen from our service was enlarged, so as to comprehend all native British subjects not already naturalized or entitled to naturalization under the laws of the United States; this was likewise rejected.

Your committee have sought with anxiety some proof of a disposition in the British government, to accommodate on any fair condition the important difference between the two nations, relative to impressment, but they have sought in vain; none is to be found either in the communications of the British minister to the American Charge des Affairs at London, or in those of the commander of the British naval forces at Halifax made by order of his government to the Department of State. They have seen with regret, that although Lord Castlereagh professed a willingness in his government to receive and discuss amicably any proposition having in view either to check abuse in the practice of impressment or to provide a substitute to it, he not only declined entering into a negotiation for the purpose, but disappointed the expectation that any substitute could be proposed, which his government would accept. It merits notice also, though it ceased to be a cause of surprise, that in the communication of Admiral Warren to the Department of State, the subject of impressment was not even alluded to.

Had the Executive consented to an armistice on the repeal of the orders in council, without a satisfactory provision against impressment, or a clear and distinct understanding with the British government to that effect, in some mode entitled to confidence, your committee would not have hesitated to disapprove it.

The impressment of our seamen being deservedly considered a principal cause of the war, the war ought to be prosecuted until that cause was removed. To appeal to arms in defence of a right and to lay them down without securing it, on a satisfactory evidence of a good disposition in the opposite party to secure it, would be considered in no other light, than a relinquishment of it. To attempt to negotiate afterwards, for the security of such right, in the expectation that any of the arguments, which have been urged before the declaration of war and been rejected, would have more weight, after that experiment had been made in vain, would be an act of folly which would not fail to expose us to the scorn and derision of the British nation and of the world.

On a full view therefore of the conduct of the Executive in its transactions with the British government since the declaration of war, the committee consider it their duty to express their entire approbation of it. They perceive in it a firm resolution to support the rights and honor of their country, with a sincere and commendable disposition to promote peace, on such just and honorable conditions as the United States may with safety accept.

It remains therefore for the United States to take their final attitude with Great Britain, and to maintain it with consistency, and with unshaken firmness and constancy.

The manner in which the friendly advances and liberal propositions of the Executive have been received by the British government has in a great measure extinguished the hope of amicable accommodation. It is, however, possible that the British government, after instructing Admiral Warren, to communicate to the Department of State the repeal of the orders in council, may have declined the ar-

rangement proposed by Mr. Russel in the expectation that that measure would have been satisfactory to the U. States. Be this as it may, your committee consider it the duty of this House to explain to its constituents the remaining cause of controversy, the precise nature of that cause, and the high obligation which it imposes.

From what has been stated, it appears that however great the sensibility to other wrongs, the impressment of our seamen, was that alone, which prevented an armistice, and in all probability an accommodation. Had that real interest been arranged, in a satisfactory manner, the President was willing to rely on the intrinsic justice of other claims, and the amicable spirit in which the negotiation would have been entered into, for satisfaction in their favor. Great Britain claims a right to impress her own seamen and to exercise it on American vessels. In the practice British cruisers impress American citizens, and from the nature of things, it is impossible that that abuse should not be carried to great extent. A subaltern or any other officer of the British navy ought not to be the arbiter in such a case. The liberty and lives of American citizens ought not to depend on the will of such a party.

The British government has insisted that every American citizen should carry with him the evidence of his citizenship, and that all those not possessed of it might be impressed. This criterion, if not otherwise objectionable, would be so, as the document might be lost, destroyed or taken from the party to whom it was granted, nor might in all cases be entitled to respect as it might be counterfeited, transferred, or granted to improper persons. But this rule is liable to other and much stronger objections. On what principle does the British government claim of the United States so great and shameful a degradation? Ought the free citizens of an independent power to carry with them on the main ocean, and in their own vessels, the evidence of their freedom? And are all to be considered British subjects and liable to impressment who do not bear with them that badge?

Is it not more consistent with every idea both of public as well as of private right, that the party, setting up a claim to any interest, whether it be to persons or property, should prove his right? What would be the conduct of Great Britain under similar circumstances? Would she permit the public ship of any other power, disregarding the rights of their flag, to enter on board her merchant vessels, take from them such part of their crews, as the boarding officer thought fit, often her own subjects, exposing by means thereof their vessels to destruction? Would she suffer such an usurpation to derive any sanction from her patient forbearance?

With the British claim to impress British seamen, the United States have no right to interfere, provided it be in British vessels or in any other than those of the United States. That American citizens should be exempted from its operation, is all that they demand. Experience has shown that this cannot be secured otherwise, than by the vessel in which they sail. Take from American citizens this barrier, which ought to be held sacred, and there is nothing to protect them against the rapacious grasp of the British navy. This then is the extent of the demand of the United States, a demand so just in itself, so consistent and inseparable from their rights, as an independent nation, that it has been a cause of astonishment, that it should ever have been called in question. The foundation of the British claim is, that British seamen find employment in the service of the United States; this is represented as an evil effecting essentially the great interests of the British nation. This complaint would have more weight if sanctioned by the British example. It is known on the contrary, that it is in direct repugnance to it. Great Britain does not scruple to receive into her service all who enter into it voluntarily. If she confined herself within that limit, the present controversy would not exist.—Heretofore the subject of even the most despotic powers have been left at liberty to pursue their own happiness, by honest industry, wherever their inclination led them. The British government refuses to its seamen that privilege. Let not this, then, be a ground of controversy

with that nation. Let it be distinctly understood, that in case an arrangement should be made between the two nations, whereby each should exclude from its service the citizens and subjects of the other, on the principles and conditions aforesaid, that this House will be prepared, so far as depends on it, to give it effect, and for that purpose to enact laws, with such regulations and penalties as will be adequate. With this pledge, it is not perceived on what ground the British government can persist in its claim? If British seamen are excluded from the service of the United States, as may be effectually done, the foundation of the claim must cease. When it was known that not one British seaman could be found on board American vessels, it would be absurd to urge that fact as a motive of impressment.

In declaring a willingness to give effect to the proposed arrangement, your Committee consider it equally the duty of the House to declare, in terms the most decisive, that should the British government still decline it, and persevere in the practice of impressment from American vessels, the United States will never acquiesce in that practice, but will resist it unceasingly with all their force. It is not necessary now to enquire what the course would have been with respect to impressment, in case the orders in council had been repealed before the declaration of war—or how long the practice of impressment would have been borne, in the hope that that repeal would have been followed by a satisfactory arrangement with respect to impressment.

War having been declared, and the case of impressment being necessarily included as one of the most important causes, it is evident that it must be provided for in the pacification. The omission of it in a treaty of peace, would not leave it on its former ground; it would in effect be an absolute relinquishment, an idea at which the feelings of every American must revolt. The seamen of the United States have a claim on their country for protection, and they must be protected. If a single ship is taken at sea, and the property of an American citizen arrested from him unjustly, it rouses the indignation of the country.—How much more deeply then ought we to be excited, when we behold so many of this gallant and highly meritorious class of our fellow-citizens snatched from the bosoms of their families and of their country, and carried into a cruel and afflictive bondage. It is an evil which ought not, which cannot be longer tolerated. Without dwelling on the sufferings of the victims, or on that wide scene of distress which it spreads among their relatives through the country, the practice is in itself in the highest degree degrading to the United States as a nation. It is incompatible with their sovereignty—it is subversive of the main pillars of their independence. The forbearance of the United States under it has been mistaken for pusillanimity.

The British pretension was maturing fast into a right. Had resistance been longer delayed, it might have become one. Every administration remonstrated against it, in a tone which bespoke the growing indignation of the country.—Their remonstrances produced no effect. It was worthy the illustrious leader of our armies, when called by the voice of his country to the head of the government, to pause, rather than to recommend to his fellow-citizens a new war, before they had recovered from the calamities of the late one. It was worthy his immediate successors to follow his example. In peace our free system of government would gain strength, and our happy union become consolidated. But at the last session, the period had arrived when forbearance could be no longer justified.—It was the duty of Congress to take up this subject in connexion with the other great wrongs of which they complained, and to seek redress in the only mode which became the representatives of a free people. They have done so by appealing to arms, and that appeal will be supported by their constituents.

Your committee are aware that an interesting crisis has arrived in the United States, but they have no painful apprehension of its consequences. The course before them is direct. It is pointed out equally by a regard to the honor, the right and the interests of the nation. If

we pursue it with firmness and vigor, relying on the aid of Heaven, our success is inevitable. Our resources are abundant; the people are brave and virtuous, and their spirit unbroken. The gallantry of our infant navy bespeaks our growing greatness on that element, and that of our troops when led to action inspires full confidence of what may be expected from them when their organization is complete. Our Union is always most strong when menaced by foreign dangers. The people of America are never so much one family as when their liberties are invaded. The report concludes by recommending the passage of a bill "for the regulation of seamen on-board the vessels of the U. S." [The bill shall be given in our next.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival at Norfolk of the schooner Water-Witch, capt. Turley, in 33 days from Bordeaux.

PARIS, Dec. 16.

TWENTYNINTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

MOLODETSCHKO, 3d Dec. 1812.

The weather was good till the 6th November, and the movements of the army were executed with the greatest success. The cold weather commenced the 7th; from that time, we have lost every night many hundreds of horses, which died while mounted on guard. Since our arrival at Smolensk, we have lost many horses belonging to the cavalry and artillery. The Russian army of Volhynie was opposed to our right. Our right quit the line of operations on Minsk and took for it that of Warsaw. The emperor was apprised at Smolensk, on the 9th of this change in the line of operations, and presumed how the enemy would act—However difficult it appeared to him to put himself in motion in this severe season, the new state of things compelled him to do so. He hoped to arrive at Minsk, or at least on the Beresina, before the enemy—he left Smolensk on the 13th, the 16th he arrived at Krasnoj. The cold weather which commenced the 7th, increased daily, and from the 14th to the 15th and 16th, the thermometer was at 16 and 18 degrees below freezing. (Reaumur.) The roads were covered with ice, the horses of the cavalry, artillery, and baggage, perished every night, not by hundreds but by thousands, particularly those of France and Germany. More than thirty thousand horses perished in a few days; our cavalry were dismounted, our artillery and our baggage waggons were without horses. It became necessary to destroy a great part of our artillery, provisions and munitions of war. This army in so fine a condition on the 6th was very different on the 14th, almost without cavalry, without artillery, and without waggons—we could not guard without cavalry more than a quarter of a league—notwithstanding without artillery we could not risk a battle or maintain a position, we must march, not to be forced to a battle, which the want of artillery and cavalry prevented us from wishing—we must occupy a certain space not to be turned and that without cavalry which protects and unites the columns—These difficulties together with excessive cold, rendered our situation distressing—Men whom nature had not gifted with that fortitude which places them above the frowns of fortune, appeared alarmed, lost their gaiety, their good humor, and saw nothing before them but misfortunes and catastrophes; those whom she had created superior to every thing preserved their gaiety and ordinary manners, and saw a new glory in the various difficulties they had to surmount.

The enemy who saw on the roads the traces of this awful calamity which attended the French army, sought to profit by it—they filled up all their columns with Cossacks, who carried off, like Arabs in the deserts, the carriages and train that were lost. This contemptible cavalry, who make nothing but noise, and is not capable of breaking one company of volunteers, render themselves formidable by favor of circumstances. Notwithstanding the enemy had reason to repent of all the serious enterprises which they undertook. They were beaten by the Vice King and lost many men. The Duke of Elchingen, who with three thousand men, composed the rear guard, and scaled the ramparts of Smolensk. He was surrounded and found himself in a critical situation—He extricated himself with that intrepidity which distinguishes him. After having kept the enemy at a distance the whole of the 18th, and constantly repulsed them, he made a movement at night, by the right flank, passed the Borysthene, and disappointed all the calculations of the enemy. The 19th the

enemy passed the Borysthene at Oiza, and the Russian army fatigued after having lost many men, gave over this enterprise—The army of Volhynie had marched since the 16th upon Minsk, and was going against Borisow. General Dombrowski defended the head of the bridge of Borisow with 3000 men. The 23d they were attacked and forced to evacuate that position. The enemy then passed the Beresina marching upon Boli, the division of Lambert composing the van guard; the second corps commanded by the duke of Reggio, who was at Tchereino, had received orders to advance to Borisow, to insure the passage of the Beresina. The 24th the duke of Reggio encountered the division of Lambert, 4 leagues from Borisow, attacked and beat them, made 2000 prisoners, took 6 pieces of cannon, 500 waggons of the baggage of Volhynie army, and drove the enemy to the right bank of the Beresina. General Berthier, with the 4th cuirassiers, distinguished himself by a handsome charge, the enemy only saved themselves by burning the bridge, which was more than 500 toises.

Nevertheless the enemy occupied all the passages of the Beresina, this river is 40 toises broad, the ice was such that carriages might pass over, but its borders are covered with marshes 300 toises long and which renders it a difficult obstacle to overcome. The enemy's general had placed his four divisions in different passages where he supposed the French army would attempt a passage. The 26th at day break the emperor, after having deceived the enemy by divers movements made on the 25th, marched against the village of Studzianka and caused likewise two bridges to be thrown over the river, notwithstanding a division of the enemy were opposed. The duke of Reggio passed, attacked the enemy and kept them engaged two hours.

The enemy retired to the head of the bridge of Borisow, general Legrand an officer of the first merit was severely but not dangerously wounded, the army passed on the 26th and 27th. The duke of Bellune commanding the 9th corps had received orders to follow the movement of the duke of Reggio, to compose the rear guard, and to detain the Russian army of the Dwina which followed him.—The division of Portinaux composed the rear guard of this corps. The 27th at noon the duke of Bellune arrived with two divisions at the bridge of Studzianka. The division of Portinaux left Borisow at night; one brigade of this division which formed the rear guard, and which was ordered to burn the bridges, set off at 7 in the evening, it arrived between 10 and 11 o'clock, endeavored to find its first brigade, and the general of division who had set out two hours before. The search was fruitless—they then became uneasy. All that we have been able to hear since is that this first brigade set out at 5 o'clock, missed their way at six, took the right instead of the left and went 2 or 3 leagues in that direction; that in the night and chilled with cold, it was roused by the fire of the enemy, which they took for the French army—Thus surrounded, they must have surrendered. This cruel mistake has lost us 2000 infantry, 300 horses and 3 pieces of artillery. It is rumored that the general of division was not with his column but had marched on a head. All the army having passed on the morning of the 28th, the duke of Bellune guard the head of the bridge on the left bank, the duke of Reggio with all the army were on the right bank.

Borisow having been evacuated the armies of Dwina and Volhynie communicated, they concerted and attack; the 28th at day break the duke of Reggio caused the emperor to be informed that he was attacked; an half an hour afterwards the duke of Bellune knew it on the left bank, the army was under arms.—The duke of Elchingen went to the assistance of the duke de Reggio and the duke of Trevis followed him.

The fight became brisk, and the enemy wished to break our right, general Doumerce commanding the 5th division of Cuirassiers and composing part of the 2d corps who remained on the Dwina, ordered a charge of the cavalry by the 4th and 5th of the Cuirassiers, at the moment when the legion of the Vistula was engaged in the woods to pierce the centre of the enemy which was beaten and put to route. These brave Cuirassiers surrounded successively six battalions of infantry, and put to route the enemy's cavalry which came to the assistance of its infantry; 6000 prisoners, 2 colors and 6 pieces of cannon fell into our hands.

The duke de Bellune caused the enemy to be vigorously charged, made 5 to 6000 prisoners, and drove them out of the reach of the cannon of the bridge. Gen. Fournier made a handsome charge of the cavalry. In the battle of Beresina the army of Volhynie suffered much. The duke de Reggio was wounded, but not

dangerously, by a ball which he received in his side.—The morning of the 29th we remained on the field of battle.

We had two routes to choose; that of Minsk and that of Wilna. The road to Minsk is through a forest and uninhabitable marshes and it would have been impossible for the army to subsist. The road to Wilna on the contrary is through a very fine country. The army without cavalry, with little ammunition, very much fatigued with 30 days march, bringing after them sick and wounded of so many battles, required rest. The 30th in the head quarters were at Plichowitz; the 1st of Dec. at Staiki, and 3d at Molejetschno, where the army received the first convoys from Wilna. All the wounded officers and soldiers and every thing that incumbered us such as baggage, &c. were sent to Wilna. The result of the expedition just made, is that it is necessary for the army to recruit itself, to remount the cavalry, to provide artillery and obtain provisions. Its greatest want is rest.—The provision and horses have arrived.

General Bourier has already more than 20,000 horses in different depots. The artillery has repaired its loss. The generals, the officers and soldiers, have suffered much with fatigue and want. Many have lost their baggage in consequence of the loss of their horses—some by the ambuscades of the Cossacks. The Cossacks have taken many stragglers and engineers employed in making drafts, and wounded officers who marched without precaution, preferring to run risks, than to march with the convoys.

The reports of the general officers will show those officers and soldiers who have most distinguished themselves, in the details of these memorable events. In all his movements the emperor has marched in the middle of his guards, the cavalry commanded by marshal duc de Istria, and the infantry commanded by the duc de Dantzick. His majesty is satisfied with the good conduct that his guards have shown—they have always been ready to go wherever circumstances required—but circumstances have always been such, that his simple presence has sufficed to inspire confidence and ensure success.

The prince of Neuchatel, the grand marshal, the grand master of the horse and all the aid-de-camps and military officers of the household of the emperor, have always accompanied his majesty.

Our cavalry was so dismounted, that we could scarcely unite the officers who had horses, to form 4 companies of 150 men each. The generals performed the duties of captains, the colonels those of sub-officers. This squadron commanded by general Grouchy, and under the directions of the king of Naples, never lost sight of the emperor in all his motions.—The health of his majesty was never better.

SALEM, (Mass.) Jan. 27.

We have the pleasure of announcing the safe arrival of three of the America's valuable prizes, viz.

At Marblehead, on Sunday last, during a very thick snow storm, the British ship Hope, from St. Thomas for Glasgow with 300 hds. sugar, 22 pouches rum, 71 bales cotton, some old copper, &c. mounting 12 guns and 350 tons board—captured Nov. 24, lat. 23, long. 40. Several days ago boarded an English brig from W. Indies for St. Johns, and obtained a supply of water, &c.—Might have captured if they had had men to spare to man her out.

At Portland—British Brig Euphemia, a fine vessel, 203 tons burthen, & mounting 10 guns, from Laguna bound to Gibraltar, with a full cargo of coffee and cocoa, captured December 16, lat. 33 long. 40.

Also arrived at Bath, British ship Ralph Nickerson, from Quebec for London, with a cargo of Oak Timber, &c.—captured Nov. 19.

The America, during her cruise, captured six prizes, five of which have now arrived—the other, a brig with a cargo of fish and oil, was captured on the 6th November, in the British channel.

NORFOLK, Jan. 27.

On Sunday night, eleven of the British sailors (late of the Tartarus, and confined in this place) effected their escape. One of them was yesterday recognized by the Marshal and immediately apprehended. While that officer was conducting him back to prison, the poor fellow, thinking that matters were managed in the same way here as at home, innocently acknowledged that he had seven dollars stowed away in his rigging, and tendered five of them for his release, which being of course refused, he watched an opportunity, and attempted to escape by superior sailing, but was soon apprehended and brought safely to his former moorings.—The rest of the fugitives, it is supposed, are lurking about the parlious of Water-

street, and will no doubt be speedily apprehended.

Wilmington, (D. I.) Feb. 3.

A VALUABLE PRIZE.

Arrived at Port Penn, on Monday, the Lady Johnson, a prize to the French privateer Comet, laden with 40 pieces of butting cannon, a large quantity of Congreve rockets, 2000 barrels prepared gunpowder (30 lbs. in each cask,) a number of muskets, accoutrements in boxes, cordage in abundance, and a variety of other munitions of war. She was from London for Quebec—the cargo was intended for the supply of the British armies in Canada.

ANOTHER PRIZE.

A large British ship, (said to be the Mary, from Bristol, England, laden with hardware, &c.) has arrived at Newport, (R. I.) She is a prize to the Hella privateer of Baltimore.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1813.

Accounts from Albany, and the adjacent country, represent the prevalence of the spotted fever as raging to an alarming degree. Aaron Olmstead, Esq. a member of the Legislature from Columbia county, died of the disease on Tuesday last; and two or three members were ill of the same complaint.

Extract of a letter from Albany, to the editors of the New-York Gazette, dated Jan. 28.—"We are in great alarm here in consequence of a fever which has made its appearance amongst us. There have been several deaths and one of the members of the Legislature is among the number.—There are four others sick, which has so alarmed their body, that it was with difficulty they could keep a quorum to day in either house. They have appointed a committee of both houses, to enquire into the nature and extent of the disease and report to-morrow. A number of the members are for adjourning to your city for the remainder of the session, but I am in hopes, upon investigation, they will find there is not so much cause for alarm as was apprehended."

CHARLES-TOWN, February 12.

Married on Saturday the 6th instant, by the Rev. H. Jefferson, Mr. Robert Young, of Frederick county, to Miss Fannina Craig, of this place.

A gentleman who left Washington on the 10th inst. informs us that accounts had reached there, stating the total defeat of the division of the North Western army under Gen. Winchester, at the river Raisin, with the loss of 600 men killed and about 400 taken prisoners. Gen. Winchester is among the slain.

The bill for building two frigates for the state of Pennsylvania, which passed the house of representatives of that state some time since, has been rejected by the senate, 25 to 5.

UPPER CANADA.

Several soldiers and others, lately deserted from Canada, represent that province to be in a most deplorable condition. Their supplies from Montreal cut off by reason of Com. Chauncey occupying the outlet of Ontario; and flour and salt were not to be bought at any price. The inhabitants of Upper Canada depended upon our Salt Works for a supply of that article previous to the declaration of war. The British have lately been very actively employed in removing several pieces of field and flying artillery, ammunition waggons, &c. to Fort Erie, from the positions below.

Buff. Gaz.

Capt. Connolly, of the Eagle, has favored us with Jamaica Papers to the 13th December, which he obtained on board a prize.—Captain C. had one containing an account of the loss of the Southampton frigate and Vixen brig, but is mislaid. By this account the Vixen was captured off Charleston, after a chase of nine hours, by the Southampton—the vessels were afterwards lost upon the Island of Conception, (Bahamas) the crews taken off and carried to Nassau by the British government brig Rhodius, and privateers Coleidian and Ralla.

Charleston Courier.

We are requested to state that the report of an express having arrived at Washington, bringing accounts of a serious insurrection having broken out at New-Orleans, among the troops under general Wilkinson, &c. which appeared some days since in the Alexandria Gazette, is entirely without foundation.—The Intelligencer says it is "a base fabrication."—Bad news should be received with caution.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

The House of Delegates have been engaged during the two last days, in debating Mr. Archer's Resolution.

On Thursday it came before the house in the following form:

Resolved, That the sum of five dollars be appropriated by law for the purpose of a loan to be offered on behalf of this commonwealth, to the Government of the United States, to be applied in building a ship of the line or other vessel of war for the use of the U. States.

On motion, the words in Italics were stricken out, and the object confined to a mere loan to the U. States.—Messrs. Archer, Barbour and Pope advocated the Resolution.—Messrs. Leigh, Upshur, Mercer and Blackburn opposed it. The argument took a wide range.

The foes of the resolution dwelt upon the impropriety of borrowing the money of the banks according to the terms which had been suggested—they said that it would be stripping the state of the means of self-defence—that it was improper for the State to be propping by such subsidies the general government—that administrations hereafter obnoxious to the majority of the people might put at defiance the voice of the people at large by drawing their resources from particular sections of the country—and that it was weakening the arm of the general government to do for them what they ought to do for themselves—that they ought to exercise the powers which they constitutionally possessed—and to lay the taxes if they wanted the money.

The friends of the Resolution said, that the Legislature were not bound to borrow of the banks on the terms which had been suggested—that they might agree on certain terms of a loan and leave it to the banks or other sources to fill it up—that it was not stripping the state of her defence, for by the Report of the Committee of Finance, they were about to appropriate \$500,000 to the Contingent Fund; and \$0,000 to the purchase of ordnance, and after all there would remain in the public treasury near 100,000 dollars; that Virginia was bound to redeem the pledge, which she had given to the United States, of life, of fortune, and of sacred honor, to aid in the prosecution of the present just and necessary war—that it would set an example of public spirit which would be felt through the whole community—that the U. States wanted the money, and the State was able to loan it without any detriment to herself.

It is here proper to remark, that the Bank of Virginia offered a loan to the state of \$300,000 at ordinary interest, renewable after the first year, if the present prosperity of the Bank should continue.

Yesterday, about 4 o'clock, the question was taken on the resolution as amended, and lost, Ayes 81, Nays 93.—no more professions, say we—let us be done with words, and resolutions, and pledges.

Enquirer.

Extract of a letter from Major Samuel Stewart, of Colonel Prior's regiment of detached militia, to Judge Childs, of Greenfield, dated Sacket's Harbor, Jan. 7, 1813.

"We are here frozen in as might be expected; the lake not crossable yet; but soon will be our feet, the object of the enemy's attention, is laid up within the point, in such a line as will protect the village, and itself from an attack from the east; the U. States troops are located at and east of Fort Vinton, so as to make a cross fire with the fleet, and defend us from the southeast—Fort Tompkins, you recollect is calculated to meet an enemy from northwest to northeast; so that we are ready to meet a foe at all points—and troops of all descriptions are on the alert; and since the weather has become settled winter weather, we have made very considerable improvements in exercising and manœuvring—for the last three or four weeks, the weather has been mild and about as good for military improvements, as could be wished. Our camp has become more healthy than it has been, since the rains have ceased—and although there has been much sickness, the mortality has not been very great considering our numbers. I have been told, that faithful representations are made of our situation in the country, which I am disposed to give you the pleasure of contradicting. Our actual loss by death stands thus—(I mean at this post, and of the 4th brigade)—captain 1, lieutenant 1, sergeants 2, corporals 3, and privates 12. So stands the footing of my ledger—as posted up to January 4th. With this information you may confront the reports of 10 dying a day, and it may at least afford some consolation to those who may have friends a subject of animadversion.

The masses of the ship Madison are all up—another sharp sailing boat calculated for despatch, is in considerable forwardness.

There are a thousand flying reports respecting the British force at Kingston; many are of opinion that we shall receive a visit from them, and we at least ought to act as though we expect it—and I do assure you, that if the event were certain, we could not do more than we are doing to meet it.

Few or no discharges are now granted. Farouling less frequent than it has been, and those of us who remain, expect to tough it out.

The federalists ought, of all men, to rejoice least at the reported dangerous situation of Napoleon. If he should be cut off, Heaven only knows what bugbear they could next conjure up, to frighten their followers. He has really stood them in more stead, than any one topic which they have ever broached. Their situation must be truly pitiable. Their whole craft is in danger. The "art and mystery" of their electioneering in many parts of the country used to be, to shove federal votes into the hands of the less informed; and then, hurry them off to put them in the ballot boxes; for fear the raw head and bloody bones, Bonaparte, would devour them if they hesitated.—We cannot, for our souls, imagine how a federal newspaper essay, or electioneering pamphlet, or congress speech, can now be hashed up, without the aid of this principal ingredient. For once their interest and that of England has one point of distinction. If Bonaparte's situation be really so precarious, England for once cannot expect them very heartily to rejoice; for they have lost their last resort, their favorite subject. It really must cost them some wear and tear of brains, to find a subject so fertile; and unless Mr. Jefferson's red breeches can again be brought upon the carpet, we fear there will be a dreadful dearth of federal wit and argument.—Dost. Pat.

FOR THE REPOSITORY.

WE have certain characters in this country, who have by their open attachment to England, and opposition to every act of the administration, drawn down on themselves the disgust of a majority of the people; and then to divert the finger of scorn, which is pointed at them, and keep alive those violent party animosities which have too much disturbed the tranquility of the nation, artfully cry out to the honest federalist, "We are all called Tories, and enemies to our country, by the administration party, whose intentions are to barter our freedom with France, and put us under a military government." Ridiculous as these tricks appear, they have their effect. Let every honest man, whether federalist or republican, say, as the brave and virtuous Putnam did before the revolution, when asked by the British commander in chief, in case of hostilities, which side he would take; he answered, "With my country, and let what may happen, I am prepared to abide the consequence." If this is done, these "wolves in sheep's clothing" will stand alone. Two political parties only exist now in this country—as opposite to each other as light and darkness,—the "war party" acting under the constituted authorities of the people—the voice of the people—the people themselves in their own might and majesty—the legitimate sons of the immortal heroes of the revolution who have presumed to follow the steps of their Father; and again to call the British nation to account for her injuries, and teach her how to respect the rights of a brave and free people—and the "peace party," which is not the "war party"—Let every American look to his standing.

CENSOR.

REVIEW

Of the Address of the Stanton Junta.

THE next assertion of this extraordinary address, an address in which one untruth treads without intermission on the heels of another, is the following: "Hostilities have been commenced in behalf of the freedom of foreign commerce, at the moment when the hand of the merchant is shut against the loan required to conduct them." We do not find ourselves disposed to quibble about words; but at the same time we agree with Mr. Hobbes, that "ignorance of the signification of words, which is want of understanding, disposeth men to take on trust, not only what they know not; but also the errors, and which is more, the nonsense of these they trust; for neither error nor sense, without a perfect understanding of words, can be detected." And further we are of opinion, when men employ ambiguous expressions, and ill defined terms for pernicious purposes, to deceive and mislead their fellow citizens, and seduce them into the most mischievous practical errors, it is

necessary to make even their language a subject of animadversion.

The expression whose propriety we arraign at present is foreign commerce. The commerce of the United States admits of a division into internal and external or terrestrial and maritime, and the external or maritime division of it into exporting, importing and foreign. The terms exporting, importing, and foreign, as applied to the maritime trade of the United States, have a clear and significant meaning. By internal commerce we mean the traffic which is carried on within our territorial limits; by external, that trade which our citizens conduct without their territory, with one country or with two or more. Now, whether the Stanton addressers employ the term foreign to denote that branch of our external commerce, which is strictly such, as being carried on between foreign ports, and in foreign property, or as synonymous to external, to denote the whole of our external trade, their assertion is not true, that hostilities have been commenced in behalf of its freedom. It is not true, that the American government, though the freedom of even the foreign branch of our external commerce would have justified the measure; for the right of engaging in the lawful and harmless service of any employer is a natural right which every human creature is bound to maintain; is one of those rights for the more efficient security of which to every member, the entire political society, as well as those inherent rights with which no stranger has a right to interfere; is one of those rights, for the defence of which, when invaded, each member is entitled to demand the exertion of the national arm; I say, that though the constitution would have justified war, my word would have made it the duty of government to resort to war in defence of this invaded natural and national right, yet it is not true, that this is the right in defence of which they have actually made war at this time. It is not the right of freedom of the foreign branch of our external commerce, nor in defence of the freedom of our external trade in general, but in defence of the freedom of that portion of our external trade which consists in the exportation of our own domestic productions to such places and persons as we may judge most expedient, and in this being the only branch of our commerce, the only natural and national right in defence of which government has entered the lists with Great Britain, their conduct in so doing stands eminently justified both in point of wisdom and policy, even though it is granted, that the merchant very little to his honor has shut his hand against the loan required to conduct the prosecution of this right to a happy termination. Had the war while the merchant's hand was shut been undertaken on behalf of the freedom of the exporting, the foreign, or even that fragment of the exporting branch which consists in the exportation of foreign articles made American property by fair purchase, and landed on American soil, the government would no doubt, as in these branches of our trade merchants and sailors are almost concerned, have war if merited, and the ridicules which the Stanton Addressers have attempted to throw upon their conduct, and exhibited all the follies which the address implies to them; but as things are; but as it is not in defence of a branch of our commerce, but in defence of the whole of it, and as we are principally interested but one in which the principal classes of the community, the agriculturists, the manufacturers, the tradesmen, the professional men, the seamen, are immensely more concerned than the importers and consumers of foreign goods, as we have already proved, the ridicules intended for, and the folly charged on the government, must find their perching crest on the empty heads of the Stanton Convention alone. The other classes of society, the agriculturists, tradesmen, manufacturers, seamen, and professional men, must have, in the judgment of the Stanton convention come to a sorry pass indeed, if the defence of one of their most important natural rights and best interests, after it has been secured to them by the national compact, and guaranteed by the national strength, must be abandoned by the authorities constituted for, and entrusted with its maintenance, because a handful of ungrateful selfish merchants, bankers and stockjobbers have refused to lend their aid; must be abandoned, and for no other reason, than that merchants might be suffered to go on to amass fortunes by the importation of foreign goods, to the corruption of our morals, the subversion of our republican institutions, to the utter ruin of every other description of men in the nation. D graded and cushioned in carriages and their carriages, as the rest of the community is, we would fondly hope the day is not yet come, that is destined to behold the tame and base surrender of their best interests and rights to mercenary avarice, ambition or even malice. We trust, the rest of the society, whoever merchants may choose to do, will rally round their government, and not only pledge, but exert their lives and fortunes in support of the constituted authorities, entrusted with and faithfully labouring in the defence of their most important rights and interests. Follow you, as you had no reason to expect, you ought not to have looked for the assistance of merchants on this occasion. To assist you against Great Britain, had she even invaded your country, burnt or occupied your cities, seized your farms and banished you from your dwellings, as well as arrested your export trade, and impressed your steam, would not be their interest, and it is well known this class of men never sacrifice their interest to any other consideration. Britain is of infinitely greater advantage to them than the country in which it is from here that they are to receive their credit and their wealth. Be not amazed then at the part which the merchants now act, and the treatment which you receive from them. If without their aid you are not able to maintain your rights, you will soon find that you are destitute of them, not only the truth, but also the experience the degradation and the ruin consequent thereon. But we dismiss this important, this immensely important question, the end or object of the present war, which we have represented as consisting principally, if not wholly, in the freedom of the exporting branch of our commerce, and the security of those who conduct it, with this remark, that the federal, or to use a much more intelligible

and appropriate term, aristocratic party could not have employed their presses, and their tongues in a way more pernicious to the real interest, and benefit of the nation, than they have done, in their incessant exertions to obscure this question, or rather to deceive and mislead the public mind respecting it. This has been a truly infernal work: fit for fiends alone to engage in. By this faction, untrivalled in the annals of mischief, unequalled in hostility to their own, and devotedness to a foreign country, the present war has been ascribed to every imaginable cause and every possible end but the real one. It has been by some ascribed to enmity, pure, unadvised, unaccounted for, enmity to Great Britain. With others its only object is the conquest of Canada. It is now contended, that its only end is to deprive Britain of her semen, force or draw them into American service, to the utter discouragement, exclusion and starvation of our own Army we hear it asserted that the war has no other object in view but the total extinction of the maritime commerce of the U. States, and no cause but a frantic aversion to that employment. Next we are told that it is not a war against a foreign nation, but against the New England States; that Britain is only the ostensible, New England the real object of its action. Nor are they wanting who assert that its only end, object and intention is to dissolve the union. But these are not all the vast, objects and causes found out by the endless fertility of aristocratic genius, for the present Proteus war. We are assured, I further inform you, that it has no other object than that of enabling Buonaparte to lay Britain prostrate at his feet, to possess himself of her fleet, and expel his conquest of the world.—We are even told that we are fighting the battles of Napoleon. Its avowed end, in the fancy of some, is love; in the opinion of others, dread of the scourge of Europe. With some we have been coaxed, courted and allured, with others threatened, driven and scared into our present hostile state. Fellow citizens, it is for you to form a dispassionate judgment of such attempts to bewilder and delude you; to appreciate the demerit of such conduct; to determine whether any thing more base, wicked and pernicious in your present situation could be thought of; to say whether even in the judgment of charity, the authors of such base falsehoods can be entitled to your confidence, numbered among your friends, intrusted with your concerns, or whether they do not deserve to be regarded as the very worst enemies with which the community has to contend.

VINDEX.

Matthew Wilson,

CHAIR-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business, at the west end of the main street in Charles-Town, in the house formerly occupied by John Lemon, where he is ready to supply all those who may please to call on him with Windsor Chairs, Settees, &c. made in the newest fashion, of the best materials and workmanship, and on the lowest terms. He intends commencing the Wheel-Wright business in the spring.

Charles-Town, Feb. 12, 1813.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Saturday the 13th instant, will be sold, on the farm of Henry Miller, all the personal estate of Philip Miller, deceased, consisting of two sets of Blacksmith's Tools, Coals, Cord Wood, a riding Mare, Saddle and Bridle, two Silver Watches, Cider, Hay and Corn, and sundry articles too tedious to mention. Also one male Slave about 15 years of age, will be sold or hired. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance will be given by

JESSE STALL, } Admors.
Wm. MILLETT, }

ALL those indebted to the estate of Philip Miller, dec'd, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of April next—and all those that have claims against said estate are requested to bring them in for settlement, on or before said day.

JESSE STALL, } Admor
Wm. MILLETT, }

Jefferson county, Feb. 5, 1813.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the recruiting rendezvous in Shepherd's Town, Jefferson County, Va. on the 6th inst. a soldier named JOHN MANNING, born in Dumfries, Va. aged 24 years, five feet seven inches high, light complexion, light hair, light eyes, and by profession a labourer.—Had on when he deserted, a rifleman's uniform coat, woolen vest, green woolen overalls, and a ruffled shirt. The above reward will be paid on his delivery to any officer of the United States army, together with all reasonable charges.

HENRY V. SWEARINGEN,
Lieut. of U. S. regt. riflemen.

Jan. 29.

Stray Shoat.

CAME to the subscriber's farm on Elk Branch, about the 1st of September, 1812, a black and red Shoat—Appraised to one dollar and fifty cents. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away.

HENRY MILLER.

February 5.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.]

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1813.

[No. 256.]

UPPER CANADA.

The following paragraphs are extracted from the Memoir of a most intelligent gentleman who had frequently traversed the peninsula of Upper Canada, and had observed every thing there for himself. It is sufficient to state that the original paper was laid before our government by Dr. Mitchell, at the request of one of the most able and patriotic statesmen of the north: [Nat. Intel.]

"The most beautiful section of Upper Canada, is the peninsula south of the river Severn, which empties into the bay of Gloucester in the Huron lake, and of the river Trent, which empties into Ontario near Kingston. The province is denominated Upper, because the Niagara and St. Lawrence rivers run north and north east, and lake Erie, though but 34 miles distant, elevates its surface 250 feet above Ontario.

The rivers of the peninsula, exclusive of the boundaries, are the Thames, Es-cartie and Grand river. The two former run south west into lake St. Clair; the latter south east into Ontario. The Chippewa creek empties into the Niagara about three miles above the Falls. The Credit empties between the head of Ontario and York; the Don and the Humber into Ontario near York. The Thames is navigable for vessels of 70 tons for 19 miles from its mouth, and for vessels of any burthen 10 or 12 miles. Boat navigation is good to the mills at Delaware. Of these rivers the Thames is the largest, though none of them is very considerable.

Detroit (the strait) river is 57 chains wide at the fort Detroit, and is much narrower at Malden by occasion of an island opposite that fort. The channel here is within effectual musket shot of the shore.

The Niagara at the garrison is wider than at Detroit: it is probably about half a mile wide. At Black Rock, a flat bottomed boat or scow crosses the river in 7 minutes. Mountains of any importance are not seen in the peninsula. An elevation which forms Genesee falls, the ridge road, Queenstown heights, and terminating a little to the west of the head of Ontario, about 65 miles from Niagara, is emphatically styled "the mountain." It presents from its brow the most extensive view of the plains at its foot, and of Ontario, which approaches and recedes from 1 to 7 miles from its base. From the summit of this mountain to Erie the country is level—the traveller meets with no hills from Niagara to Detroit, save the ravines here and there, formed by streams or rivulets.

The New-Englander travelling west, takes leave of hills in the county of Onandago in New York state, and sees no more until Detroit is in his rear.

The principal roads are from Erie to Niagara, from Niagara to Detroit, and Dundass street, which commences at the lower fort St. Lawrence and running along Ontario by its head, joins the old Detroit road in Oxford, on the Thames.

From Erie to the ferry opposite Black Rock, is 6 miles, and from thence to Fort George or Newark is 35 miles.—The road is perfectly level (excepting the easy descent at Queenstown) and runs upon the bank of the river (excepting from the falls to Queenstown) through a delightful cultivated country. Between the Chippewa and Erie, is a small creek crossed by a bridge.

The Chippewa is a slow, black stream, coming from a level, fertile country, to empty into the Niagara at the village of Chippewa, 3 miles above the falls. The creek being deep and unfordable, is crossed a few chains from its mouth, by a bridge of about 150 or 200 feet long.—Ten or twelve rods above the bridge, on the north bank of the creek, is a block house, manned in time of peace by a sergeant and guard.

The furs and merchandizes which are brought from the north west, drop down to the same place within a few miles of Chippewa, whence they are carried to this spot and deposited; the stream of the Niagara below this creek being too rapid for navigating in safety. The Niagara is here 2 miles wide; yet there is a ferry; but the ferryman cautiously ascends the stream to the point of Navy island, half a mile above Chippewa, before they cross to fort Schlosser. The Chippewa, though a considerable stream, cannot affect to mingle its dark waters, with the pellucid current of the majestic Niagara for one mile and a half. It is confined to a narrow path along the shore, and the line is definite between the waters as between the land and water. The passage of this creek in a hostile manner, except on the ice, may be disputed. Nature opposes no other obstacle in a march to fort George by this road.

Fort George or Newark, is approached

by three roads; one from Queenstown; one by the lake, from the creek called The Twelve (the number given to it by the surveyors) and another by the middle road through the swamp, from The Ten (another creek so called.) Between Niagara and the head of Ontario, are creeks called the 8, 10, 15, 16, 20, 30, 40 and 50th. The 15th, 16th, and 20th form deep ravines.

No road leads directly from Erie to Detroit. One road turns west from the falls through Beaver dam and the Beach woods; one from Queenstown to the Mills; and one from Niagara by the lake. The two last unite at the Twelve. The first joins these at the Twenty. At the Forty, 30 miles from Niagara, and 29 from Queenstown and the Falls, is a village, mills, &c. At the Fifty, forty miles from Niagara, the road to York inclines to the right, and seven miles from thence crosses the beach which divides the head of Ontario from the Little Lake or Burlington Bay; then turns to the right for York, which is about 40 miles from the head of the lake and 180 from Kingston. The Detroit road continues from the Fifty to Ancaster at the head of the lake. From thence it bears south of west, to Grand River; crosses the Burford Plains (eleven miles west); and joining Dundass street, on the Governor's Road, as it is called, touches the Thames in Oxford. Thence it pursues its crossings at Delaware, and leads to its mouth; and so along the south side of Lake St. Clair to Detroit. The road is, on the left bank of Detroit, level to Malden, 18 miles.

Coot's Paradise, at the head of Ontario, is nearly midway between Kingston and the head of St. Lawrence and Detroit; being 220 miles from Kingston and 208 from Detroit. The distance from Niagara to this place is 40 miles. From it Detroit bears S. W. Kingston N. E. and Niagara E. S. E.

From the Falls of Niagara to Detroit is 254 miles. It is the same from Niagara garrison. From Buffalo to Detroit, on the south or American side of Erie, 340 miles in the shortest reputed distance. Mellish (a very incorrect map) makes it 375 from Buffalo to Detroit. On the north or British side of Erie, it is 277 miles.

From the capitol in Albany to Niagara, by the Zonewanto swamp, is 285 1-2 miles. The distance is 16 miles less, by the great western turnpike to Cherry Valley, and thence by turnpike to Manlius Square, where it unites with the Genesee turnpike. This is the route of the military express from Albany to Niagara, which proceeds at a rate not less than 8 miles, and not exceeding ten, the hour. From Albany to Queenstown by Cherry Valley and Zonewanto swamp, is 292 miles. Of this distance 208 (to Canandaigua) miles are turnpike. The remainder, save 10 or 12 miles, is an excellent road. Most of the road from Niagara to Detroit is also excellent.—The shortest practicable road from the capitol in Albany to Detroit, is therefore 535 1-2 miles; via Buffalo, Presque Isle, Scioto, Sandusky, Miami, &c. it amounts to 638. If you go to Buffalo, and then through the province, you will add 23 miles to the distance, as before noted.

The military road from Malden to Niagara, would be to retrace the steps of gen. Brock, to wit, by water from Malden to Long Point, thence across the plains 20 miles to the village of the six nations on the Grand river—here is a bridge three miles above the village, or the river is fordable—thence it is 28 miles to the head of Ontario, 6 miles of which are woods and bad travelling; the remainder plains.

In respect to population, the settlements are from Erie to fort George on the Niagara, and extending up the Chippewa, and west of the falls through the Beaver dam to the head of Lake Ontario. The people are chiefly from Pennsylvania and New Jersey; a considerable portion from New England, and some from Scotland and England. A portion of these inhabitants went from the U. States during the revolution; but by far the greater number since that period. These compose the Canadian militia, who distinguished themselves at Detroit and Lewistown, as mentioned in governor Prevost's general order.

From York on the bay of Toronto, the settlements extend along the waters to Lower Canada—and from two to twenty miles back, thinly, no village.—From Kingston to York about two thirds of the inhabitants are Americans.

The settlements on the Grand river, which empties into Erie, are all by Americans mostly from Pennsylvania and New Jersey; some from New England and New York.

The left bank of Detroit is settled by French Canadians.

The inhabitants are well disposed toward the United States, and are intimately related to them by consanguinity, customs, language, and interest. To oppose this powerful and national inclination, the ingenious Brock told them [see his proclamation of July 23d, 1812] that in case of conquest, the United States would cede them to France as a consideration of her aid to the United States during the revolution; and if not so ceded, they would not, however, be admitted to the full privilege of the states; and that they would be secluded from the ocean by the policy of America, and if not so restricted their commerce would be nothing without the favor and permission of Great-Britain.

It is perfectly astonishing that these plausible, ingenious, and influential assertions of Brock, have never been answered and done away by the American generals. Designing persons, also, impress upon uninformed minds the belief that private property (as farms) will be confiscated to the conquerors. This has great effect.

The Indian tribes of the peninsula, (the Six Nations) are officially told that they are invaded as well as the territory of the whites, and that it is a common cause; whereas the United States have declined the offered services of friendly Indians, because it is not their quarrel in this cause. We recognize them, as regards war, a sovereign and independent people totally unconnected with Great Britain. In this light the Six Nations were treated by the French. It was only by sinister policy, by imposition, deception, and state juggling, that the British arrogated supremacy over the Six Nations, and treated them as subjects. The perfidy and injustice of the British government respecting lands, caused the most serious disorders between the late colonel Brandt and gov. Simcoe. These likewise have passed unnoticed by the American officers. The opinion of the Canadians is, that the intrinsic value of land would be much enhanced by their independence or annexation to the United States; but that the value of their produce would be deteriorated.

No census has been taken in Upper Canada. On the authority of Heriot's travels, it has been estimated at 80,000 in 1806. I think that exceeds the real number in 1812. There were on the 20th July, 1812, on duty in Upper Canada, one third of all the militia, between the ages of 16 and 60; to wit: at Oswegatchie 700, at Kingston 500, York 450, Niagara 750, and at Malden about 300, making in the whole 2700. There are thus in the province 7100 militia men or persons fit for military duty between the ages of sixteen and sixty. From this the number of inhabitants may be estimated. Suppose one seventh within those ages be excused from duty, or 1000. This makes 8100. Then add an equal number for the males under sixteen and above sixty, equal to 16,200. Add afterwards an equal number for the females, and you will have a grand aggregate of 32,400 for the whole free white population. I am confident, the free white inhabitants, exclusive of the army, cannot exceed 50,000.

On the 20th of July there were at Niagara 500 regulars and no more; at York 50 (invalids) and at Malden 180. In time of peace, there are about 300 men at fort George; 19 at Chippewa, 20 at Erie, and 100 at Malden, or about one battalion. The militia are all well armed with new muskets; and have plenty of munitions of war. The Indians within the peninsula cannot muster more than 600 warriors. I have seen the forces of the six nations reviewed by colonel Brandt, at their annual parade on the 1st May, and since that period they have not increased. The Mohocks (residing at Grand River) are the most warlike.—They are at present chiefly directed by NORTON, a native white man of the lower province, who is a tolerable English scholar, and well versed in the Indian language. After having been patronized by the famous Brandt, he was adopted and made a chief.

The climate of the Peninsula, particularly in the vicinity of the lake, is as mild as the vicinities of New-York and Philadelphia. There is little snow and the air is salubrious. Though the country is level there is little stagnant water. The waters of the lakes and great rivers are quite pellucid. The lesser streams are dark, though the waters of the country are healthy, and all abound with great variety of fine fish. Peaches, pears, and the delicious melons are tolerated by the climate, somewhat above 100 miles west of Albany, and acquire more and more flavor, by favor of soil and climate, westward to Detroit. The left bank of the Niagara is pretty well cultivated, and the soil though less fertile than the interior, yields corn and rye, and from 18 to 24 bushels of wheat an acre. Beaver-Dams,

A few miles west from the falls, is better cultivated by farmers from Pennsylvania, and may be known by the clover-fields, high fences, and good barns of stone, where the materials can be had. Here and throughout the peninsula beds succeed surprisingly.

The substratum of the plains is lime stone, and gypsum or plaster of Paris is found there.

Besides fruits and wheat, Upper Canada furnishes to the British great store of provisions for Quebec, Halifax and the West Indies, and the greatest possible encouragement is held out for raising hemp for their navy. Great stress is also laid upon the Canadians as observatories upon the United States.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Geo. A. Muse, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons, to whom the estate is indebted, are solicited to produce their accounts to the subscriber, properly authenticated.

BATAILLE MUSE, Adm'r. of the estate of Geo. A. Muse, dec'd. Jefferson County, Jan. 29. 3 m.

Clover Seed.

IT is the opinion of the best judges, that success in raising this valuable article, is more than two to one, in favor of early sowing.—It is now ready for delivery, at a low price in Shepherd's-Town. JAMES S. LANE. January 29, 1813.

NOTICE.

BOOKS will be opened at Mr. W. W. Lane's store, Charles-Town, and at Mr. R. Rumphrey's store, Harper's Ferry, on the 22d February next, by the commissioners of Harper's-Ferry & Charles Town Turnpike road, to receive subscriptions to the same under the act of incorporation. January 29.

To Millers & Millwrights.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF BEST WARRANTED BOLTING CLOTHS; ALSO, BEST HOME-MADE TWILLED BAGS. JAMES S. LANE. Shepherd's-town, January 8, 1813.

A CARD.

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

JAMES S. LANE. Shepherd's-Town, Jan. 22, 1813. Jefferson County, to wit.

Thomas Court, 1813. Leonard V. Davis, Plaintiff, vs. Joseph W. Davis, Samuel D. Davis, Clementius R. Davis, Aquila Davis, Mary Davis, Nancy Davis, 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 Plaintiff by their counsel, it is ordered that the said def. Wm. Worthington do appear here on the 4th Monday in April next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the county of said county. And it is further ordered that the other defendants do not pay, convey away or secret any monies, in their hands due, or goods or effects belonging to the said defendant William Worthington until the further order of this court. A Copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk

For Sale or Rent,

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

AN ACT Supplementary to an act, entitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;" and to repeal the act now in force for those purposes, and to increase the pay of Volunteer and Militia Corps.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That in every case in which a court martial shall have adjudged and determined a fine against any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, of the militia, for any of the causes specified in the act to which this act is a supplement, or in the fourth section of an act, entitled, "An act to authorise a detachment from the militia of the United States;" all such fines so assessed shall be certified to the Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States, in the same manner as the act to which this is a supplement directed the same to be certified to the supervisor of the revenue.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the marsh shall pay all fines which have been levied and collected by them or their respective deputies, under the authority of the acts herein referred to, into the Treasury of the U. States. within two months after they shall have received the same, deducting five per centum for their own trouble; and in case of failure, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Treasury to give notice to the district attorney of the United States, who shall proceed against the said marshal in the district court by attachment for recovery of the same.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the volunteer and militia corps, who subsequent to the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and twelve, shall have been or may hereafter be called out, while in the service of the United States, shall, during the continuance of the present war between the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America, and their territories, be entitled to and receive the same monthly pay, rations, and forage, and be furnished with the same camp equipage as are or may be provided by law for the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, of the army of the United States.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Wm. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro-tempore. February 2, 1813. APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

From the National Intelligencer.

TO THE EDITORS. 28th January, 1813.

GENTLEMEN, A publication signed "P. B. Porter" has appeared in sundry public prints, in which the writer professes to give a true account of the prominent transactions of the 28th November, and first of December, at Black Rock. Some facts are truly stated; but wherever the writer gives numbers, his statements are (I must presume willfully) incorrect.

He states that on the 27th November, there were collected near Black Rock 4500 effective men, under my command; that on the 28th, 2000 or 2600 were embarked; that on the morning of the 1st December, 4000 men, without order or restraint, were discharging their muskets at the navy-yard.

I affirm that on the 27th November, there were collected in the neighborhood of Black Rock not more than 3500 effective men, non commissioned officers and privates, of every corps under my command; not more than 1500 of those were liable to be ordered to cross the Niagara, according to opinions generally received.* On the 28th there were 1050 good troops embarked, and also so many irregular volunteers as occupied five boats, estimated at 150. On the morning of the 1st December, the number of men armed with muskets, who were at the navy-yard, embarked or not embarked, did not exceed 2000 men.

This statement is as correct as I can make it; and is essentially correct. He says he is informed that General Tannehill's volunteers were ready to cross. I had in my possession a return showing that of 150 officers of that brigade only 37 were willing to cross—that only 211 men volunteered unconditionally, and 165 on various conditions. A part of General Tannehill's volunteers (I have been told 360) marched to the navy-yard by a route I had prescribed, and were prepared to embark. The remainder went to Black Rock by the way of Buffalo, I presume to be spectators. If they ever for a moment intended to cross the Niagara, that intention was not communicated to me.

If there were 4500 effective men near Black Rock, how will General Porter, in his capacity of contractor, answer to his country for having on the 30th only 35 barrels of flour on hand, not two pounds of flour to each man? The hostility of General Porter to myself, grew out of the contract. The troops were starving for provisions; the officers complained of unfair practices, that damaged flour was forced on them; that the lean beef was stripped of every morsel of fat; that vinegar, candles and soap, were not furnished; and in the sickly state of the camp, those wants were severely felt. Under such circumstances, after making ineffectual requisitions, I was compelled to order purchases to be made. If Congress desire that our armies should conquer, they will consider that "an army is an edifice of which the basis is the belly;" and they will prescribe some effectual mode of honestly and amply supplying our armies with good and wholesome provisions. They will consider that "the principle of victories is discipline;" and subject to courts martial of regular officers all the irregulars who join an army. Respectfully your most ob't. ALEX. SMYTH.

For this fact refer to Col. Winder. † To Lieut. Col. Boerstler. ‡ To Col. Parker.

From the Alexandria Herald.

THE FREEHOLDERS OF LOUDOUN We hope will be induced to form an opposition to the present representative, and the subject cannot be acted on with too much despatch. Our army is placed in a peculiar situation. It has been the boast of the ministerial journals in England, that the opposition had become united in support of that government, and we have no doubt, but that the people of this country, have as strong feelings of national attachment and respect for national honor, as those of any other country. We have no hostility whatever to Mr. Lewis, and would be induced to give him our support if we did not believe that in some of his late votes he was influenced more by the example of partisans than his own deliberate judgment. Although Mr. Lewis may be supported through obstinacy in this course, we are very sensible from the knowledge we have of those he represents, that he might on many occasions act with more independence and give his support to the executive with entire approbation, and satisfaction at home.

Some time since, a debate arose in the house of representatives on the following resolution offered by Mr. Macon (of North Carolina)—"Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before this house any information which may be in his possession touching the conduct of British officers towards 'persons' taken on board of American ships."

This resolution, the reader will bear in mind, was produced by the seizing of six men of the crew of the United States brig Nautilus, who were sent to England for trial of their lives, under the supposition that they had been born in the dominions of Great Britain. Men had also been taken out of the Waap; men whose gallant conduct entitled them to the brother-

love of every American, among whom was the boatswain, who Mr. Seybert asserted "without the fear of contradiction" had resided in this country twelve years, and had a wife and children here. We ask if such a man is to be hung at the yard arm without an enquiry on our part, while Britain compels Americans by impressment to fight against their own country? Even Mr. Randolph said he hoped this resolution would meet with no objection. This man was not going to and fro on the high way of nations, coming here to neutralize his character that he might neutralize his goods in the Baltic at Heli-goland, in the Black Sea, the White Sea, and the Red Sea. To such men George the 3d, Napoleon and Alexander of Russia were welcome; he would not spend one shilling nor a drop of Virginia blood to redeem them. They were christians in Christendom, and Musselmans in Turkey. Did not this question assume a different shape, said Mr. Randolph, when this man was not going to and fro in search of plunder, which he calls patriotism, but found fighting the battles of this country in a public ship of the U. States? Yet Mr. Sheffy and others were found hardy enough to oppose the resolution.—Mr. S. moved to amend it by inserting after the word "persons" other than British subjects. This was frowned at by Mr. Randolph, and was too strong even for the stomach of Mr. Quincy who said he could not refuse to hear of the treatment of such a man who had fought so bravely for us, even if he were a British Subject! Mr. Sheffy became ashamed and mortified, and withdrew his motion with great embarrassment.

It was then moved to strike out "American?" yes, reader, "American" [ships] and insert "public." Thus leaving the whole of our privateers and merchant vessels to the caprice of an infuriated enemy; refusing to bear of their maltreatment or execution, and in effect abandoning them as pirates.—This amendment was rejected with disdain; not more than half a dozen rising in its support; and we have the charity to believe that even these did not rise because they approved of it individually; but they supposed the party would support it—this indeed was evident from the confused appearance, and the amazement with which they looked at each other and their leaders, who remained in their seats quietly filing their papers.—Among this number* we have to state with regret was the honorable Jos. Lewis, representative of the counties of Loudoun, Fairfax, and Prince William in the republican state of Va. We feel respect and delicacy for Mr. Lewis, but we cannot thus see him abandon the American character. If Mr. L. would make an unequivocal avowal of his sentiments in relation to the course he intends to pursue, such as we know would be maintained even by his federal friends; we would be the last to raise an opposition to him, as we have always considered him industrious and attentive in transacting the local business of his district.

CONGRESS. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Monday, February 8. The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of the District Tonnage of the U. States. A message from the Senate was announced of a confidential nature. The House was accordingly cleared of all strangers, and remained in secret session for two or three hours. When the doors were opened— A resolution was received from the Senate for appointing a joint committee to ascertain and report a mode of examining the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, and notifying the persons elected of their Election. The said resolution was concurred in by the House; and The House then adjourned.

Tuesday, February 9. Mr. Macon, from the joint committee appointed yesterday, to ascertain and report a mode of examining the votes for President and Vice-President of the U.

States, and of notifying the persons elected of their election, reported in part the following resolution: "Resolved, That the two Houses shall assemble in the Chamber of the House of Representatives on Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock. That two persons be appointed tellers on the part of this House to make a list of all the votes, as they shall be declared. The result shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall announce the state of the votes & the persons elected, to the two Houses assembled, as aforesaid, which shall be deemed a declaration of the persons elected President and Vice-President, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the Journals of the two Houses." The said resolution was forthwith concurred into.

Exclusion of foreign Seamen. On motion of Mr. Grundy, the House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole, on the bill regulating the employment of foreign seamen in the armed vessels and merchant service of the U. States. After making several amendments to the bill the house adjourned without coming to a decision on it.

Wednesday, February 10. Mr. Cheves reported a bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1813; and Mr. Gholson a bill for the relief of Susannah Wiley; which were severally twice read and committed.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to regulate the employment of Foreign Seamen in the service of the U. States. But, after some desultory conversation, the hour having approached for counting out the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States, the bill was ordered to lie on the table. Election of President and Vice-President of the U. States. The hour of 12 having arrived, the Senate entered the Hall of Representatives, preceded by their President, Secretary, Sergeant at Arms and Door-keeper, and proceeded to seats prepared for them, the Members of the House having risen to receive them, and remaining standing until all had entered. The President of the Senate took a seat which had been prepared for him at the Speaker's right hand, and the Secretary of the Senate was placed beside the Clerk of the House. The Tellers, Mr. Franklin of the Senate, and Messrs. Macon and Tallmadge of the House, were seated at the table in front of the Speaker's chair. The President of the Senate then proceeded to open and hand to the Tellers the sealed returns from each state, which were severally read aloud by one of the Tellers and noted down and announced by the Secretaries of each House. The votes having all been opened and read, the following result was announced from the Chair by the President of the Senate, viz.

THE RESULT OF THE VOTES. For President. For Vice Presid't.

	J. MADISON.	DE WIT CLINTON.	ELBRIDGE GERRY.	J. INGERSOLL.
New Hampshire	8	1	7	
Massachusetts	22	2	20	
Rhode Island	4		4	
Connecticut	9		9	
Vermont	8		8	
New York	25		22	
New Jersey	8		8	
Pennsylvania	25		25	
Delaware	6		6	
Maryland	6		6	
Virginia	25		25	
North Carolina	15		15	
South Carolina	11		11	
Georgia	8		8	
Tennessee	8		8	
Kentucky	12		12	
Ohio	7		7	
Louisiana	3		3	
Total	128	89	131	86

The President of the Senate then declared JAMES MADISON to be elected President of the United States for four years ending the 4th day of March next, and ELBRIDGE GERRY Vice President of the United States for a like term of years. The Senate then departed from the

CHAMBER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CHAMBER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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